Two Parts
16 Pages

The New-York Times.

Part One
Pages 1-8

VOL. XLV....NO. 13,769. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1895.—TWO PARTS—SIXTEEN PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

DICTATED TO THE "BOSS"

Edward M. Grout, McLaughlin's Candidate, Forced Him to Act.

MR. JENKS HAD TO WITHDRAW

Otherwise Regulars Would Have Been Forced to Make a New Nomination for Mayor.

JOSIAH T. MAREAN SUBSTITUTED

Shepard Democracy Withdraws Greene and Taylor, Indorses Covert, Democrat; Smith, Republican.

Upon demand of Edward M. Grout, the McLaughlin Democratic candidate for Mayor of Brooklyn, Almet F. Jenks yesterday afternoon withdrew from the "regular" Judiciary ticket, and Josiah T. Marean was substituted as a candidate for Justice of the Supreme Court.

It was thought by the regulars that the withdrawal of Mr. Jenks would heal the breach between the two wings of the party so far as the Judiciary was concerned, and that the reform organization would indorse Mr. Marean, but in this they were disappointed. The members of the Executive Committee said they were personally friendly to Mr. Marean, but that it was too late for the organization to fish for their support.

The Executive Committee of the reform party met in the Clarendon Hotel last night and indorsed Wilmot M. Smith, the Republican candidate for Justice of the Supreme Court, and James W. Covert, the regular Democratic candidate from Queens County, retiring J. Warren Greene and John A. Taylor from the reform ticket.

Mr. Grout made the demand for Mr. Jenks's resignation from the ticket yesterday morning, threatening that unless Mr. Jenks withdrew, and several Senatorial slates were changed, he would decline the nomination for the Mayoralty. This ultimatum threw "Boss" McLaughlin and the other machine leaders into a panic, and they held a conference to consider the matter. They recognized that Mr. Grout was master of the situation, and that there was nothing to do but avert, if possible, the threatened blow to their party, and they quickly decided to obey his mandate.

"Boss" McLaughlin did not relish the new turn of affairs, but he had to smother his personal feelings, so he called upon Mr. Jenks at the latter's office in the Garfield Building, about 11 o'clock A. M. He had hardly entered the place when he was followed by Mr. Grout, and the three men were closeted together for more than an hour. When Mr. Grout and the "Boss" emerged from Mr. Jenks's office it was settled that Mr. Jenks should retire from the ticket.

The committee appointed by the City Convention to notify Mr. Grout of his nomination called upon him about 1 o'clock A. M., and performed its mission. The committee was composed of Peter H. McNulty, Mirobeau L. Towns, and Robert Stewart. Mr. Grout thanked them, and said he would reply to them by letter to-day. He did not commit himself as to his intentions, but they understood perfectly well the reason for his reticence.

There was consequently no little anxiety among the leaders for the receipt of Mr. Jenks's promised letter of resignation. It was handed to Arthur C. Salmon, Chairman of the Notification Committee, at 4 o'clock P. M. It was as follows:

BROOKLYN, Oct. 7, 1895.

To the Committee of the Judiciary Convention:

Gentlemen: Through you I thank the convention for my unanimous nomination to a Justiceship of the Supreme Court. I shall not forget the steadfast devotion shown by you and by your associates.

It is an honest ambition for any lawyer to strive to attain the bench. It was, and it is, mine. I think that none can serve his fellows better than a Judge, conscious that his place is neither a decoration nor a pension; willing to give his days and nights to untiring labor; courteous to the youngest junior, considerate to the humblest suitor, and knowing no rule than that the great guarantee of civil liberty is the "open administration of justice according to known laws, truly interpreted, and fair construction of evidence." For myself, I should not refuse to take this place, strung with all my might to fulfill its obligations, save for considerations that seem paramount at this time.

But now there is a higher duty than any that involves self-interest, however legitimate and honorable. Loyalty calls to every Democrat to turn his eyes from person to party, to the end that its progress shall not be staied or its principles flouted. There should not be discord and dismembership, but harmony and union, and each should concede something for the common good of all.

My name has been bruited as the cause of dissension, and some have objected to my nomination in that it stands in the way of concord. If that objection were made on the ground of personal unfitness or of mental lack, or were based upon my record as a man, nothing could stay me from taking this nomination, for then I should regard nothing but myself, my wife, and my children. Nay, even if the objectors did not distinctly disavow my challenge against me as a man of honor, nothing could turn me from standing in this fight.

But these considerations are not up, and with entire self-respect I am free to take the course that best shall serve the interests of my party at the present time. I shall not permit that party to split upon the rock of my personal ambition, however dear and long-cherished that ambition has been to me. I am willing to show to the Democrats this sacrifice with the earnest hope that it may unite them on the lines of peace, union, and harmony, now and hereafter.

I withdraw my name from the ticket as a candidate for Justice of the Supreme Court. Respectfully yours, ALMET F. JENKS.

The Judiciary Committee, appointed to fill vacancies on the ticket, was promptly convened, and it met in the Court House. The committee consisted of M. F. McGoldrick, Arthur C. Salmon, Thomas J. Farrell, Robert Brown, Andrew Beck, and Dr. Joseph J. O'Connell.

The machine leaders had already decided on Josiah T. Marean as Mr. Jenks's successor on the ticket, and the Judiciary Committee, which met in the Supreme Court Chambers, had merely to ratify the choice of the leaders. Mr. Marean was proposed by the "regulars" as a union candidate for District Attorney, and would have been acceptable to the reform wing of the party had certain requirements been complied with.

"Boss" McLaughlin's position in the matter is humiliating for one who has been accustomed to give orders to Mayoralty candidates, and not to receive orders from them.

The depression of spirit manifest yesterday at the machine headquarters was not reflected at the headquarters of the Democratic Party in Kings County. The new rooms of the Executive Committee, at 353 Fulton Street, were opened yesterday. They are on the second floor of the building and are much more commodious and cheerful than the old rooms, in Montague Street. Secretary Robert H. Roy and Elections Commissioner Charles J. Edwards were busy all day arranging for the approaching Senatorial, Assembly, and Aldermanic Conventions. As soon as these are disposed of and the candidates are named, the work of the campaign will begin. The organization will have headquarters in every ward and meetings will be held throughout the city every night to arouse interest in the reform cause.

Edward M. Shepard, the reform candidate for Mayor, will take the stump and lead in the work of the canvass. George Foster Peabody, Chairman of the General Committee; Henry Hentz, A. Augustus Healy, Theodore S. Nye, D. L. Ramsey, and every other good speaker in the organization will co-operate with Mr. Shepard and do their share of the talking. The Campaign Committee will arrange for parades and pyrotechnics. It is likely that the new excursion trolley cars will be utilized for street demonstrations. Campaign glee clubs will be organized, and, with brass bands, these gayly decorated and illuminated trolley cars, displaying reform transparencies, will be run from one end of the city to the other at night.

The "regulars" view these arrangements for a great crusade against machine politics with no little alarm, for they know that the reformers are better prepared than they for a vigorous campaign. The "regular" machine is suffering from a lack of funds, and economy must be observed. With few henchmen in office the machine cannot assess salaries and there are few Democrats of wealth who will contribute toward its support. The result is that in some wards no headquarters have been established. In the Ninth Ward there is no "regular" Democratic headquarters, though it is one of the wealthiest wards in the city. Ex-Mayor Boody is a resident of that ward. He is a very rich man, but since his retirement from office he has taken little interest in politics, and, although a check from him for the support of a Democratic headquarters in his ward would be acceptable, it has not been received at the Thomas Jefferson.

To the reappearance on the political stage of "Boss" McLaughlin is ascribed the failure of wealthy Democrats still allied to the "regular" organization to subscribe, for they feel that so long as he is in control of the party it will be a discredited machine. This sentiment is known and appreciated by the young members of the "regular" organization, and there is a determination among them to cast him off for good and all after this campaign.

"This will be the last political campaign in which 'Boss' McLaughlin will figure prominently," said Robert Stewart yesterday to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

"There is a big revolt ready at any moment to break out among the 'regulars.' There will be no fight against McLaughlin during the campaign, but as soon as the polls close election day, the agitation for his permanent retirement, and for the retirement of every leader identified with him, will begin, and it will not end until that result is accomplished.

"It must not be thought that because we submit now to McLaughlin's dictation we are content with the condition of affairs. We are discontented, but we do not think it wise to begin a civil war in our own ranks while fighting political enemies.

"McLaughlin and his friends cannot handle such a large General Committee as we now have, with the same ease that they manipulated smaller committees in the past, and they intend next Winter to try to have its membership reduced. As soon as such a proposition is made the real fight against McLaughlin and his fellows will begin, and I think they will be defeated, and turned out of the organization. The opposition to them is much stronger than they think."

Josiah T. Marean.

Josiah T. Marean is a Democrat, but is not connected with the regular organization. He was born in Maine, Broome County, N. Y., in 1842, and obtained his education in the district schools, the Susquehanna Seminary, and the State Normal School, at Albany, from which he was graduated in 1863.

He then taught school for a time, and subsequently entered the law office of Emerson, Goodrich & Knowlton, in this city, and was admitted to the bar in 1866. Since then he has practiced the profession. He is a married man, and is well known in society. He is a member of the Brooklyn, Hamilton, Riding and Driving, and Chess Clubs.

CHOLERA IN THE SANDWICH ISLANDS

The Scourge on the Decrease and the Scare Dying Out.

PORT TOWNSEND, Washington, Oct. 7.—The American schooner Crona arrived this morning from Honolulu.

She is the first vessel from there since the cholera broke out which was not sent to Quarantine for fumigation.

The Captain reports that contagion is on the decrease, and the scare rapidly dying out.

Senator Daly and His Griggs Badge.

HOBOKEN, N. J., Oct. 7.—Senator William D. Daly to-day told a good joke on himself. He is an ardent Democrat. He left home Saturday night to make a speech at a Democratic meeting. On the way he saw a peddler selling what he supposed to be McGill badges. He bought two of them and pinned one on the lapel of his coat.

When he stepped on the platform at the meeting his friends asked him if he had come to speak for Senator Griggs. He did not understand the question until his attention was drawn to the fact that he was wearing a Griggs badge. He tore it off in a hurry, and took the other one from his pocket and threw it away. Then he made a speech for Chancellor McGill.

A Wounded Eagle's Fury.

PORTLAND, Me., Oct. 7.—E. Leary of South Harpswell, a member of the crew of the steamboat Merriconeag, had a thrilling experience with an eagle this morning. Mr. Leary, who was out in a dory, shot the bird on the wing, and when he drew it into the boat the eagle planted one of its talons in his right arm, and at the same time with its beak got a firm hold of his left arm, and set up a vigorous attack with its wings. Leary was unable to wrest his arms from the eagle's grasp, and only by reaching forward and grasping in his teeth the bird's neck was he able to overcome his feathered adversary. He has badly lacerated arms as an outcome of the fight.

Took a Monkey to Church.

UNION HILL, N. J., Oct. 7.—Considerable talk was created last night by the fact that a policeman in uniform was a conspicuous figure at the Union Place Methodist Church. No one knew what he was there for, nor would the officer say.

It became known to-day that on the two preceding Sunday nights a sailor who lives in the town attended the services having with him a pet monkey. No disturbance resulted, but there was a good deal of giggling near where the man sat with the monkey under his arm. The Trustees remonstrated with him, and he told them to mind their own business. The man was in church last night, but the monkey was not with him.

Queen of Heaven, She Said.

Bion L. Burrows, the Mayor's confidential clerk, was startled yesterday by a woman, who introduced herself as the "Queen of Heaven."

Mr. Burrows was busy writing when the woman tapped him on the shoulder, and said: "Young man, I believe you can get back $500 I gave a New-York lawyer to keep for me. I am the Queen of Heaven, and let me tell you that the courts are barren fig trees."

The woman paused to note the effect of this assertion, and then started on a rambling story. Policeman Maher led her out of the office.

PARADISE FOR BURGLARS

Hackensack Offers Unusual Attractions to Night Prowlers.

WIVES BEG HUSBANDS NOT TO SHOOT

Thieves Dine at Leisure in the Homes of Citizens and Find a Domicile in a Church—The Chief and Captain Study Tracks.

HACKENSACK, Oct. 7.—There are probably more burglars to the square yard in this place than in any other part of the country. And they have a better time, get better food, and better sleeping accommodations than in any other part of this State. As they walk about the streets in the daytime they are treated with the respectful courtesy that is always accorded to strangers here, and when they go prowling at night somebody hears them trying to get into a house without ringing the bell, and simply coughs to let the visitor know that the household is aroused. Taking the hint, the burglars walk off to some other house, where the occupants are not afflicted with insomnia.

But the people have tired of being courteous, and are politely requesting the authorities to put a few more policemen at work. It has even been suggested that one or two of the burglars be hired in an effort to make useful citizens of them. Three of them last night prowled about the city, trying various doors. The first place visited was the residence of Herbert Keyes of State Street. The burglars cut the wire out of the screen door, and were at work on the lock of the inside door when they were disturbed. Mrs. Keyes heard the noise and aroused her husband. He got his revolver from the closet. He was about to fire at the three men, whom he saw going across the lots in the rear of his house, but his wife asked him not to fire, as he might possibly shoot some one. He didn't shoot.

The burglars next called at the residence of the Misses Cummings, the daughters of the late Gen. Thomas Cummings, the painter. The ladies occupy a house by themselves. The burglars cut the wire from the screen door and picked the lock of the inner door. This door was fastened with bolts on the inside, however, and the burglars failed to get in. The burglars went next across the street to the residence of David Herring, a real estate agent. They cut the wire screen, as usual, but failed to get in the house. They then paid a visit to the residence of Weldon F. Fosdick, not far away. There they succeeded in getting into the house, and, as their appetites had been sharpened by their night's work, they sat down at the kitchen table and enjoyed a hearty meal. They were particular not to eat the crusts of the bread, which they left on the table.

They later called at the home of Charles Brower, who is a bookkeeper in the Hackensack Bank. Mr. Brower was awakened by his wife, and, after getting his revolver, fired two shots through the grape arbor out of the second-story window. He didn't hit anybody. That was about 2 A. M. The pistol shots attracted the attention of the police force, which consists of two men, one of whom is the Chief and the other Captain. There are no plain police officers at all.

While the Chief and the Captain were examining the footprints and all that sort of thing, the burglars had hastened to another part of town and got in some fine work.

But business was very poor. They called at the home of Charles E. Moore, a manufacturer of hats, at 22 Greene Street, New-York. They found it impossible to get in without breaking the sleep of the inmates, and left the house, going from there to the residence of Cashier Howard E. Terhune of the Hackensack Bank. They tried to force the kitchen door, as they were hungry again, but failed to get in on account of the stoutness of the bolts.

The home of Isaac D. Cole, a lumber merchant, who has his place of business at the foot of Eighth Street, North River, New-York, looked like an easy place to enter, so the burglars tackled it. They went up stairs and tried the door of the bedroom in which R. B. Smith, Mr. Cole's son-in-law, was asleep. Mr. Smith heard them, or thought he did, and waited a moment. His door was locked. Pretty soon he heard Mr. Cole yell, and concluded that there were burglars in the house. Mr. Smith looked around for his revolver, and finally found it, after which he went out in the hall of the house. But he couldn't find any burglars. He heard somebody running down the stairs a few minutes before he opened his door, and thinks it must have been the burglars.

Then the burglars got tired. They managed to get into the Episcopal Church on State Street. There they took the velvet cushions, which they used for pillows, and slept soundly for several hours, after which they arose, went down to the river, and washed and got back in time to bow and scrape to the commuters who were on their way to business in New-York.

When the burglars first came to this vicinity they lived on the choicest of chickens for several days. They made a raid on the henneries belonging to Farmer Jacob Voorhees, at River Edge. They were apparently not very well impressed with the quality of the chickens, for one of the robbers, who had a piece of chalk, wrote on the side of the chicken coop: "Please have these chickens a little fatter the next time we call."

The residents of this place have not much fault to find with the Chief and Captain of Police, for each of these gentlemen has about ten miles of streets to patrol every night, but they do think that the city could afford to spend a few more dollars monthly in order to preserve the peace of mind of the inhabitants and make it unhealthy for the burglars.

As a result of the visitations of the burglars, the town of Hackensack will, for a time at least, be guarded by the members of Company G, the local company of the New-Jersey National Guard. There was a meeting of the Hackensack Improvement Commission this evening, and a long petition was presented from citizens asking for police protection that would be ample. The Commissioners had no money to supply the desired protection, and there seemed no way out of the difficulty until the members of the company volunteered to act as special policemen until such time as a way could be found out of the difficulty. The officer in command will be Lieut. W. V. Clark. The men went on duty at once. Many of them are mounted on bicycles. The town has been divided into districts, and the men patrol as though on guard, although they do not carry their guns, nor are they in uniform. An effort will be made to allow them to use their State overcoats. That would provide a sufficient uniform for the time the service will last. A big crowd cheered the first detail as it went on duty. No more burglaries are feared for a time.

TACNA AND ARICA NOT FOR SALE

Peru, Whatever Rivaguero May Have Said, Will Not Yield Its Territory for Any Consideration.

Special Cable Dispatch to The New-York Times.

LIMA, Peru, via Galveston, Oct. 7.—The Government has made a candid statement of the difficulties between Peru and Bolivia.

The Government ignores what Rivaguero, the Peruvian Minister to Bolivia, may have said. His only instructions were to maintain that Peru would never yield Tacna and Arica for pecuniary or for any other considerations.

PANAMA CANAL NATIVE LABORERS

Contractor Has Sailed for Cartagena and Savanilla to Recruit His Men—Expected in November.

Special Cable Dispatch to The New-York Times.

PANAMA, via Galveston, Oct. 7.—The contractor who is to supply 1,000 native laborers to the Panama Canal Company sailed to-day for Cartagena and Savanilla to recruit his men. The first laborers under his contract are expected to arrive at the beginning of November.

DAYS FOR THE REGISTRATION

First Opportunity for Voters in This City and Brooklyn Set for To-day—The Requirements Exacted.

The first opportunity for registration, both in this city and Brooklyn, will be had to-day. A citizen must register in person or he cannot vote, and under the new ballot law those who have been naturalized must have their final papers ninety days before the election. Under this law, also, besides testifying that he has lived in the State one year, in the county four months, and in the election district thirty days, the citizen must be prepared to give answers to a list of questions which will identify each voter personally. This description includes such matters as height, weight, color of hair, deformities, &c.

Absence from the city on Government work, or a temporary residence in the country does not deprive any one of the right to register and vote. Another section of law forbids all persons convicted of bribery or any infamous crime from the right to register or vote, unless such conviction shall have been followed by a sentence to a reformatory, or by a pardon restoring the person to all the rights of citizenship.

Any qualified voter has the right to challenge the right of a person to be registered or to vote, and he may require such a registered name to be marked for challenge. If an elector removes from one district to another after registration, the law requires him to register in the one to which he has moved, and to have his name stricken from the rolls of the district in which he first registered.

In this city the places of registration will be open from 8 A. M. until 9 P. M. to-day, and on Oct. 16, 25, and 26. In Brooklyn the books will be open only from 7 to 10 A. M. and from 3 to 10 P. M. on the same dates.

SMALL BOOTY FOR TRAIN ROBBERS

They Stop a Train and Find but Eighty-five Cents.

FORT SMITH, Ark., Oct. 7.—Six men stopped the north-bound train on the St. Louis and San Francisco Road at midnight last night, near Casto, Indian Territory, a small station fifty miles south of here. After all their trouble and planning they secured but 85 cents. They were so disgusted that they threw the money on the floor, cursed the express messenger, and left.

The gang proceeded about their business coolly and methodically. They flagged the train, cut the express car off, and left the passengers in charge of a guard. They ran the car up the track a short distance and went through it. They were unable to get into the through safe. It was in the local safe that the 85 cents were found.

The train was crowded with people coming to see the circus in this city, and the gang would have made a rich haul by going through the passenger coaches, but they refused to rob them. The Christian brothers' gang is suspected.

THE DROUGHT IN PENNSYLVANIA

Hollidaysburg Furnishing Water to Neighboring Cities.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, Penn., Oct. 7.—Amid the cheers of a large assemblage, the first water train pulled out of this city last night, conveying 70,000 gallons of water to the relief of the drought sufferers in Altoona. Trains were running all day to supply water to the Pennsylvania Railroad shops and the 35,000 residents of Altoona. To-night the Gaysport Borough Council petitioned Hollidaysburg Council for a temporary water supply. The request was granted, and a pipe line will be immediately laid to the sufferers in this neighboring borough.

The water-famine situation in other surrounding towns is alarming, but it is believed Hollidaysburg's reservoir can furnish relief to all, if needed, until there is a rainfall.

Praying for Rain in New-Jersey.

SOMERVILLE, N. J., Oct. 7.—Prayer was offered in many of the churches here yesterday for rain. The whole of Somerset County is in a terrible state, owing to the protracted drought, and the loss to the farmers will be considerable. Nearly all the farmers have been obliged for several weeks past to haul water to their farms for the purpose of irrigating the land. Every stream in the county is dried up, and the Raritan River, which supplies this place and Raritan with water for domestic uses, is so low that there is danger of a water famine. The fields are so parched that the cattle have been unable to get enough to eat off them, and many of the farmers are feeding their horses and cows.

A Post Office Robber Arrested.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.—The Post Office Department received information to-day that "Jake" Ross, a well-known Post Office safe blower, was arrested at Denison, Iowa, yesterday, charged with robbing the Post Office at Nyack, N. Y., in April last, when the safe was blown open and a large number of stamps stolen, together with numerous registered letters. Ross quarreled with his companion in crime, who informed upon him.

Sold Liquor Without Licenses.

NEW-ROCHELLE, N. Y., Oct. 7.—Forty-five excise cases will come up to-morrow before Justice Lambden. The arrests were made about three months ago, but the trials were delayed because the jury list was claimed to be defective.

Most of the arrests were made for selling liquor without licenses. Other arrests were for selling liquor Sunday.

Dr. John Morris Dying.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 7.—The Rev. John G. Morris, the distinguished Lutheran divine, is reported to be dying at his country residence in Lutherville, near this city. He is ninety-two years old, and has been confined to his room for six weeks. His attending physicians say he can not live more than a few hours.

ARMED MEN STOP THE CAR

Passengers on a Chicago Trolley Road Give Up Their Valuables.

ONE OF THEM DANGEROUSLY WOUNDED

Five Masked Robbers Secure a Large Amount of Booty—They Cut the Wires to Keep Other Cars Away.

CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 7.—Five armed and masked men halted an electric car in the outskirts of the city between 8 and 9 o'clock to-night, and searched the passengers in regular train-robber fashion.

One passenger was shot and dangerously hurt.

The robbers escaped without leaving a clue as to their identity.

The spot selected for the robbery was near the Berwin Avenue crossing of Evanston Avenue, the latter thoroughfare being the one used by the North Shore Electric Street Railroad Company for its cars between the northern city limits and the suburban City of Evanston.

The cars make fast time along this stretch of the run. The car that was stopped by the robbers to-night had eighteen passengers, two of whom were women.

As the car approached Berwin Avenue, north-bound, the motorman noticed a group of men standing at the side of the track. At the moment he noticed the men, two of them stepped out in front of the car and signaled it to stop. As the car came to a standstill two of the robbers stepped upon the front platform and three ascended the steps to the rear platform.

Then it was noticed that the men wore masks, and their purpose was suspected. One of the robbers opened the front door and said:

"If you people behave yourselves and make no noise you won't get hurt. But you've got to keep quiet and give up what you've got."

The robber exhibited a huge revolver, and the passengers were thinking about giving resistance, when the lights in the car went out, the thieves having taken off the trolley pole and removed the generator wrench from the motorman, so the power could not be governed.

The darkness compelled the passengers to submit, and then the searching process was inaugurated. The robbers were gallant enough to let the women alone, but the men were well searched.

Among the male passengers was N. A. Johnson of Galesburg, Ill., who was relieved of a watch worth $125.

O. E. Westman was relieved of $6; Charles Fenbach lost $2; F. V. Voltman lost a sixty-dollar watch and $45 cash.

When the robbers came to T. P. Nesbitt of Evanston he resisted.

Drawing a revolver from his pocket, he attempted to use it, but one of the thieves struck his arm with the breech of a revolver, and the arm fell. As it did so, the pistol was discharged, and the bullet entered Mr. Nesbitt's left leg, making a painful but not dangerous wound.

This ended all attempt at resistance on the part of the passengers. The conductor saved his money by dropping it down between the walls of the car at the window openings.

Half an hour after it was all over, a police officer saw four men driving south on Evanston Avenue, about a mile from the scene of the robbery. It is supposed these four took part in the robbery.

Policemen are out in every direction searching for the robbers.

HEAVY GALES ALONG THE COAST

The Niagara Arrives Two Days Late with the Crew of the Julia Francis.

Ships arriving in from Southern ports continue to bring accounts of heavy gales experienced on the trip up the coast. The Ward Line steamship Niagara, which arrived yesterday from Cienfuegos, by way of Nassau, was six days in making a trip which is usually accomplished in less than four. From the time of leaving Nassau the Niagara encountered strong north and northeast gales, carrying them beyond Cape Hatteras. At one time the seas were so enormous that Capt. Crocker was compelled to heave to for eighteen hours, and again for ten hours, to repair damage to air pumps, caused by the heavy strain on the machinery. Every time the stern would rise above the seas the racing of the propeller caused the machinery to strain. The air pumps gave out, and the engineers were compelled to repair the damage while the ship was hove to under sail.

Among the Niagara's passengers from Nassau were two members of the crew of the American schooner Julia Francis, which went ashore during a heavy norther, Sept. 21, off the Bahamas. The crew abandoned the wreck, which had pounded so severely that she soon filled. The master and several of the crew will remain by the wreck and attempt to float the vessel and patch her up sufficiently to sail across to the mainland. The schooner was bound from Green Turtle Bay for Hope Sound, Florida. She is a small vessel of twenty-four tons' register, and was built in 1892 at Brunswick, Ga., which is also her home port.

The Jacksonville Seeks Shelter.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Oct. 7.—The City of Jacksonville of the Clyde Line, which left New-York at 1 o'clock this morning, bound southward, encountered an exceedingly rough sea along the Jersey coast, and when off Absecom, Capt. Walker signaled for a pilot. One went aboard, and the steamer was headed into Absecom Inlet for shelter. The steamer has twenty-three men on board. She is not damaged in any way, nor in any danger, Capt. Walker says he wishes he had kept on to the Delaware Breakwater and run in there, as there is but ten feet of water on the bar at Absecom at low water, and he can only leave the inlet at high water. He said to-day that it was probable that he would not put to sea before morning.

The Paris Laid Off for Repairs.

The American Line steamship Paris, which arrived from Southampton late Sunday night, two days overdue from that port, finished discharging her cargo yesterday, and shortly after nightfall cast off her lines and stood down the river, bound for Philadelphia. The vessel will be laid off for repairs upon her arrival there. The St. Paul, sailing to-morrow, will take her place on the line. To that vessel was yesterday transferred the larger part of the crew of the Paris, only those necessary to navigate the Paris to Philadelphia being left on board.

Albert Bruce-Joy Accidentally Shot.

PARIS, Oct. 7.—Albert Bruce-Joy, the well-known Irish sculptor, was accidentally shot at dusk this evening by a poacher in the forest of Fontainebleau. His injuries are not fatal. Among his latest works is a bust of the Hon. Chauncey Depew of New-York.

Sudden Illness of Adelina Patti.

LONDON, Oct. 7.—Mme. Adelina Patti was seized with a sudden illness in Birmingham to-day. She had arranged to sing in that town to-night, but was unable to fulfill her engagement.

A DEMAND SENT TO THE PORTE

Representatives of the Powers Send a Collective Note to Turkey's Ruler—Warships Along the Quay.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 7.—The representatives of the foreign powers who held a conference yesterday and decided to send a collective note to the Porte to-day, forwarded the communication. It demands that a rigorous inquiry be held into the recent disturbances, the release of innocent persons who have been imprisoned, and a cessation of the arrests.

M. Dorigny, a French dentist, was arrested Oct. 3, and beaten by the police. He was released on declaration that he was not an Englishman.

The rioting has not been renewed, but a feeling of alarm still prevails.

It is stated on what is seemingly good authority that the representatives of the powers have ordered the warships here of the nations they represent, to take their positions along the quay to-night.

BERLIN, Oct. 7.—The Tageblatt says that the Turkish populace is inflamed against England, and that the appearance of a British fleet before Constantinople is feared, as it would doubtless lead to sanguinary scenes.

The paper further says that Sir Philip Currie, the British Ambassador, in his last interview with Grand Vizier Kiamil, insisted that a definite reply in regard to the reforms suggested by the powers should be given by Thursday next. If such a reply was not given a British squadron would anchor before Constantinople and would remain in the Bosphorus until the question was settled.

POLICEMAN O'LEARY IN TROUBLE

Interfered in Behalf of the President of the Irish Alliance.

An investigation was made yesterday in the case of Policeman John O'Leary by Acting Chief Conlin.

O'Leary is accused of having interfered with Policeman William Brown, who arrested William Lyman on Sunday for trying to warn Saloon-keeper C. J. Reilly.

William Lyman is President of the new Irish National Alliance formed at Chicago last week. In his statement, he says that Brown met him in the hall while he was going to see Reilly, who lives above his saloon, and struck him.

Mrs. Reilly, hearing the noise, called for help, and Policeman O'Leary, who was across the street, responded. Then, Mr. Lyman says, Brown turned and struck O'Leary. Mr. Lyman refused to say yesterday whether or not he should make charges against Brown.

Gen. Lathrop Ready to Answer.

ALBANY, Oct. 7.—Gen. Austin Lathrop, Superintendent of State Prisons, called upon Gov. Morton to-day in company with his counsel, Charles E. Brackett of Saratoga, and conferred with him regarding the charges which have been filed against him by ex-Congressman Wever of Plattsburg. Gen. Lathrop stated that he would file his answer by the end of the week, when the Governor will determine whether or not it is necessary to appoint a Commissioner to take testimony on the charges, which are based on the report of the special Senate committee, made last Winter.

Slight Fire in the Ashland House.

A slight fire in a closet in the Ashland House Annex, on East Twenty-fourth Street, about 9 o'clock last night, alarmed the hundred and fifty-odd guests of the hotel to such an extent that all left their rooms for a time and many of them pulled their trunks into the hallways on which their apartments were situated.

It was simply a scare, and no one was injured; no property was damaged beyond a few books of memoranda in the closet, and, as the firemen did not get a chance to send any streams of water into the place, the estimate of the fire is, "damage trifling."

Father Wagner Marries.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Oct. 7.—Three indictments were to-day returned by the Grand Jury against Dominick Wagner, the priest. They are for assault, seduction, and abduction, but it is probable that they will be nolle prossed, as the priest, having married Miss Steidel Saturday night, she cannot be compelled to appear against him. It is said the Grand Jury is considering charges of embezzlement preferred by members of the congregation, the allegation being made that he is short $2,000.

Denial from President Wilson.

President Wilson of the Health Board denied yesterday a story to the effect that he was going to resign, and that a Columbia College official was to succeed him.

"I had not thought of such a thing," he said. "I will stay here where I am unless Mayor Strong should ask for my resignation, and I have received no intimation that he is going to."

Senatorial Conventions Postponed.

The Senatorial Conventions called by the Independent County Organization for to-night have been adjourned by order of the Executive Committee of the organization until next Monday.

This was done in order that the County Convention of the organization might be held first. This convention will be held to-morrow.

A Chicago Legislator Indicted.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 7.—The Sangamon County Grand Jury this afternoon made its final report on the legislative boodling investigation, and was discharged. An indictment was returned against Representative Milroy H. Gibson of Chicago for bribery in connection with the Lowenthal resolution regarding building and loan associations.

The Bicyclist Sued for Damages.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 7.—Col. Charles H. Jones, editor of The Post-Dispatch, is a bicycle devotee, and while "scorching" along Cardinal Avenue on July 20 last, ran down and severely injured a boy. To-day the boy's mother, Mrs. Olivia H. Lee, sued Col. Jones to recover $5,000 damages alleged to have been inflicted upon her son.

Shipping Wash Metal to England.

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, Oct. 7.—The Youngstown Steel Company to-day started for England 500 tons of wash metal product, to be used for manufacturing purposes. This is the first consignment of a large order, and in sending this metal to the old country, Youngstown's industries competed against the world.

The President Goes A-Fishing.

BUZZARD'S BAY, Mass., Oct. 7.—The President and Private Secretary Thurber spent the day fishing, leaving Gray Gables soon after 9 o'clock A. M., on the Esther, and returning late in the afternoon.

The Drayton Divorce Case.

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 7.—It is understood that the divorce proceedings brought by J. Coleman Drayton of New-York against his wife will come up in Newark to-morrow.

THIS THE FUSION TICKET

Result of the Anti-Tammany Conference Meetings.

THREE PLACES TO STATE DEMOCRACY

Platform Decided on a Compromise to Meet the Demands of the German-Americans.

O'BRIENITES AND STECKLERS SHUT OUT

Mr. Lauterbach's Speech to His Followers and the Feeling Against Placing Democrats on the Ticket.

For Register—THOMAS F. KEATING, State Democracy.

For County Clerk—THOMAS L. HAMILTON, Republican.

For Justices of the Supreme Court—CHARLES C. BEAMAN, ERNEST HALL, and MYER S. ISAACS, Republicans.

For Judges of the Court of General Sessions—THOMAS ALLISON, Republican; JOHN FENNEL, State Democracy.

For Justices of the City Court—HENRY C. BOTTY, Republican, and DANIEL O'CONNELL, State Democracy, for the six-year terms, and JAMES W. HAWES, Republican, for the two-year term.

This ticket was placed in nomination by the Republican City and County Convention at a session last night that was contentious and stormy. It is the outcome of the conferences between the Chamber of Commerce's Committee of Fifty and the Republican Nominating Committee. It is practically the ticket of the Fifty, but Edward Lauterbach, who handled it at the convention, insisted that it was put in the field as a Republican, and not as a fusion ticket. The three offices that went to others than Republicans went to the State Democracy. The Stecklers and the O'Brienites were ignored. The German-Americans got the excise plank in the platform. The platform is a wonderful affair. It indorses Warner Miller's Republican State Convention plank, and then it goes right on to adopt the State Democracy's local-option plank, and even the Republicans themselves, when talking, not for publication say that it is a marvelous straddle.

One of the Nominating Committee is responsible for the statement that John Fennell was nominated to suit the German-Americans, because he said, If he is elected, he will be right in the court where the excise cases are disposed of."

The straight ticket advocates were very noisy for their number. They shouted themselves hoarse, but their cries were impotent, and when it got down to the test of a vote the ticket brought in by the Nominating Committee and presented by Edward Lauterbach was nominated by 202 votes against 24, and then it was made unanimous.

Mayor Strong's administration was neither indorsed nor referred to in any way. The Mayor's administration was, in fact, sneered at by several of the speakers and, strangely enough, in this Republican County Convention jeering laughter met the sneers.

There was no debate upon the platform. Two or three men jumped to their feet to protest, but Cornelius Van Cott put in a motion to adopt it first, F. S. Gibbs seconded the motion, and Chairman Mason pushed it to a vote, and then it was adopted without opposition.

Mr. Lauterbach's Report.

Edward Lauterbach, Chairman of the Nominating Committee, took the platform to present the report of that committee, in the shape of the ticket. News of the selections had reached the densely crowded Lyric Hall, on Sixth Avenue, near Forty-second Street, where the convention was held, long before the convention was called to order. It was variously received. It became known that George B. Deane, Joseph L. Stewart, and James Humphrey of the Nominating Committee had refused to accept the ticket, and were ready to carry the fight for a straight Republican ticket to the floor of the convention. There were a few other members of the Nominating Committee a trifle shaky on the ticket. A plan that afterward flashed in the pan was started to nominate James W. Auten of the Twenty-fifth Assembly District for Register in place of Mr. Keating.

This caused something of a flurry among the delegates, and some who only heard the noise and had not been able to count the few men making it were fearful that the slate might not go through.

Mr. Lauterbach, however, had the convention well in hand, and he talked for an hour. He wriggled in and out around the excise question. He reviled the Democratic State platform. He said that last year was the year in which a straight Republican ticket should have been run. He told how the situation had been presented to Oswald Ottendorfer and how that gentleman had agreed to support the ticket. "It is a Republican and not a fusion ticket that is to be presented," he said. Getting in a slap at Mayor Strong, he spoke of "the power a Mayor can sometimes be endowed with," at which sally the Republican Convention laughed most heartily. In explaining that the Committee of Fifty had accepted the ticket he said: "The Chamber of Commerce committee has promised us—" and there he stopped and smiled knowingly. There was great laughter and voices filled in the blank with:

"The sugar."

"The stuff."

"Has promised us support," concluded Mr. Lauterbach, having made his point.

Then he took up the candidates, one by one, and spoke of their merits. The names of the Democrats were hissed by the soreheads, but this only brought out cheers for them.

After Mr. Lauterbach had concluded his long speech, he moved the adoption of the report, and then came the noisy debate, the vote, and the result.

The convention was called to order at 8:30 by Chairman Mason. The first business in order was the calling of the roll by districts for the purpose of substitutions. The report of the Committee on Resolutions was then called for, and it was made by Robert A. Corregan. While he was reading the platform he was frequently interrupted with cries of "Louder!" "Louder!"

How the Platform Reads.

Mr. Corregan, however, shook his head, and went on with the reading. The utter-

STOP AND THINK.

Stop and think before you invest money in a dazzling scheme, the projectors of which promise a dividend of 60 per cent. the first year.

Stop and think before you discharge a faithful old employe for a trifling fault. Everybody in business knows that first-class men are hard to get.

Stop and think before you take the first remedy thrust at you for that annoying cold you got by exposure to the bleak Autumn air. A mistake may cost you dearly.

Stop and think that a stimulant of a high order is the best thing in colds, and that Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey is the only real medicinal stimulant made. Your druggist or your grocer will tell you what a demand there is for it at this season.

Stop and think how many of your friends have suffered from chronic sore throat, pleurisy, and pneumonia because they neglected a slight cold. Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey, warming, stimulating, and tonic in its action, conquers a cold at the outset.

Stop and think what an advantage it will be to you, and to all the members of your family, to pass the Autumn and Winter without a single day's sickness from cold. Then see that a supply of Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey is always in the house.

Stop and think that a famous and useful article like Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey is always imitated. Avoid all shams and counterfeits. Insist on having the genuine, the only Duffy.

ance upon the excise question called out applause. The platform is as follows:

The Republican County Convention hereby adopts the following resolutions:

That the nominations made and the platform adopted at the Republican State Convention held at Saratoga are cordially ratified and approved.

Its commendation of the administration of Gov. Levi P. Morton is heartily indorsed, and we echo his demand for his nomination as President of the United States.

That convention, in submitting the present incumbents of the respective State offices to the people for re-election, has paid them the highest and most deserved tribute for the excellent record made by each of them during his official career.

In the nomination of Celora E. Martin as Judge of the Court of Appeals, the convention has not only acted equitably in recognizing the claims of the Southern tier of counties for representation in this great court, but has presented for election a jurist of ripe experience, signal ability, and sound judicial judgment.

In demanding honest money, in which every dollar shall be of intrinsic value with every other; in condemning the free coinage of silver; in protesting against the cowardly policy of the present Administration regarding our foreign relations; in insisting upon the maintenance of the spirit of the Monroe doctrine, of a free ballot and a fair count; in demanding protection for the agriculturist and the manufacturer against undue foreign competition; in insisting upon a return to a tariff schedule that shall insure a surplus, and not a deficit, in the National Treasury, the convention has clearly proclaimed the principles maintained by the Republicans of the Empire State.

The present excise law was fathered and introduced in the Legislature by a Tammany Hall Assemblyman, and was passed at a time when Tammany Hall held undisputed control of all branches of the lawmaking power. So long as Tammany Hall controlled the Police Department and the police courts, its onerous and oppressive statute was freely used as a means for levying blackmail, for coercing and oppressing political opponents, for favoring and protecting political friends, and for collecting political assessments.

We insist that every citizen is entitled by the fact of his citizenship to enjoy the largest measure of personal freedom consistent with the welfare of the community, and not in conflict with the moral and religious convictions of his fellow-citizens.

While we believe that the sanctity of Sunday should be maintained in the interests of religion, of public morals, and of health, through rest from all unnecessary labor on that day, we also believe due regard should be had to the sentiments of that large portion of the community who desire on that day to enjoy some orderly and harmless recreation.

We, therefore, favor and will endeavor to secure such modification of existing laws as will prevent blackmail, partiality, and oppression, and will enable this city to determine for itself, by popular vote, whether the sale of food, beverages, and other necessaries shall be permitted on Sunday during such hours and under such restrictions as will not interfere with religious observance and exercise.

The Legislature can and should promptly determine the changes in excise laws which should be enacted, and we urge the next Legislature, which we are confident will be Republican, and the Governor, whom we know to be a Republican, to make such changes, and we pledge to the people of this city that the representatives to be elected to the Legislature, if of the Republican Party, will promptly, equitably, and justly dispose of these important questions.

We urge the people of the City of New-York to stand by the Republican Party in the coming municipal election. It is a party which, while in power in the Nation and the State, has been consistently the party of true reform and progress.

We urge the community not to be blinded by the presentation of any lesser issue than the fact that the great question before the people now is, as it was last year, "Shall Tammany rule New-York?" and we believe that the fullest negation to the proposition will be given if the people of this city shall endow the Republican Party with full power to prevent it.

The resolutions were adopted in the hurried fashion already described.

The report of the Nominating Committee was then in order, and Mr. Lauterbach was cheered as he took the platform to begin his work. He told how hard the committee had worked during the past three days, and then said:

"The ticket that will be presented to-night is, to my mind, absolutely of a composition that must insure the extinction of Tammany Hall at the next election. No other object is of the slightest importance in comparison with the realization of that accomplishment. No theory of party pride, no individual notion as to what is the best thing to be accomplished must prevail at this time. All consultations, all self-interests, all pride of party, all mere partisanship must at this juncture give way to a reasonable extent at least to whatever shall be essential to secure beyond peradventure without risk, without chance, the absolute extinction of Tammany Hall, which even had not the decency of placing at its head new men, but is still parading before the community which it has wronged under the leadership of the same men at whose instance these same wrongs were perpetrated."

Mr. Lauterbach then referred to the Republican platform at Saratoga, and eulogized it.

"We were accused," said he, "of a lack of regard for personal liberty of the people, and by such men as David B. Hill. Why, the Republican Party under the leadership of Lincoln and Grant was the leader in the principle of personal liberty, and now it is proposed to take from us our laurels and place them on the brows of the descendants of Jefferson Davis and the like."

Mr. Lauterbach eulogized Oswald Ottendorfer, the great newspaper proprietor, he said, whose journal during his absence in Europe had flecked with editorials in the interests of Tammany Hall. "But when the patriarch came home," said he, "he declared that the one thing paramount was the destruction of Tammany Hall."

Mr. Lauterbach then said that the Nominating Committee thought it wise that that eminent body, the Chamber of Commerce, should not be ignored on the ticket, but that here and there among the Republican nominations they should be represented.

"So long," said he, "as the three great Justices of the Supreme Court were Republicans, it made very little difference what the rest of the ticket was. It was our duty to get representation in this most important bench, and any little sacrifice like a Justiceship of the City Court is a feather-weight against a ton."

Mr. Lauterbach read the ticket which he said was indorsed by the Chamber of Commerce and by Ottendorfer, and which would win surely next election. He paid compliments to all the men on the ticket. When he came to John Fennel, the State Democrat who was named on the ticket with Judge Allison for General Sessions, there was some slight hissing, but it was speedily drowned in cheers.

"I have much pleasure in nominating John Fennel," said he; "a Democrat to sit beside Tom Allison, a Republican, and who will help him to purge the General Sessions Court of Tammany office holders and of the Tammany sentiment which still pervade it."

When Mr. Lauterbach nominated T. F. Keating for Register there was a storm of nays and hisses.

"This is not fair," said Mr. Lauterbach, "and Mr. Keating's nomination should be made as unanimous as the rest. If we have made any mistake about the nomination of the Register, I will wipe it out by naming Thomas Hamilton, the friend of Fred Gibbs."

Says Mr. Beaman Will Accept.

Mr. Lauterbach was careful to assure the convention that the ticket would have the support of the Chamber of Commerce committee, of Oswald Ottendorfer, of the State Democracy, and of the "other anti-Tammany organizations," as he put it. He also said that Mr. Beaman would accept his nomination.

James L. Stewart of the Twentieth Assembly District, a member of the Nominating Convention, protested against the ticket and asked that the convention be told all the details of the conferences. He was interruption by James M. Doremus, who had been a straight ticket man, but who wanted the report made by Mr. Lauterbach adopted. Mr. Stewart resumed his speech, and there were cries of "Sit down, sit down!" and "Shut up!"

"Move that the report be adopted," said Fred S. Gibbs in a stage whisper to Mr. Lauterbach. Mr. Lauterbach did so.

Two or three men were claiming the floor at this moment. The Chairman pounded hard with his gavel for order. James Humphreys of the Seventeenth District pushed his way through the crowd and declared that in behalf of a minority of the Nominating Committee he objected to the acceptation of the ticket because it was not a Republican ticket.

Capt. Hugh Coleman, amid great excitement, said he was in favor of a straight Republican ticket "I am tired," said he, "of fusion tickets, and want a straight ticket. Fusion tickets have always bunkoed the Republicans; it was going to do it again.

"The ticket discriminated against the O'Brienites and the Stecklerites in favor of the Chamber of Commerce."

Capt. Coleman then said he would like, if it was permitted, to place in nomination for Register James W. Auten. Mr. Auten said that he would stand as a candidate.

Thomas Humphreys then moved that the entire report of the Nominating Committee be placed on the table, and the convention proceed at once to make straight Republican nominations. The Chairman put the question to lay the report on the table to the convention, and the noes were greatly in the majority.

"The motion to lay the report of the Nominating Committee on the table is lost," said the Chairman.

Delegate John J. Collins made a speech advocating that the report of the Nominating Committee be adopted. He is a Brookfield man.

Delegate Montagu Leslie of the Twenty-ninth District also spoke in favor of the ticket, despite the fact that the Chamber of Commerce had opposed the nomination of James A. Blanchard.

"We will always," said he, "bear Mr. Blanchard in our memory, despite the fact that the Chamber of Commerce opposes him."

Dr. Hamilton Williams also advocated the ticket.

Mr. Humphreys's Change of Mind.

Mr. Humphreys, after a short conference with certain members of the Nominating Committee, came in and announced that the minority had changed their minds, and now agreed with the majority. He moved that the report of the Nominating Committee be adopted unanimously, but the Chairman informed him that he was out of order, as that motion had already been made by Mr. Lauterbach.

Loud cries for roll call on the question followed, and the Secretary called the roll. Each member of the Nominating Committee answered for his district, and if there was a request for a roll call for any particular district each delegate voted. Everything went affirmative until the Secretary called for the Sixth District, when one delegate called for a vote and stated that he was opposed to the report.

The next halt came at the Fifteenth District, where four delegates voted "aye" and four "no." The heaviest negative vote was in the Twentieth District, where but one of the eight delegates voted affirmatively. Among those who asked to be excused from voting were George B. Dean and James W. Auten. They explained that the ticket did not suit them because it was not Republican. Both changed their minds and voted "aye."

Mr. Auten's speech was long drawn out. He said that he was not afraid of "outside hollering, that he was a New-Yorker, boy born and raised in the Ninth Ward, and was not afraid of half a dozen conventions." A few moments afterward he was shaking hands fervently with Mr. Lauterbach, and seconding the motion for a unanimous adoption of the report.

When the votes were counted it was found that, out of a total of 316, 292 delegates had voted in the affirmative, and 24 in the negative. James L. Stewart, who had signalized himself in the early part of the evening by bitterly denouncing the ticket, arose and amidst great applause, moved that the adoption be made unanimous. Mr. Auten seconded the motion, which called forth but one negative vote, the gentleman who made it explaining that he did so just for sport.

In the confusion attendant upon the adoption of the report resolutions were quickly put through empowering the temporary Chairman and officers of the convention to make such nominations as may be declared vacant according to law, and expressing thanks to the Chairman of the convention, Mr. Lauterbach, and the Nominating Committee. The convention then adjourned, everybody singing "All the Democrats Are Asleep," to the air of "Massa's in the Cold, Cold Ground."

Some Republicans Disgruntled.

There was more than one disgruntled Republican who protested after the meeting that he would not support the ticket, but the leaders declared that when the "band commenced to play everybody would fall in line."

"I guess we're all right," said Mr Lauterbach to Fred Gibbs, and the latter vowed they were.

"Do you think every Republican will support your ticket?" was asked Mr. Lauterbach.

"Why, certainly," he replied, "he cannot keep it. We've got good men. We only conceded three places to the combination, and very little patronage accrues to those places. They will all fall in line. And what if a few do not? We've got the German vote, and that's all we were looking after. We can't lose now."

How about the Stecklerites and O'Brienites?"

"Well, they're good fellows, and we're sorry we could not give them anything, but they will all vote with us, for they know they haven't anything else to do. You need not say anything about it, but I really believe that estimable organization known as the Good Government Confederation will dust around and vote with us."

Mr. Doremus, who made a strong fight for a straight Republican ticket and afterward advocated Mr. Lauterbach's report out of policy, said that the ticket would appeal to every honest citizen, Democrat and Republican, who wanted clean municipal government, and that the ticket would win beyond a doubt.

Of the men nominated last night, Mr. Hall is a Platt Republican and so is H. C. Botty. James W. Hawes, Thomas Allison, Thomas L. Hamilton, Messrs. Beaman and Isaacs are Republicans who do not take part in factional quarrels. The Brookfield faction as such has no representative on the ticket. James P. Keating and John Fennel are both Grace men, as is also Daniel O'Connell. Mr. Keating has been a follower of ex-Mayor Grace for some years. Mr. Fennel was in Tammany Hall two or three years ago.

ACCEPTS THE FUSION TICKET.

Candidates Named by Republicans Made Those of State Democracy.

At the County Convention of the State Democracy at the Cooper Union last night the entire fusion ticket, headed by Thomas F. Keating for Register, was put in nomination, and the candidates became those of the State Democracy.

There was vast uncertainty during the afternoon and the first hour of the convention in regard to the success of negotiations to bring about a fusion of Republicans and anti-Tammany Democrats, and even up to within a quarter of an hour of the nominating it was not considered impossible that the convention would adjourn without naming candidates. As it was, the fusion ticket was not presented until it was certain that good faith had been kept at the Republican County Convention.

It had been arranged that the sub-committee of fifteen of the State Democracy should report to the Advisory Committee of one from each district and fifteen members at large at headquarters, 28 East Twenty-third Street, at 4 P. M. More than a hundred members of the party were there, but no one had positive information as to what was or would happen at the City Club which was the point of gravitation, and none was, apparently, authorized to speak for Charles S. Fairchild at headquarters. The result was that at 6:15 o'clock the Advisory Committee adjourned to meet the sub-committee at the Cooper Union.

The gathering at the convention was late. It was 9 o'clock before the hall looked filled and then there were catcalls and appeals for the opening of the proceedings from the audience. Meanwhile the leaders of the party had, by twos and threes, reached the committee room. Mr. Fairchild was among the last to arrive, and it was then known that unless there was a hitch, the State Democracy would be allotted the Register, a Judge of the Court of General Sessions, and a Judge of the City Court.

Of those present were Aqueduct Commissioner George Walton Green, John Fennell, James P. Archibald, Warden of Ludlow Street Jail; John Halloran, Charles J. Canda, J. J. Quinlan, Dr. Joseph H. Senner, Commissioner of Emigration; Maurice J. Power, United States Shipping Commissioner; G. K. Ackerman, Edward McCue, H. H. Sherman, Under Sheriff; Capt. Hugh R. Garden, Col. Robert Grier Monroe, Wallace Macfarlane, United States District Attorney; Francis M. Scott, Corporation Counsel; Thomas Costigan, John De Witt Warner, Augustine E. Costello, Dennis Burns, Theodore Sutro, Daniel E. Dowling, Everett P. Wheeler, Alfred Bishop Mason, Henry De Forest Baldwin, Charles Blauvelt, Seth S. Terry, Edward Grosse, and Dr. H. A. C. Anderson.

John De Witt Warner called the convention to order, and Simon Sterne and H. H. Sherman were accepted as temporary Chairman and Secretary, respectively.

Mr. Sterne on the Situation.

Mr. Sterne, in thanking the convention for its choice, said that he presumed it was expected that he would say something of the situation. They were confronted with a difficult and delicate situation, and it required all the wisdom of the State Democracy to deal with it with credit as Democrats and citizens.

Last year, he continued, the association combined to make a front against the enemy. This year he would be met in another form, with every hope of success. Mr. Stern asked if, during the past year, anything had occurred to give confidence in Tammany Hall, or if this organization had done anything to entitle it to a return to power. It had promised to reorganize, but it was now Sheehan plus Croker, and last year it was Croker plus the Hall.

"We are," went on the speaker, "again confronted by this enemy; not as formidable as it was last year, but more formidable than we had reason to expect it would be after the last election."

Coming to the excise question, Mr. Sterne said that there was no citizen but felt incensed and outraged at the manner in which Sunday law or the excise law have been enforced. The excise law was an odious one, enacted for pernicious purposes, and for which Tammany Hall was responsible. Wisdom should have dictated its enforcement in such a manner as not to make it obnoxious. The voters should see to it that it be modified. Voting against Tammany Hall would pave the way to that end. A vote for Tammany Hall would not touch, affect, or influence the powers that now enforce the law, which they administer injudiciously and unpolitically. A vote for Tammany Hall would be a childish attempt to remedy the evil.

Legislators must be secured who will pledge themselves to formulate a law that shall be equitable and fit New-York insists it will have a voice, a potential voice in managing its own affairs without the dictation of the upper counties of the State. New-York must insist on a referendum.

Speaking of the criticisms of the present municipal administration, Mr. Sterne said that they were idle compared with what was proved against preceding municipal management.

"The general level of government," he concluded, "has been raised within one year. This good work must go on. I congratulate you that you are here this evening to assist in that good work."

Dr. Senner's Address.

Committees on Credentials, Resolutions, and Permanent Organization having been appointed Dr. Senner, who is a member of the German-American Reform Union, made the address of the convention. After lauding the principles of American Government and the Democratic Party and the State Democracy as the true exponent of its tenets, he sketched the treatment its delegates received at Syracuse, and came to the excise question, and said of the Syracuse platform:

A delegation of German-American voters had desired and demanded a precise and truly liberal Sunday platform. It was promised to them most solemnly. But instead of the desired bread they substituted stones; instead of a precise and truly liberal platform, a straddling and ambiguous one was adopted, a most outrageous breach of faith, but entirely in keeping with the spirit of an organization of men, who had introduced and enacted the present excise laws, not with the intention of enforcing them, but with the tacit intention of selling exemptions from the laws' behest for the benefit of this same organization and of the men who made the laws.

There are not only the German-Americans and numberless other citizens of foreign birth who are and should be most deeply interested in this Sunday question, but large numbers of our own native-born Americans who are equally interested in the subject. If it were a mere question of beer, which I deny most emphatically, you will readily concede that it is not alone the foreign-born or foreign-bred Americans who enjoy beer. But much more than beer, and more than indulgence of any nature, they enjoy their freedom. I sincerely believe that it is high time to repudiate the maliciously insinuated notion that there stands on one side the law, and on the other the so-called Germans.

Germans Not Opposed to Law.

There is no more law-abiding portion of our community than those Americans of German descent, or those brought up under the rule of German spirit, who, in common, are briefly called German-Americans. In this case, too, it is not true that the German-Americans ever opposed the enforcement of law. That which brought about their deep agitation, and very justly so, was, in the first instance, the defamation of their kin and the denial of their right to call themselves German-Americans.

Of equal rights Dr. Senner said:

Equal rights for all should be our motto. Furthermore, we believe that even the ablest lawyers and judges do not and cannot agree upon the interpretation of the Sunday law; and as long as it was doubtful whether the existing law could be enforced against the rich clubman as well as against the poor, it was more than questionable whether it should be enforced at all. As to the manner in which this law has been enforced, neither Russia nor Turkey nor even the Asiatic despots could have ever sanctioned or encouraged a more obnoxious system of espionage than has been carried out in this city.

Of the punishment of excise law violators the speaker said:

And finally, when these artificially and cunningly produced alleged violators of law were brought before the courts, what reception was tendered to them in the sacred temples of justice? American Judges were not ashamed to coerce a pleading of guilt in a manner heretofore only known in semi-barbaric, despotic countries. Instead of judging of each case according to its merits, they announced, before even hearing the cases, what punishments they are to impose for all of them at the time of the hearing as well as one week or two weeks hence! Such practices are a farce on justice, unworthy of a free country, and most humiliating to contemplate.

Now, my friends, we have another and most excellent opportunity to deal still another and even more crushing defeat to Tammany Hall than before. We would, indeed, be unworthy of membership in this great and surely Democratic organization, we would be unworthy of our great leaders—Charles S. Fairchild and Oswald Ottendorfer, we would be unworthy of the great and gallant defender of Democratic principles, the banner bearer of our party, Grover Cleveland, [loud and repeated cheers,] we would be unworthy of ourselves and our standing in the community, if we fail to fully avail ourselves of this opportunity to down Tammany Hall for the second time and to teach her more thoroughly that neither Democratic principles nor Democratic practices can be safely trifled with.

The Permanent Officers.

No contest was reported by the Committee on Credentials, and Simon Sterne was made permanent Chairman, with H. H. Sherman and John A. Henneberry Secretaries, and the following Vice Presidents:

Charles S. Fairchild,	Daniel F. Sheehan,
John Murphy,	Lawrence P. Mingey,
Francis D. Hoyt,	E. L. Purdy,
Thomas H. Hill,	John Frankenheimer,
Robert Grier Monroe,	Daniel O'Connell,
John Stich,	John B. McGrath,
John G. Agur,	Oswald Ottendorfer,
Frank McDermott,	Hugh R. Garden,
John A. Davenport,	Dr. H. A. C. Anderson,
William L. Churchill,	William L. Turner,
Michael L. Buillon,	James Byrne,
James O'Farrel,	Roger Foster,
Robert Vollbracht,	William B. Hornblower,
John McGlynn,	William R. Grace,
M. J. Kelly,	George W. Green,
Thomas Keating,	Everett P. Wheeler,
Henry Keyser,	Peter B. Olney.
P. B. Leddy,	

The Resolutions.

The following resolutions offered by Henry De Forest Baldwin were adopted with enthusiasm:

We reaffirm the principles upon which we joined other political organizations in the election of 1894 in a successful effort to overthrow the corrupt and degrading rule of Tammany Hall.

We congratulate ourselves upon the part we took in that election. The City of New-York was thereby delivered from the rule of a few individuals who basely used law and public office to enrich themselves and to reward those who upheld and submitted to their power, but to oppress and punish those who refused to submit.

In the ensuing election, as in the last, all other issues should be subordinated to the one issue of the maintenance of the rights and equality of all citizens under our Constitution and laws, and we pledge our best efforts to prevent any step backward and downward toward the degradation and despotism from which we freed ourselves after a hard and painful struggle.

We believe in home rule, and condemn legislative interference in matters strictly pertaining to local government.

The present excise law was fathered and introduced in the Legislature by a Tammany Hall Assemblyman, and was passed at a time when Tammany Hall held undisputed control of all branches of the lawmaking power. So long as Tammany Hall controlled the Police Department and the police courts, its onerous and oppressive statute was freely used as a means for levying blackmail, for coercing and oppressing political opponents, for favoring and protecting political friends, and for collecting political assessments.

The New-York State Democracy insists that every citizen is entitled, by the fact of his citizenship, to enjoy the largest measure of personal freedom consistent with the welfare of the community, and not in conflict with the moral and religious convictions of his fellow-citizens.

While we believe that the sanctity of Sunday should be maintained in the interests of religion, of public morals, and of health through rest from all unnecessary labor on that day, we also believe due regard should be had to the sentiments of that large portion of the community who desire on that day to enjoy some orderly and harmless recreation.

We therefore favor, and will endeavor to secure, such a modification of existing laws as will prevent blackmail, partiality, and oppression, and will enable the city to determine for itself by popular vote whether the sale of food, beverages, and other necessaries shall be permitted on Sunday during such hours and under such restrictions as will not interfere with religious observance and exercise.

We heartily indorse the declaration of the State Convention for home rule in matters of strictly local taxation.

In every branch of the Municipal Government, fitness and honesty must be insisted upon as essential qualifications of candidates for public office. The Municipal Government must be conducted upon business principles, not for personal or political advantage.

We heartily approve the action of our delegates to the State Democratic Convention at Syracuse in September last.

As loyal Democrats we indorse all the nominations for State offices made by that convention, and pledge to the candidates our hearty support. While we gratefully recognize the friendliness and loyalty with which many of the delegates to the State Convention championed our demand for fair and proper recognition, we condemn as insulting to our delegation and this organization, and to all honorable Democrats throughout the State of New-York, the resolution presented by the Committee on Credentials and adopted by the convention, by which, under the brutal dictation of Tammany Hall, an attempt was made to force that defeated and discredited organization upon the Democratic Party of the great Democratic City of New-York as the only regular representative of the party in its councils and conventions.

We indorse the Administration of President Cleveland [applause and three cheers for Grover Cleveland] and congratulate the country and the Democratic Party upon the rapid return of general prosperity and upon the successful efforts of the Democratic Administration to avoid and prevent the threatening financial and industrial disasters resulting from ill-conceived Republican legislation.

Nominations being delayed, addresses were made by Everett P. Wheeler, John De Witt Warner, and Capt. Garden. In the middle of the latter's address there was a buzz in the rear of the platform, and Mr. Sterne, coming to the desk, said:

"It affords me great pleasure to announce to you that a union of the forces against Tammany Hall has once more been effected, and that the Tiger will meet all its old enemies of last year."

The Nominations Made.

Nominations of candidates on the fusion ticket followed. George Walton Green nominated Thomas F. Keating for Register; Robert Grier Monroe, Thomas L. Hamilton for County Clerk; Francis M. Scott, Charles C. Beaman, Judge Ernest Hall, and Myer S. Isaacs for Justices of the Supreme Court; Henry B. Stapler, John Fennel and Judge Thomas Allison for Judges of the Court of General Sessions. The last nominations were those of Daniel O'Connell, Henry C. Botty, and James W. Hawes, for the City Court.

The names of the candidates of the State Democracy, Messrs. Keating, Fennel, and O'Connell, were greeted with the most enthusiastic cheering, and there was generous applause for the other nominees.

SKETCHES OF THE NOMINEES.

Charles C. Beaman.

Charles C. Beaman, nominated for a Supreme Court Justiceship, was born in Houlton, Me., in 1840, the son of a Congregational Minister. In 1857 he entered Harvard and was graduated in 1861, after which he taught school in Massachusetts three years, and then entered Harvard Law School, which institution he left two years later to become private secretary of Charles Sumner, and also Clerk of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations. In 1867 he began the practice of law with Edward N. Dickerson, under the firm name of Dickerson & Evarts.

Mr. Beaman, in 1874, married the daughter of William M. Evarts. He became a member of the firm of Evarts, Southmayd & Choate, which later became Evarts, Choate & Beaman.

While in Washington with Mr. Sumner, Mr. Beaman made a careful study of the Alabama claims, and published a treatise called "The National and Private Alabama Claims, and Their Final and Amicable Settlement." President Grant, in 1872, appointed him Solicitor for the United States before the Geneva Tribunal.

Mr. Beaman has been for some years an overseer of Harvard University, and has been President of the Harvard Club of this city. He is also a member of the Union, University, Century, Metropolitan, and Union League Clubs of this city, and a Vice President of the New-England Society.

Ernest Hall.

Ernest Hall, nominated for a Supreme Court Justiceship, was born in England in 1844, but was brought to this country when six years old. He was educated in the public schools of Morrisania, where he still lives, and began the study of law at an early age, but broke off his law studies to take part in the civil war. In 1867 he was graduated from the University Law School and was admitted to the bar.

He has been a Trustee of Morrisania, and was Corporation Counsel when that town was annexed in 1873. Mr. Hall has served a term of six years, from 1881 to 1887, as Judge of the City Court. Mr. Hall is a member of the firm of Hall, Brown & Wescott.

Myer S. Isaacs.

Myer S. Isaacs, nominated for Supreme Court Justice, was born in New-York in 1841. He was graduated from the University of the City of New-York in 1859, and afterward from the University Law School. With his father, he established The Jewish Messenger. He has been prominent for many years in Jewish circles, and has held many important positions in Jewish societies and organizations. He was appointed by Gov. Cornell Judge of the Marine Court in 1880.

Thomas Allison.

Thomas Allison, nominated to succeed himself in the Court of General Sessions, was for many years prominent as a lawyer in this city before he was appointed last April to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Judge Martine. He is a native of this city, and a graduate of the public schools and the College of the City of New-York. He was admitted to the bar in 1861. He established a reputation for his knowledge of municipal law, and was retained in city cases by many of the Democratic Corporation Counsels. When Mr. Edson was Mayor he declined the office of Corporation Counsel. He has been prominent for several years in the Republican Party, and was at one time talked of for the Superior Court.

John Fennel.

John Fennel, nominated for Judge of the Court of General Sessions, is a lawyer with an office in the Stewart Building. He was formerly a partner of Civil Justice Roesch, but soon after Mr. Fennel left Tammany the partnership was dissolved. He has never held public office. He belongs to several social organizations.

Thomas F. Keating.

Thomas F. Keating, nominated for Register, is Secretary of the Yale Lock Company in this city. He is the State Democracy leader in the Ninth Assembly District, and is a member of all the important committees of his party. He was one of the delegates that went to Syracuse to contest for seats in the Democratic State Convention.

Thomas L. Hamilton.

Thomas L. Hamilton, nominated for County Clerk, is now a member of the Board of Electrical Control, having been appointed by Mayor Strong to succeed Amos J. Cummings. Mr. Hamilton has for years been the close personal and political friend of Fred. S. Gibbs. It was Mr. Gibbs who insisted on his nomination. Mr. Hamilton was the Republican candidate for Sheriff in 1893, and was defeated by the late Sheriff Clancy.

Daniel O'Connell.

Daniel O'Conell, nominated for one of the full terms on the City Court bench, is a member of the State Democracy, but is not widely known in local politics. He has been at the bar for several years and was Assistant United States District Attorney in this district under President Cleveland's first Administration.

Henry C. Botty.

Henry C. Botty, nominated for one of the full terms on the City Court bench, is now a Justice of that court by virtue of his appointment by Gov. Morton to succeed the late Judge Simon M. Ehrlich. Mr. Botty is one of the best known local Republican politicians on the lower east side of the city. For years he has been Jacob M. Patterson's lieutenant in most of that gentleman's political operations.

James W. Hawes.

James W. Hawes, nominated for the two years' term on the City Court bench, which is really the remainder of the late Judge Ehrlich's term, is a lawyer who has figured occasionally in politics for several years. He has served on the Board of Aldermen. He is a prominent member of the Republican Club. Three years ago he was the Republican candidate for Justice of the City Court.

GERMANS CONSULT SHEEHAN.

What They Say of the Ticket They May Possibly Support.

Former School Commissioner Henry Schmidt, Herman Sulzer, and Henry Sieske, with a delegation of Germans representing the United German Societies, called on ex-Police Commissioner John C. Sheehan at the Pequot Club, 267 West Twenty-fifth Street last night, and discussed the political situation with him.

They said that if Tammany adopted a fair and liberal plank in its platform, and nominated a good ticket, the societies they represented would support it.

While the conference was going on the news of the nominations made by the Republicans and State Democracy arrived, and some of the Germans remarked that that was just the kind of a ticket they anticipated would be nominated. On hearing of C. C. Beaman's nomination, they ridiculed it, and said, "Didn't I tell you so? That's Dr. Parkhurst's man."

From The New-Yorker Staats-Zeitung of this morning.

The Republican Convention.

The Republican Convention last night put up a list of candidates that it recommended to the people as Republicans, asking the people to stand by the Republican Party in order to defeat Tammany.

The party's standpoint is, therefore, not to be sacrificed a hair's breadth. And yet it is this very sacrifice in municipal politics that has always been considered paramount by genuine reformers.

The platform is from A to Z a glorification of the Republican Party. It is difficult to understand how the leaders of the convention could imagine that non-Republicans would place themselves on this platform. Among the candidates, to be sure, they have put a few State Democracy men, and it remains to be seen how the State Democracy will justify a union with the Republican machine that moves on such a narrow party track.

The platform is "straight," and has even indorsed the Miller plank, modified, however, by adding the excise plank of the State Democracy. This, at any rate, is a triumph of public opinion, as opposed to the Roosevelt Sunday baiting. But we doubt that this concession will conciliate any of the friends of personal liberty, namely, the Democrats, sufficiently to make them accept the spirit of the convention.

The Strong administration was openly ignored, and the Brookfield faction found no sort of representation among the list of candidates. The few Republicans on this list who are not out-and-out Platt men are not, so far as we know, representatives of the Brookfield faction. And as the excise plank, so far as it emanates from the State Democracy, involves a disavowal of the Sunday baiting, the Strong administration can altogether consider itself as put outside the breastworks, if it chooses to take this view of it. Probably, however, the Strong administration will not choose to take this view, but will, rather, bend its neck beneath the yoke of Platt.

The convention has in no wise contributed to a successful solution of the difficulties of the local election. It is high time for those who must choose between the Republican machine and Tammany to organize for a protest by means of which they may declare that they will not follow where Platt is "boss," nor where Croker is "boss."

First Burning of Heresy in England.

From Notes and Queries.

It is quite certain that there were several cases of burning for heresy in England before 1401. This question is discussed in the preface of Arnold's edition of Wyclif's "Works," and (if I remember rightly, for I have no present means of reference) in the preface to my edition of the third text (C text) of "Piers the Plowman." William Sautre was the first person burned for heresy under the new act passed in the beginning of the reign of Henry IV. All that this act did was to facilitate the process.

Before it was passed, the ecclesiastics who condemned the heretics were powerless to carry out the sentence themselves; they had to hand over the criminal to the secular arm. The new act did away with this necessity, and so rendered the criminal's fate the more swift and certain. And that was all the difference. Hence the popular notion, that no one was burned before 1401, is a mere delusion.

Mr. Hearst Takes Charge.

William R. Hearst of San Francisco, who has bought The Morning Journal of this city, took charge of that paper yesterday. He has installed S. S. Chamberlain, formerly managing editor of The San Francisco Examiner, in the same position on The Journal. No change will be made in the appearance or the price of the paper, except that the pages will be a trifle narrower, to conform to the size of The Examiner.

POMMERY "SEC"

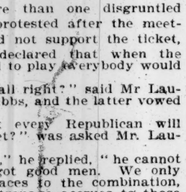
and

CHAMPAGNE NATURE (Vin Brut).

"The Champagne favored by ROYALTY in ENGLAND."

MAIL and EXPRESS, N. Y.

SLEEP & REST
For Skin Tortured
BABIES
And Tired
MOTHERS
In One
Application of



Cuticura

SPEEDY CURE TREATMENT.—Warm baths with CUTICURA SOAP, gentle applications of CUTICURA (ointment), and mild doses of CUTICURA RESOLVENT (the new blood purifier).

Sold throughout the world. British depot: F. NEWBERY & SONS, 1, King Edward st., London. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A.

TILE OR PORCELAIN-LINED REFRIGERATORS
And COOLING ROOMS,
Under the Celebrated WICKES PATENTS
MANUFACTURED ONLY BY
THE BRUNSWICK-BALKE-COLLENDER CO.,
860 BROADWAY, CORNER OF 17TH ST. (Union Square), New-York.
A large assortment of all kinds of HOUSEHOLD REFRIGERATORS constantly in stock. Call or write for prices, estimates, &c.

"Pure and Sure."

Cleveland's BAKING POWDER

"I am convinced Cleveland's is the purest baking powder made and I have adopted it exclusively in my cooking schools and for daily household use.

MRS. S. T. RORER, *Principal Philadelphia Cooking School.*

A GREAT MEETING FOR REFORM

Dr. Parkhurst and Commissioner Roosevelt Speak—Mr. Platt and the Excise Law Subjects of Their Remarks.

A meeting was held under the auspices of the City Vigilance League of the Twenty-ninth Assembly District, in the First Union Presbyterian Church, last night. The church was crowded to the doors. A large number of women were in the audience. All were anxious to hear the Rev. Dr. Parkhurst, President Roosevelt, and Joseph Murray, President of the Excise Board, who were the principal speakers of the evening. Each speaker was frequently applauded.

Commissioner Murray, the first speaker, referred to the City Vigilance League as one of the chief causes of the success of the board, and said that the excise laws did not need much amendment.

Among other things, the Rev. Dr. Parkhurst, who was the next speaker, said:

This city hardly realizes the change that has transpired during the last year. It took us a long time to become accustomed to Excise Commissioner Murray's administration, but we are becoming accustomed to him now, and we fully approve of his honesty and integrity. I know things have not been altogether as we wanted them, but because we did not get all that we expected we should not complain, for we should be thankful for what we have got. The excise laws are on the statute books, and as long as God Almighty and Theodore Roosevelt are with us they are going to be enforced.

I had an interview with Oswald Ottendorfer a few days ago. Mr. Ottendorfer feels the same way toward Tammany that we do, and believes in the execution of the law, but he opposes Roosevelt on the ground that he introduced the spy system into the Police Department. I told him that I was the original spy myself. He replied that he did not think it right to secure evidence in that way. That statement is a chestnut. I never knew a situation so deliciously and elaborately mixed as the situation in this city to-night. I only know of one other situation to compare with it, and that was chaos.

Were it not for the man of Tioga—and I wish he had staid there—it would be a perfectly simple thing to repeat the demoralizing blow which we inflicted upon the striped tiger last Fall. Thomas C. Platt is the man who has quickened the tiger into life. If the conferences now going on are broken off, the responsibility should rest upon Thomas C. Platt. I have it in a direct manner from a man who is close to Platt and sees him every day, and who says: "I am amazed at the cynicism of the man. Thomas C. Platt does not care 10 cents for the interests of New-York City."

This person knows whereof he speaks. Out of all this confusion will develop the union of the City Vigilance League, which is government of the city by the citizens of New-York.

President Roosevelt, when he appeared on the platform, reviewed the works of the present Board of Police Commissioners and contrasted it with the record made by the old board.

He continued by saying: "The strongest enemy we have to deal with is the man who places some petty interest above that of good government. Belonging to this class is the man who hates to go and vote, because he meets vulgar people. He usually has small hands and a receding chin. Then again there is the man who wants morality and good government, but more than this he wants his glass of beer on Sunday.

"Hill and Tammany inscribed the excise law on the statute books, but they never expected that it would be enforced honestly. The present law shows the bad faith and hypocrisy of the liquor dealers. The law was drawn up in their interests, and was made difficult of execution as was possible. If they had been honest they would not have put in the provision which prohibits policemen from entering saloons during the hours in which they are closed."

BROOKLYN ALDERMANIC NOMINATIONS

The Republicans Fill Their Ticket in Four Districts.

The Republicans of Brooklyn last evening held their Aldermanic District Conventions. Under the law

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

Do not be deceived by infringements of name, package or cigarette.

THE ONLY GENUINE
SWEET CAPORAL CIGARETTES
Bear the fac simile signature of
Kinney Bros
on the package and on each cigarette.
TAKE NONE WITHOUT.

HOUSE FURNISHING.

COOKING UTENSILS, CUTLERY, CROCKERY, FINE CHINA AND GLASS, EDDY REFRIGERATORS.

LEWIS & CONGER

130 and 132 West 42d St.

the Supreme Court," he said, as he ran down the steps to his cab. "The Brookfield men want him, and I am perfectly willing to have him."

The State Democracy Men.

The State Democracy men, on this occasion, looked sanguine, although they wouldn't say much. Mr. Fairchild signified that his three candidates—Keating for Register, Fennel for General Sessions Judge, and O'Connell for the City Court—had the same chance of being on the ticket as they had on Sunday. Judge Power was bluntly asked "if the jig was up?" He replied with a hearty voice: "Not by a long shot."

The chief scene of negotiations was then shifted to the Republican County Headquarters, where the Nominating Committee was called into session and adjourned at every new proposal.

The Chamber of Commerce Committee had objected, not only to James A. Blanchard, but also to Theron Strong as candidate for the Supreme Court. It was thought for a time that Strong's name might be accepted by the Chamber of Commerce Committee, while it was known that the objections to Blanchard's name were insuperable.

The Brookfield men were strongly in favor of Blanchard and equally strongly in favor of any fusion ticket which the Chamber of Commerce might indorse as acceptable. Various attempts were, therefore, made by the out-and-out straight-ticket men to get Blanchard's name before the Nominating Committee in order to break off all chance of fusion.

These tactics were easily frustrated by Edward Lauterbach, the Chairman of the committee, who declared distinctly that Mr. Platt was in favor of fusion.

Mr. Gruber, who had talked fusion for a short time on Sunday night, had now veered round again to the straight-ticket plan. He said:

"The Chamber of Commerce is trying to sell us a brick filled with sawdust. The State Democracy want us to nominate a few of their pets on our ticket and then, when other organizations refuse to join us they will say they are sorry, but cannot help it."

In furtherance of his belief, as soon as the Nominating Committee met for business and not for adjournment, Mr. Gruber moved that a straight ticket be forthwith nominated.

This motion was defeated by a vote of 145 for to 170 against. John Collins then moved that the Chamber of Commerce ticket be nominated, but this motion was defeated also by a vote of 86 for and 286 against. It was thus evident that, while the committee was not in favor of a straight ticket, it was much more opposed to the nominees proposed by the Chamber of Commerce.

The unpalatable member of the Chamber of Commerce ticket was C. C. Beaman, who was declared by Mr. Gruber and others to be 70 per cent. a Mugwump and 30 per cent. a Republican. It was in vain that the opponents of Mr. Beaman were assured that he was a close personal friend of Mr. Platt's; that he was supported by Elihu Root, and that the Chamber of Commerce men were determined that his name should be on the ticket, come what might.

Discussing Supreme Court Candidates.

The Supreme Court candidates were now brought forward to the exclusion of every other topic, and the straight-ticket men confidently predicted that the three successful names would be Blanchard, Hall, and Strong.

Then the name of Myer S. Isaacs began to be mentioned, and a tentative ticket of Isaacs, Hall, and Odell was put forward by the fusionists with the hope that the State Democracy might be forced to drop the Registership and accept Odell's nomination as a concession instead.

Judge Power reached the Republican County Committee rooms about 4:30 o'clock. He was careful to explain that he had not come from the State Democracy charged with any mission, but Odell's name sank out of view when he had been half an hour closeted with Edward Lauterbach, Frederick Gibbs, Abraham Gruber, and others of the Republican leaders.

Then Ferdinand Eidman's name was proposed as a substitute for that of Thomas F. Keating for the Registership, thus lopping off one of the State Democracy's three constant candidates. There was to be no compensation to the State Democracy for this serious loss, but the Chamber of Commerce was to have its own way about the Supreme Court Judgeships.

This plan was frustrated by the arrival of Charles Stewart Smith, and J. Harsen Rhoades as a deputation from the Chamber of Commerce committee. They insisted that the original agreement with the State Democracy should be carried out, and also that Myer S. Isaacs should be joined to C. C. Beaman as their two candidates for the Supreme Court bench, because Mr. Beaman, who came to the rooms at the invitation of Mr. Lauterbach, refused to run unless Mr. Isaacs was also retained on the ticket.

The last motion before the final one was made by L. E. Quigg. He proposed that a ticket should be nominated, except one Judge of the Supreme Court, one Judge of General Sessions, and one Judge of the City Court. These were to be filled in at an adjourned convention, either by nominees of the State Democracy or by straight Republicans, as time would show to be best. Mr. Quigg's motion was defeated by a vote of 16 for and 280 against.

A Ticket Announced.

By 7 o'clock ex-Judge Power was ready to go to the State Democracy Convention, and Mr. Lauterbach got his Nominating Committee together again to indorse the ticket which had been agreed upon. After half an hour's session, the Nominating Committee gave out the following names as the ticket which it would recommend to the convention for adoption:

For Justices of the Supreme Court—C. C. Beaman, Myer S. Isaacs, and Ernest Hall.
For Judges of the Court of General Sessions—John Fennel and Thomas Allison.
For County Clerk—Thomas L. Hamilton.
For Register—Thomas F. Keating.
For Justices of the City Court—Henry C. Botty, Daniel O'Connell, and James W. Hawes.

It was understood on all sides that the Republican County Convention might upset this arrangement and run a straight ticket in spite of its leaders. There was evidently a large majority of the members of the Nominating Committee in favor of that course if their leaders would acquiesce in it or accept it after the convention had been stampeded.

The most melancholy man in the rooms of the Republican County Committee was ex-Judge Charles N. Talntor, who expected a place on the ticket, hoping against hope up to the last moment. The radiance of Ferdinand Eidman for one brief half hour was something wonderful to see.

The Stecklers did not appear at Republican Headquarters yesterday at all, though they were expected at 2 o'clock. A solitary O'Brien man saw Mr. Lauterbach in the afternoon and was told to return at 7:15. He did not give himself the trouble.

AWAITING THE RESULT.

Conference at the City Club Adjourned Until To-day After a Long Session.

A call was issued Saturday for a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Chamber of Commerce Committee of Fifty, at the Chamber of Commerce at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon. At that hour there were in attendance Cornelius N. Bliss, Elihu Root, Woodbury Langdon, Jacob H. Schiff, J. Kennedy Tod, John Claflin, H. R. Kunhardt, and R. Fulton Cutting. Charles Stewart Smith of the sub-committee of five, consisting of himself, Seth Low, Gustav Schwab, Peter B. Olney, and J. Harsen Rhoades, who had been in session at the City Club all the morning, holding conferences with Edward Lauterbach and others, telephoned to the members of the Executive Committee asking them to postpone their meeting until 3 o'clock, as at that hour he would have something of importance to communicate.

The committee very cheerfully complied with his request, and went away. At 3 o'clock the members returned. Forty minutes went by, Mr. Smith had not made his appearance, and the committee began to grow impatient.

Objected to Following Mr. Smith.

Then it was announced that Mr. Smith was again at the telephone. This time he wanted the committee to come up to the City Club at 5 o'clock. John Claflin and others protested against following Mr. Smith around town. Mr. Claflin said he had wasted enough time for one day. He declared he would not go up to the City Club and that it was his intention to take a train and go out of town.

However, Messrs. Kunhardt and Cutting and one or two others of the committee went to the City Club. Coincident with their arrival was that of C. C. Beaman, who immediately went up to the library, where the Conference Committee was sitting. The State Democracy leaders also were at the clubhouse. They included Charles S. Fairchild and Robert Grier Monroe. The Good Government Club people, while not attending the conference, were very much in evidence, and particularly monopolized the reception room. Charles Stewart Davison, Preble Tucker, J. H. C. Nevius, George M. Cassatt, Francis Skinner, W. Jay Schieffelin, J. W. Pryor, John Brooks Leavitt, De Forest Grant, and Myer S. Isaacs were in the party, discussing the political situation and the probable fate of the Good Government Clubs' ticket.

The conference up stairs continued until 6:40 P. M. Then Mr. Fairchild came down the stairs, deliberately, apparently satisfied with the situation. Then Charles Stewart Smith came down stairs, two steps at a time, and in a tremendous hurry.

"Haven't got time to tell newspaper reporters anything," he said, as he hustled into his overcoat, "and can't be bothered with them," and he went away.

Then came Seth Low, courteous and urbane. He cheerfully found the time to tell a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES a word or two as to what was going on.

"There is not much that I can tell you," he said. "We have been holding conferences all day, and certain conclusions have been reached, of which I am not at liberty to speak. There is nothing definite that I can tell you. The conference has not terminated, and will be continued later in the evening."

Mr. Low went away, as did the other members of the committee, but all returned in about an hour, and the conference was resumed. Shortly before 9 o'clock it was terminated. J. Harsen Rhoades came down with a big bundle of documents, and went down town. Mr. Fairchild also went down town. He said that he had nothing to say concerning the conference, or the part the State Democracy played therein.

Adjourned to Await Results.

Seth Low said: "There will be no further conference to-night. We are waiting now to learn what the Republican County Convention will do. It is highly probable that a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce Committee of Fifty will be called for to-morrow, at 12 or 12:30, and that it will be held down town."

From other sources the reporter learned that as a result of the conferences the Chamber of Commerce Sub-Committee late in the afternoon had submitted to Mr. Lauterbach and his committee a proposition concerning the complexion of the ticket, and that Mr. Lauterbach had agreed to accept it with the exception of one point. This point, it was alleged, is regarded as most important by Mr. Low and his colleagues, and no fusion ticket was likely to be accepted unless this point is conceded. That the point in dispute was one of the Republican candidates the reporter's informant admitted but he positively declined to name him.

The reporter then asked one of the Good Government Club leaders what action that body was likely to pursue, and he replied:

"Any ticket that the Chamber of Commerce accepts or presents to us we must necessarily indorse. There is no other course for us to pursue."

WHAT DR. PARKHURST SAYS.

His Views on the Independent Action Looking Toward a Reform Ticket.

Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst did a little conferring on his own account yesterday respecting an anti-Tammany ticket of some kind. The doctor is beginning seriously to consider the propriety of urging the Committee of Fifty to decline to indorse the Republican ticket, and to run an independent anti-Tammany ticket.

When a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES called upon Dr. Parkhurst last night he found him and a committee of gentlemen, representatives of the City Vigilance League, and others discussing this proposition. Of it, Dr. Parkhurst made the following statement:

"I am more and more persuaded of the advisability of independent action by the Committee of Fifty and the people whom they represent. I do not think I should be sorry if the machine Republicans would not make the concessions we demand. We shall not recede one iota in our demands that the candidates shall all be men of irreproachable character. They must not be indifferently between goodness and badness. They must be positively good, and so sound that we shall know at the sight of their names just who and what they are.

"If this cannot be, then let us strike out for ourselves with an independent ticket. Even if we cannot win, we can be counted, and can learn for certain just where we are.

"It is not at all clear in my own mind that a union of organizations will be accomplished. Speaking for myself, I will not put an ounce of energy into battling for a ticket, either tainted or colorless. We will have—again speaking for myself—we will have nothing to do with any men put forward by the machine in the character of Platt's proxy. The candidates for whom we work must be men with a record of their own upon which they can stand free and independent, with no suggestion of a collar. If the machine gives us such men, well and good. If not, conferences ought to be cut short, and the Committee of Fifty lead off in a grand campaign against these Siamese twins—Crokerism and Plattism.

Tammany Against Plattism.

"The question in my mind just at present is whether it is the wiser policy to kill Tammanyism for the sake of killing Plattism, or to kill Plattism for the sake of killing Tammanyism. The existing strength of Plattism is the nourishment which has quickened Tammanyism. So the old fight of last year is on again. The business we had in hand at that time has not been finished. The Legislature played against us and our work fell short. It is this revivified Tammany that must once more be encountered and conquered, and all other matters, however important they may be in their proper time and place, should not be permitted to so far obtrude themselves upon public attention just now that the main object toward which our forces must be directed is to be lost sight of or at all obscured. When the period answers, the excise question will receive the wide attention that it merits. Until then, however, I do not think it well to indulge in too much speculation as to its solution."

Referring to the State Democracy's excise plank, Dr. Parkhurst said:

"I approve wholly of the referendum clause. Referendum is Latin for home rule, and the beauty of it is that it shoves the excise question along further, and would give us the opportunity of fighting the present battle to a finish. Before the conflict which awaits us on excise matters is undertaken, much depends in keeping the campaign issue simple and distinct. What position I should take in the open Sunday saloon question I will state when the time comes. I do not care to anticipate it, however."

Dr. Parkhurst's Letter.

Charles Stewart Smith of the Committee of Fifty yesterday received the following letter from Dr. Parkhurst discussing the political situation:

My Dear Sir: If the statements in the journals this morning are any criterion, it is evident that Platt's people are not meeting the Committee of Fifty on a broad platform or in a generous spirit. Such specimens of humanity as Lauterbach and Gruber do not care a farthing for the saving of the city; their only concern is for the political salvation of the Platt machine. In our conference with the Good Government Clubmen we insisted that, whatever the result might be, the first proper step to be taken was to seek a union in which the Republicans and other organizations should be participants, and we were certainly right in our insistence. It now the Platt people meet us half-heartedly and dickeringly, and make it evident that what they are after is the exaltation of Plattism and not the overthrow of Tammanyism, then we are absolved from all further obligation so far as that organization is concerned, and by all that is self-respecting and holy, I adjure you to cut your conference with them short, throw upon Platt the responsibility for the failure, and lead off in a grand popular campaign in which the war cry shall be: "Down with Tammany and down with Platt: Death to machine politicians in the City of New-York."

Such a cry will, I believe, win. We can then go forward with the Good Government Clubs and other patriotic organizations that will be disposed to combine under that standard, the Good Government men having their original strength only enhanced by the sincere attempt having been made to secure among all parties a general and generous co-operation. I can enter with no heart into a campaign in which the ticket presented for support is made up in any degree whatever of men who, while ostensibly devoted to our municipal interests, are known to be on the ticket simply in the interests of party, and the worst elements of party at that. The sincere effort has been made to secure union on the basis of the city's needs. Now, if that idea cannot be secured, and secured without even the semblance of a moral sacrifice, I am not to be counted on. The first thing I shall do after such a ticket appears will be to spot the questionable names that are upon it, and deal with the ticket piecemeal. I do not mean by this that I am going to be morally finical. You know me well enough to understand me perfectly, and I am absolutely sure that you are in entire accord with my views. Yours sincerely, CHARLES H. PARKHURST.

Catching Your Shadow.

From Swettenham's "Malay Sketches."

"You go out," said the Malay lady, "on the night before the full moon and stand with your back to the moon and your face to an ant-hill, so that your shadow falls on the ant-hill. Then you recite certain jampi, (incantations,) and bending forward try to embrace your shadow. If you fail, try again several times, repeating more incantations. If not successful, go the next night and make a further effort, and the night after, if necessary—three nights in all. If you cannot then catch your shadow, wait till the same day in the following month, and renew the attempt.

Sooner or later you will succeed, and, as you stand there in the brilliance of the moonlight, you will see that you have drawn your shadow into yourself, and your body will never again cast a shade. Go home and in the night, whether sleeping or waking, the form of a child will appear before you and put out its tongue; that seize, and it will remain, while the rest of the child disappears. In a little while the tongue will turn into something that breathes, a small animal, reptile, or insect, and when you see that the creature has life put it in a bottle, and the pelsit is yours."

Quaker Wisdom

"It is a good horse that never stumbles, a good wife that never grumbles"—and a good breakfast that never lacks Quaker Oats.

Quaker OATS

Sold only in 2-lb. Packages.

DEMOCRATS NOMINATE SENATORS

Independents and Regulars in Kings County Select Men for the Upper House at Albany.

The regular Democratic Senatorial Conventions of Kings County were held in Brooklyn last night. Ex-Register James Kane, up to the last moment was a candidate for the nomination in the Third District, but he was prevailed upon to withdraw.

The Third District Convention was held in Jefferson Hall, and Francis J. Gallagher, who at present represents the Fourth District in the Assembly, was unanimously nominated. Mr. Gallagher is about twenty-eight years old, and is a newspaper reporter. He was the minority member of the legislative committee that investigated the prisons of the State last Spring, and upon his report, presented to Gov. Morton, the plans of the majority were defeated.

In the Fourth District, comprising the Seventh, Thirteenth, Nineteenth, and Twenty-first Wards, William Batterman was nominated. Mr. Batterman is in the carpet business, and lives in the Twenty-first Ward. He is a brother of Henry Batterman, one of the Trustees of the new East River Bridge.

Senator Michael J. Coffey was renominated in the Fifth District, which comprises the Eighth, Tenth, Twelfth, Thirtieth, and Thirty-first Wards. He was born in 1842 and is a contractor by occupation. He was a member of the Board of Aldermen from 1868 to 1872 and again from 1886 to 1893, and in the years 1892 and 1893 was President of the board. He was a member of the Assembly in 1874, 1875, and 1876, and again in 1884 and 1885.

Major Peter H. McNulty was nominated in the Sixth District, which represents the Ninth, Eleventh, Twentieth, and Twenty-second Wards. He has also been indorsed by the Shepard organization.

In the Seventh District, comprising the Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, and Seventeenth Wards, ex-Senator Patrick H. McCarren was nominated. Mr. McCarren was defeated in 1893 by Senator George A. Owens.

Fred. Thompson of the Twenty-fourth Ward was nominated for Senator in the Eighth District, which is a strong Republican district.

In the Ninth District ex-Assemblyman Erastus D. Benedict, a lawyer living in the Twenty-sixth Ward, was nominated.

John A. Hennessy, the present Assemblyman representing the Third District of Kings County, was renominated by the Independent Democrats, the Shepard organization, in the Fifth Senatorial District last night. Mr. Hennessy has opposed Alderman McGarry during the past two years, and is now to make a fight against Senator Michael J. Coffey.

HAMILTON FISH'S EXPECTATIONS

He Professes to Believe that His Party Will Carry the State.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—Hamilton Fish came to Washington this evening, and went to the Arlington. To the correspondent of THE NEW-YORK TIMES he said that he was here on private business, and expected to leave to-morrow afternoon.

Concerning the political outlook in New-York State, Mr. Fish said, with an assumption of great confidence, that the Republicans expected to elect their State ticket and control both branches of the Legislature. The apportionment would help them in the fight for the Legislature, he added, and in the country districts they would make gains because of the Warner Miller plank in the platform.

Mr. Fish said he was a candidate for re-election as Speaker of the Assembly, and looked for no opposition worthy of the name, his former opponents, Messrs. Malby and Ainsworth, being now out of the race.

Referring to National politics, Mr. Fish said that Gov. Morton would be the candidate of the New-York Republicans for President in the next National Republican Convention, and he expected to see other State delegations support him also. "No better candidate could be put forward by the Republican Party," he said.

LONG ISLAND CITY NOMINATIONS

Republicans Named All Their Candidates for Local Offices.

LONG ISLAND CITY, L. I., Oct. 7.—The Republican City Convention to-night nominated Dr. Benjamin G. Strong for Mayor on the first ballot, he receiving 29 votes and Edward J. Knauer 20. Dr. Strong is the present Coroner of this city.

The other nominees of the convention were:

For Supervisor—Charles E. Burden.
Aldermen at Large—Charles W. Brace and Edward Dowling.
City Constable—W. B. Groat.
Overseer of Poor—Otto Anderson.
Game Constable—Otto Shelberg.

The primaries for delegates to the City Convention of the Jefferson Democracy were held to-night. Assemblyman John P. Madden is credited with carrying four of the five wards. Its convention will be held to-morrow.

The Real Malay.

From Swettenham's "Malay Sketches."

The real Malay is a short, thick-set, well-built man, with straight black hair, a dark-brown complexion, thick nose and lips, and bright, intelligent eyes. His disposition is generally kindly, his manners are polite and easy. Never cringing, he is reserved with strangers and suspicious, though he does not show it. He is courageous and trustworthy in the discharge of an undertaking, but he is extravagant, fond of borrowing money, and very slow in repaying it. He is a good talker, speaks in parables, quotes proverbs and wise saws, has a strong sense of humor, and is very fond of a good joke. He takes an interest in the affairs of his neighbors, and is consequently a gossip.

He never drinks intoxicants, he is rarely an opium smoker. But he is fond of gambling, cockfighting and kindred sports. He is by nature a sportsman, catches and tames elephants, is a skillful fisherman, and thoroughly at home in a boat. Above all things, he is conservative to a degree, is proud and fond of his country and his people, venerates his ancient customs and traditions, fears his Rajahs, and has a proper respect for constituted authority—while he looks askance on all innovations, and will resist their sudden introduction.

NEW-YORK STATE NOMINATIONS.

Assembly.

ERIE COUNTY.—First District—Thomas Murphy, Republican.
Second District—Henry W. Hill, Republican.
Third District—Benjamin R. Peevers, Republican.
Fourth District—Philip W. Springweiler, Republican.
Fifth District—Charles Braun, Republican.
Sixth District—Christopher Smith, Republican.
Seventh District—Henry L. Steiner, Republican.
Eighth District—Herman Blasdell, Republican.
WYOMING COUNTY.—James H. Van Arsdale, Democrat.
ULSTER COUNTY.—Second District—James Lounsberry, Republican.
TIOGA COUNTY.—Joseph W. Knapp, Prohibitionist.
DUTCHESS COUNTY.—Second District—Charles A. Hopkins, Democrat.

Mild, Gentle, Efficient 25c. HOOD'S PILLS Cure LIVER ILLS Headache, Biliousness.

NAMED FOR ASSEMBLYMEN

Tammany Nominations in Most of the City Districts.

A BOLT IN THE THIRTY-FOURTH

Several of the Conventions Adjourn—A Union Candidate Possible in the Twenty-first District.

Tammany Assembly nominations were made in most of the thirty-five districts last night. A number of the conventions met only to adjourn until to-night or to-morrow.

In the Twenty-sixth District a number of delegates from the upper part of the district went away disgruntled because their protests were unheeded. In the Seventh District, Assemblyman John F. McDermott declined renomination, and Edward W. Hart was chosen. It is said that Assemblyman McDermott wants the nomination for Senator.

The regular Thirty-fourth Assembly District Convention adjourned until to-morrow, but bolters under John Hart nominated Henry L. Bridges.

It took 200 ballots to secure a nomination in the Ninth District.

The nominations made were as follows:

District.	District.
1.—Daniel E. Finn.	18.—A. F. Galligan.
3.—W. H. Leonard.	19.—James Hagan.
4.—James A. Donnelly.	20.—John P. Corrigan.
5.—Wright Holcomb.	22.—Daniel F. McCoy.
7.—Edward W. Hart.	23.—John M. Delmour.
9.—James F. McCabe.	24.—John B. Fitzgerald.
11.—William Gledhill.	26.—Harry Kuhlke.
13.—Patrick F. Trainor.	27.—Francis Adams.
14.—Jacob Fritz.	28.—Joseph I. Green.
16—Benjamin Hoffman.	29.—Moses Hermann.
17.—Patrick Kerrigan.	31.—William H. Knox.

In the Twenty-first District the convention, on motion of William Tuite, the Chairman, then appointed a committee of seven to confer with other district organizations seeking a union candidate. The committee was composed of Matthew F. Donohue, William Tuite, Daniel Rogers, James L. Conway, Thomas J. O'Rourke, Clifford Boese, and William Clare.

The meeting then adjourned until Thursday evening, when the convention will reassemble in Lion Park.

TROUBLE IN SENATE DISTRICTS.

Tammany Leaders Make Little Progress in Settling Differences.

The Tammany leaders were busy yesterday trying to adjust the various differences that have sprung up in reference to Senatorial nominations. Not much progress was made, however.

In the Twentieth District, where Senator Jacob A. Cantor has been selected for renomination, the Thirtieth Assembly District is still insisting that ex-Alderman John Long should get the nomination, while the Thirty-second Assembly District is still insisting that its leader, John J. Ryan, should have the nomination.

The Thirtieth Assembly District Senatorial delegates met Sunday and unanimously decided to vote for Mr. Long first, last, and all the time. The delegates were in a very ugly humor over the sudden naming of Mr. Cantor as a candidate, and some of them even threatened to bolt if the nomination went to him. Mr. Ryan's delegation is said to be in an equally belligerent mood, and if this delegation does not vote for Mr. Cantor, he cannot be nominated.

There was a great deal of talk yesterday over the candidacy of Dr. Simon J. O'Neil in this Senate district, and if the convention should break away from the leading strings of the powers that be in Tammany, Dr. O'Neil is looked upon as a very promising "dark horse."

It is becoming manifest to some of the leaders that it is very difficult to hold delegates down to nomination orders this year. They are less tractable now that there are no offices to take away from them or with which to placate them.

In the Twelfth Senate District there was more shuttlecock and battledore politics yesterday. Senator Ahearn, who had been moved up from the Tenth to the Twelfth on Saturday's "slate," thereby displacing Assemblyman Foley, was shifted out of the district yesterday, and Mr. Foley was put back. These frequent changes are very trying on the nerves of the interested politicians.

Senator Wolff, in the Eighteenth Senate District, is going to have a hard time of it getting a renomination. Maurice Featherson can have this nomination if he wants it.

Col. Michael C. Murphy is still firmly on the "slate" for the Senate in the Tenth District, and Senator Timothy D. Sullivan is equally confident of the Eleventh. There he is going to have a hard fight to get elected.

Mr. Coudert, Jr., is being talked of as the Democratic candidate for the Senate in the Fifteenth District, but he would not run without the indorsement of Tammany, the State Democracy, and the Good Government Clubs.

It looked last night as though ex-Police Justice Thomas F. Grady might be nominated in the Fourteenth Senate District if Senator Frank O'Donnell withdrew.

M. F. DONAHUE WINS.

Skinner Defeated at the Twenty-first District Special Primary.

The special primary election ordered by Tammany in the Twenty-first Assembly District to elect delegates to the various local conventions, to take the places of those chosen at the irregular primary of last week, was held yesterday between 11 o'clock A. M. and noon at 184 West One Hundred and First Street.

The fight in this district is between the leader, E. V. Skinner, and the associate leader, Matthew F. Donahue. Donahue's ticket won yesterday easily. The total number of votes cast was 441. Mr. Donahue's ticket got 313 votes and Mr. Skinner's ticket 128.

The primary was a record breaker for the number of votes cast. The polls were open about an hour and three minutes, those who were in the room at noon being allowed to vote after the doors were closed. The celerity with which Inspectors Daniel M. Donegan, John B. McGoldrick, and John M. Delmour acted made the big vote possible. There were only two or three challenges.

The workers of both factions began to congregate as early as 9 o'clock in the morning. A small vote was feared, because of the business engagements of members of the party. Mr. Skinner sent out a number of wagons to make a circuit of the district and bring in all the voters possible. These voters were kept in line by a roundsman and six policemen from the West One Hundred and First Street Police Station. So small was the number of votes gained by Skinner in comparison to the numbers whom his wagons brought, it looked as if many of the enemy took advantage of the credulity of the hustlers and rode free only to vote their own way.

The Inspectors were on hand early, and three ballot boxes were procured from the police station. The door was opened at 11 o'clock, and as soon as each man voted he was sent out of the room through the rear door.

Inspectors McGoldrick and Delmour registered the names and addresses, taking them at the rate of seven a minute.

The first man to reach the voting table was James E. Kelly, a friend of Donahue. He protested against the Inspectors taking the names and addresses of the voters, and then against the holding of the primary, on the ground that the first one had been legal. The protests were taken in writing, and the voting went on.

When the count was made, two Skinner ballots were found folded together; they were not counted.

Beecham's pills for constipation 10¢ and 25¢. Get the book at your druggist's and go by it.

Annual sales more than 6,000,000 boxes.

THE GREAT MOISTURE ABSORBENT
"HUMIDINE"
Keeps Refrigerators dry and sweet, preserves meats, butter, milk, etc., economizes ice, removes "refrigerator taste" and odor. Sold by grocers and druggists. PENNA. SALT MFG. CO. Also, Mfrs. Lewis' 98% Powdered Lye, Philadelphia.

CITY AND COUNTY SITUATION.

Not Much Change as to Tammany's Probable Nominations.

The situation as to the Tammany city and county ticket was much the same yesterday as it has been for the past few days.

City Court Justice Joseph E. Newburger seemed certain for one of the General Sessions nominations, and it is probable that one of the City Court places will go to the Twenty-sixth Assembly District, where State Committeeman Thomas J. Dunn has a candidate in the person of Jacob Marks. The late Justice Ehrlich was a resident of this district.

The delegation to the City and County Convention from ex-Police Justice Welde's district has been instructed for Postmaster Charles W. Dayton for Justice of the Supreme Court. The vote on the question in the delegation was 24 to 19 in favor of Mr. Dayton. This is the district in which ex-Mayor Gilroy resides.

Attempts to make arrangements with the German-American Reform Union were being carried on yesterday. Congressman Sulzer, who called on Oswald Ottendorfer on Sunday, made the statement that the German-Americans would unite with Tammany if their men were nominated for Register and for one of the Supreme Court places. Such negotiations as were conducted, however, were not conducted by Mr. Sulzer.

Ex-Police Commissioner MacLean is still spoken of as likely to get a place on the Tammany ticket.

The Young Men's Democratic Union, of which Theodore M. Roche is President and which has 350 names upon its roll, has allied forces with Tammany.

Home Rule Democracy Primaries.

The Home Rule Democracy primary elections for the election of delegates to the County Convention to be held in Cooper Union Saturday night, took place last evening in the various Assembly districts.

Col. Gifford was at headquarters in the Sturtevant House, and received returns from the districts. According to his figures, 4,000 citizens voted.

SHEEHAN WANTS A NOMINATION

Anxious to Go to the Assembly from Second Westchester District.

NEW-ROCHELLE, N. Y., Oct. 7.—Considerable interest is manifested in the Second Assembly District Democratic Convention, which will be held in William's Bridge Thursday morning, because John Sheehan, one of the Board of Trustees of this village, is making a determined effort to secure the nomination for Assemblyman.

Mr. Sheehan unquestionably has a strong following, but there is enough opposition to his nomination to leave the question of his success a matter of doubt. The Republicans frankly say they hope Mr. Sheehan will receive the nomination, as they believe they will stand some chance of defeating him.

It is said now that the Assembly Convention at Mamaroneck Saturday was adjourned to meet at William's Bridge for other reasons than the fear that nominations made before the reapportionment of the county would not be valid. It is also said to be a question whether Mr. Sheehan's chances have been improved by the delay.

The party fight here is to be made principally on the excise question. The Democrats believe that the liberal excise policy adopted at the Syracuse Convention will assure them many new votes this Fall. There are enough votes, however, opposed to submitting the question of opening saloons Sundays to popular vote to make the contest interesting. The Republicans feel that they were seriously handicapped by the wise and timely action of the Democratic Party on the excise question, which has for a long time been an important factor in all political contests in New-Rochelle.

There have been no excise arrests for about three months, although there are about sixty saloons in the village. It is not difficult to buy drinks here Sunday, but most of the saloon keepers make no attempt to do business contrary to law, preferring to wait and settle the question of their rights at the polls.

Martin J. Keogh of New-Rochelle, Democratic nominee for Justice of the Supreme Court from the Second Judicial District, is very popular here, and if he accepts the nomination is pretty sure to receive the support of many Republicans in this village.

POLICEMAN HENDRY'S LONG FALL

He Dropped a Distance of Three Stories, but Broke No Bones.

Policeman Andrew Hendry, thirty-seven years old, fell over the balusters in the Oak Street Police Station from the third to the first floor at 1 o'clock this morning and was severely injured.

Surgeon Richardson, who responded to an ambulance call, took the semi-conscious man to the Hudson Street Hospital, where it was found that no bones had been broken, but that he was suffering from shock and internal injuries.

It was said that Hendry was off duty at the time of the accident and was intoxicated.

One Prejudice for Another.

From Blackwood's Magazine.

The prejudice of the divine right of Parliaments was substituted for the prejudice of the divine right of Kings. Now Parliaments, in accordance with the laws of collective psychology, like all human assemblages, are liable to sudden and unexpected impulses—impulses such as may at times move a crowd to commit crimes, as was the case in the French Revolution; or to practice some generous act, as happened during the Italian risorgimento. That such was possible had been recognized already by Napoleon the Great, ere the modern Italian positivist school of philosophy had reduced experience to a formula, for when inditing his studies on the convention the Emperor wrote, "Collective crimes implicate no one."

A deed or word may change the judgment of all by the contagious emotion of a moment. Thus, besides lowering the intellectual level, an assembly is also liable to sudden mutations of view. Yet another danger, and yet another reason why the judgments of these huge national talking shops should not be regarded as infallible, or be treated with too much deference. John Stuart Mill dimly foresaw this modern positivist conclusion when he pleaded eloquently in favor of safeguarding the rights of the minority.

Prinet I., a King in Exile.

From The Pall Mall Gazette.

The Figaro gives, apropos of the Channel Islands, some interesting details of "un roi en exil" but of a King who never reigned and an exile who never wandered. The monarch in question is Prinet I., and the last of that dynasty. He reigned over the Ecrehous Islands, a small group lying to the northeast of Jersey. He had, however, only one subject—his wife, and perhaps that is more than all married men can boast of. The royal residence was in Blanque-lle, and here the King earned a narrow living, his revenue coming from fish, smuggled brandy, and pigeon breeding. The pigeons he generally ate. A high tide from time to time invaded his kitchen, and also the throneroom, which was next to the kitchen. He held his wife, Queen Philippe, under despotic control, and made her work hard in household avocations. One of her principal tasks must have been repairing the royal wardrobe, as it is recorded that her gracious Majesty the Queen of England presented him with a vest some twenty years ago, and that he wears it still. Queen Philippe then presented her sister monarch with a piece of embroidery. Prinet I. had fallen upon evil days, and is now an exile in the hospital at St. Helier.

borrowing

If you have borrowed from health to satisfy the demands of business, if your blood is not getting that constant supply of fat from your food it should have, you must pay back—from somewhere, and the somewhere will be from the fat stored up in the body.

The sign of this borrowing is thinness, the result—nerve-waste. You need fat to keep the blood in health, unless you want to live with no reserve force—live from hand to mouth.

Scott's Emulsion of cod-liver oil, with hypophosphites, is more than a medicine.

50 cents and $1.00
SCOTT & BOWNE
Chemists - - New York

IVORY SOAP
99 44/100 PURE

Some persons insist on having the costliest of everything. They do not buy Ivory Soap. Those who want the best do.

THE PROCTER & GAMBLE CO., CIN'TI.

THE LEGEND OF THE GALLEON'S WEALTH

Vain Search for a Wrecked Spanish Vessel's Stolen Gold.

From The New-London (Conn.) Day.

The late John R. Bolles of this city used to relate a very good story of witchcraft, digging for buried treasure, and the robbery of a Spanish galleon, all of which occurred inside the limits of New-London, within 150 years. The last two features of the story are facts in history.

As late as July 11, 1827, two men from Vermont, said to be descendants of an ante-revolutionary witch named Strickland, dug by the side of what is now Lawrence's wharf for buried gold, by the advice of some of their forefathers who dug there before them in the seventeen hundreds. The diggers were hunting for the treasure of the Spanish galleon, St. Joseph and St. Helena, which was plundered at her moorings while lying here for repairs and shelter in 1753-4. None of the diggers was successful. The first party were grandsons of the Strickland woman, who, as a witch, was expelled long before from both the Connecticut and Massachusetts colonies.

The State of Vermont, however, willingly harbored all gray, lean sisters of the airy broomstick race and this acounts for Witch Strickland's settling there.

This witch was said to have possessed a magic pebble, as clear as crystal, into which she could look and see treasure buried under land or water. It was through this happy medium that she chanced upon the missing treasure of the St. Joseph and St. Helena.

This galleon, which left so much bullion about New-London, was the occasion of a local event which was not only discreditable to the Connecticut colony, but showed that our old-time Solons were above reproach. A lively political disturbance resulted.

The St. Joseph and St. Helena, while putting in here in distress in 1753, ran upon a reef of rocks outside the harbor. Before she could be floated it became necessary to unload her. Then she was repaired here. Her freight was put in charge of Joseph Hill, at that time Collector of the Port. The supercargo of the galleon was Don Joseph Miguel de St. Juan. His vessel was bound from Havana to Cadiz, and her cargo consisted in part of gold bars and coin.

That he might proceed with his cargo early in the Spring Don Miguel chartered a smaller vessel of 200 tons, which was ready to sail the following April. But when he had shipped a part of his cargo, other parts of it were withholden from him or lost, and he was unable to recover them. The Don could obtain no relief, and finally, in the following October, he petitioned the General Assembly upon the matter.

In his petition he said that much of his cargo had been embezzled, and he prayed that he might reland that portion of his cargo which remained and secure it at their expense. The General Assembly, after much debate, decided that they did not know what the Don's losses were, and neither could they prevent them. They declared the Don's requests were too unreasonable to be granted, but "as protection was due a foreigner cast among us," the Governor was direct

The New-York Times

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR

Offices.

Publication....Printing House Square, New-York
Up-Town.....1,260 Broadway, (32d St.)
All American District Telegraph offices in this city.
Washington.....515 Fourteenth St.

Subscription Rates—Specimen Copies Free.

	1 Yr.	6 Mos.	3 Mos.	1 Mo.	1 Wk.
Daily, with Sunday.	$10.00	$5.00	$2.50	$ .90	$ .25
Daily, without Sunday	8.00	4.00	2.00	.75	.20
Sunday edition only..	2.00	1.00	.50	.....	.05
Any one day (except Sunday)	1.50	.75	.40	.....	.03
Weekly edition.....	1.00	.50	.30	.....	.03

Postage prepaid to all points in the United States, Canada, and Mexico, except in New-York City, where the postage is 1 cent per copy; in all other countries, 2 cents per copy per day, payable by the subscriber.

The Times will be sent to any address in Europe, postage included, for $1.50 per month. It is sold in Europe as follows:

London: Low's Exchange, 57 Charing Cross, Trafalgar Square; the American Newspaper and Advertising Agency, Trafalgar Building, Northumberland Avenue, W. C.
Geneva, Switzerland: Librairie, Georg & Co.; Librairie, A. Cherbuliez, Rue Bovy Lysberg.
Mainz, Germany: Saarsbach's News Agency, agency for Germany and Austria.
Rome, Italy: Loescher & Co.

The address of subscribers will be changed as often as desired. In ordering a change of address both the old and the new address MUST be given.

Cash in advance always. Remittances at the risk of the subscriber, unless made by Registered Letter, Check, Money Order, or Express Order, payable to "The New-York Times Publishing Co."

ADVERTISEMENTS may be left at either of The Times's Branch Offices, at any District Messenger Office in New-York City, and at regularly authorized newsdealers' offices, where they will be taken at the same rate as at the Publication Office. Rate cards mailed on application to the publisher. Estimates promptly given.

COMPLAINTS.—Subscribers who fail to receive a single copy of The Times should immediately notify the publisher. Readers who are unable to purchase The Times at any news stands or on any railroad train or steamboat will oblige us by promptly reporting that fact.

INDEX TO CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

	Page.		Page.
Amusements	7	Law Schools	7
Apartments To Let	15	Lectures	7
Auction Sales	7	Legal Notices	14
Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds	13	Marriages	5
Autumn Resorts	7	Medical	7
Bankers' Cards	13	Meetings & Elections	13
Bicycles	6	Miscellaneous	7
Boarders Wanted	7	Proposals	7
City Flats To Let	15	Public Notices	7
City Houses To Let	15	Real Estate at Auction	7
City Items	5	Rooms and Flats	15
City Real Estate For Sale	15	Referees' Notices	15
Dancing	7	Situations Wanted	10
Deaths	5	Special Business Notices	5
Dividends	13	Stables To Let	16
Excursions	7	Summer Resorts	7
Furs Repaired	7	Surrogate Notices	14
Furnished Rooms	7	Teachers	7
Help Wanted	7	Travelers' Guide	7
Hotels	7	Unfurnished Rooms	7
Instruction	7		

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

ABBEY'S, Broadway-38th St—8:30—The Chieftain.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St-Irving Place—8:00—The Sporting Duchess.
AMERICAN, 8th Av-42d St—8:00—The Great Diamond Robbery.
BIJOU, Broadway-30th St—8:15—The Widow Jones.
BROADWAY, Broadway-41st St—8:30—Princess Bonnie.
DALY'S, Broadway-30th St—8:15—Hansel and Gretel.
EDEN MUSEE, 23d St-6th Av—11:00 A. M. to 11:00 P. M.—Wax Works. Grand Concerts.
EMPIRE, Broadway-40th St—8:15—Christopher, Jr.
FIFTH AVENUE, Broadway-28th St—8:15—David Garrick, and Lend Me Five Shillings.
FOURTEENTH STREET, 14th St-6th Av—8:00—The Irish Artist.
GARDEN, Madison Av-27th St—8:15—Trilby.
GARRICK, 35th St-Herald Square—8:30—Measure for Measure.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE, 8th Av-23d St—8:00—Herrmann.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE, 125th St-7th Av—8:15—The Foundling.
HERALD SQUARE, Broadway-35th St—8:15—Pudd'nhead Wilson.
HOYT'S, Broadway-24th St—8:30—The Gay Parisians.
IRVING PLACE, Irving Place-15th St—8:00—The Battle of the Butterflies.
KOSTER & BIAL'S, 34th St-Broadway—8:15—Vaudeville.
LEXINGTON OPERA HOUSE, 58th St-3d Av—3:00—Grand Fair.
LYCEUM, 4th Av-23d St—8:00—The Prisoner of Zenda.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN, Madison Av-26th St—10:00 A. M. to 10:30 P. M.—Food Exhibition.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE, Broadway-39th, 40th St—S'Liserl from Schliersee.
PALMER'S, Broadway-30th St—8:15—Fleur-de-Lis
PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE, 58th St-Lexington, 3d Avs—Noon to 12:00 P. M.—Vaudeville.
STANDARD, Broadway-33d St—8:15—The Capitol.

BULLETIN OF TO-DAY'S NEWS.

Page 1
"Boss" McLaughlin Withdraws Jenks.
Republicans Break All Slates.
Hackensack Invaded by Burglars.
Republicans Agree to Fusion.
Tacna and Arica Not for Sale.
Days for the Registration.
A Demand Sent to the Porte.

Page 2
A Great Meeting for Reform.

Page 3
Tammany Assembly Nominations.

Page 5
Eighteen Persons Killed in Belgium.
Heavy Rains Harm Cuba.
New Bills at the Theatres.
Explosion in a coal mine.

Page 6
Cantabs Guests of Harvard Men.
Gen. Miles to Talk to Cyclists.
The Cremation of City Garbage.

Page 7
A Reorganized Party in New-Jersey.
Good Prices for Good Books.

Page 8
Register Levy Replies.
October Grand Jury Sworn In.

Page 9
President Low's Report on Columbia.
Christian Endeavorers in Brooklyn.
Protest by Methodist Ministers.
Upper Harlem Wharves.
Second Fire in Y. M. C. A. Building.
Westchester Republicans Angry.

Page 10
Erie Republicans Liberal on Excise.

Page 11
In the Commercial World.

Page 12
The Financial Markets.

Page 13
Favorites' Day at Gravesend.
Episcopal Clergymen to Armenia's Aid.
The Episcopal Convention.

Page 14
Sorosis Has an Interesting Meeting.
End of the Scott Abduction Case.
Marine Intelligence.
The Courts.

Page 15
News of the Railroads.
Supervisor Fitchie for Mayor.
In the Real Estate Field.

Page 16
Preservation of Palisades Urged.

YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE

The following records are taken from THE NEW-YORK TIMES's thermometer, which is placed on the face of THE TIMES Building, opposite the Franklin Statue, 6 feet above the street level, and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, which is 285 feet above the street level. Both records show the changes of temperature for the 24 hours ended at midnight, and that of the Weather Bureau gives the temperature on the corresponding date last year:

	Weather Bureau. 1894.	Times. 1895.	Times. 1895.
3 A. M.	51	55	54
6 A. M.	50	55	55
9 A. M.	49	59	60
12 M.	59	63	64
3 P. M.	60	65	66
6 P. M.	59	64	65
9 P. M.	58	63	63
12 P. M.	58	62	61

Average temperature in Printing House Square yesterday.....69.75
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau yesterday.....60.70
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date last year.....59.40
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date for last twenty years.....59.00

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY

To-day's weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau: Fair, Cooler.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 8, Column 6.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, OCT. 8, 1895.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

THE TRUCK AND DICKER TICKET.

Facts submitted to a candid world will enable that judicious being, the average voter, to make up his mind about the candidates put in nomination last night by the Republican City and County Convention.

I. THOMAS L. HAMILTON, for County Clerk. A protégé of FREDERICK S. GIBBS; cheap politician, will do anything PLATT demands.

II. THOMAS KEATING, for Register. Not a bad man, but nominated for political reasons and no other; will do whatever the State Democracy calls upon him to do. He is clay in the hands of the potter.

III. ERNEST HALL for Judge of the Supreme Court. A Platt man, the personal friend and candidate of PLATT's son.

MYER S. ISAACS for Judge of the Supreme Court. Nothing can be said against him, and not much for him.

CHARLES C. BEAMAN for Judge of the Supreme Court. Shines like the full moon rising above a fog bank. Everything is to be said in his favor. He is able, learned in the law, vastly experienced therein, and one of the few really non-partisan Republican friends of good government in New-York City. But can he accept? We doubt it.

IV. THOMAS ALLISON, for Judge of the Court of General Sessions. A first-rate nomination. He is already a Judge of this court by appointment, and ought to be continued in office.

JOHN FENNEL, for Judge of the Court of General Sessions. Not a good nomination; a mere politician looking for a place.

V. DANIEL O'CONNELL, for Judge of the City Court. A small State Democracy district leader.

LEWIS L. DELAFIELD, for City Court Judge. An excellent candidate, a lawyer of good standing, and well qualified for judicial office.

H. C. BOTTY, for City Court Judge. An east side Platt Republican, politician; nominated for that reason.

This is not from any point of view a straight ticket. It is not such a list of nominees as the friends of good government can contemplate with pleasure or support with satisfaction. In fact, no friend of good government can support it at all except piecemeal. The Committee of Fifty, we understand, will pass upon the merits of these candidates this morning. The cause of non-partisan government will be retarded by an acceptance of this patchwork ticket. In their nominations the Good Government Clubs were at least courageous and sincere, even if they were not wise. The Fifty would be not wise and not courageous if they should weakly take as their own this output of Mr. PLATT's convention.

THE NEW-JERSEY DEMOCRATS.

Those Democrats in New-Jersey who staid at home on election day in 1894 and enabled the Republicans to sweep the State, to send a solid Republican delegation to Congress, to obtain an unprecedented and overwhelming majority in the Legislature, and to devote a great deal of time to cultivation of future opportunities to win, ought to be aroused to a sense of political duty if they have but read the comments of the Republican press upon the nomination of Chancellor MCGILL for Governor.

The assumption of the eager and hungry Republican partisan has been, evidently, that the disgust felt in 1894 by many Democrats with the performances in the United States Senate and in the New-Jersey Legislature of men who had disgraced the party name would continue to be a controlling impulse with New-Jersey Democrats, either to keep them at home or to lead them to vote for Republicans. And there may have been cherished a hope among Republicans that that party would set an example of public conduct so high as to constrain the voters of the State to continue the party in power.

While the Republican platform adopted in the State Convention "claims" with uncommon comprehensiveness and "arraigns" with unfashionable formality, the Republicans are manifesting small confidence in the efficacy of their record to convince or to convert. Democrats have no criticism to make of Mr. GRIGGS, the Republican candidate for Governor, except that he is a Republican; the Republicans are visibly distressed because Mr. MCGILL's record is flawless and his popularity likely to be as great as his fitness for the office of Governor is unquestioned.

If wisdom shall control the New-Jersey Democrats in the nomination of Senators and Assemblymen as it has in providing them with a candidate for Governor, the State will easily be restored to the Democratic column, and will be kept there without difficulty for the Presidential campaign of 1896. Republicans will be less confident, and Democrats more hopeful, by looking at a few almanac figures. In 1892 there were 337,547 votes cast in the State for President. CLEVELAND had 14,974 more votes than HARRISON. The Democrats led in twelve counties out of twenty-one. Gov. WERTS had 7,625 lead over KEAN in the same election. Confidence in the candidate for President and enthusiasm for the cause he represented plainly account for the greater vote for Mr. CLEVELAND.

In 1894 an impulse of resentment against false leaders and truculent machine followers brought about a startling result. The whole vote of the State was 295,707, or a loss of 41,840. The aggregate vote for Republican candidates for the Assembly was 163,623. This was a Republican gain over the vote for HARRISON of 7,555; but the Democratic loss was 55,702, so it is apparent that more than 48,000 Democrats did not interest themselves in the 1894 contest. In the Sixth Congressional District, which divided 41,955 votes in 1892 between the Democratic and Republican candidates, only 17,018 votes were cast in 1894, the Republican winning with 9,506 votes. The same candidate secured 20,284 votes in 1892 and was beaten.

If the Democrats of New-Jersey who have the power to nominate will, in making up their ticket, stick to the standard of worth indicated by the selection of Chancellor MCGILL, they can confidently rely upon the approval and support of the 50,000 Democrats who were undoubtedly at home or engaged in business or pleasure while the Republicans were winning their "great victory" in 1894. The county plan of choosing members of the Legislature, which to Republicans now looks so promising as an assurance of continued power at Trenton, ought not to greatly depress a party that but three years ago secured majorities in twelve counties in the State.

THOSE WORSTED MILLS.

One of our McKinley contemporaries attempts to answer our question why Englishmen who have been engaged for years in the manufacture of woolens and worsteds are now investing their money in American worsted factories, if, as some of our Republican friends assert, the woolen and worsted industries here were paralyzed by the new tariff and continue to be in a deplorable condition. We were directing attention to the purchase of the Fulton Worsted Mills, at Oswego Falls, by a Bradford syndicate. Our replying contemporary explains that the Englishmen are "looking ahead" to the time when the present tariff shall be repealed, and that they buy factories now because "the woolen business is in a depressed condition" and American factories can be purchased at low prices.

This is quite amusing. It happens that in the Fulton Worsted Mills the wages of all the employés had been increased (those of the weavers a second time) some weeks before the sale was made, and it was announced at the time that the factories had been running night and day. There was no depression at these mills, and the conditions were not such as to induce the owners to sell out at low figures. Our McKinley contemporary's explanation is a misfit so far as this part of it is concerned.

As for the tariff, it is admitted that the present law will stand for at least two years to come. Does any person endowed with common sense really believe that these Englishmen invested their money with a view solely to tariff changes that may possibly be made more than two years hence, and that they long for the day when the Republican Party shall have power to restore the heavy McKinley tax on the wool which is their American factory's raw material? Does not The Buffalo Express really see, after thoughtful consideration, that this part of its explanation is even more absurd than the other?

A RESULT OF "SPOILS" METHODS.

Doubtless the report of the Commissioners of Accounts upon the affairs of the Register's office, coming out just at this time, was intended to be an anti-Tammany campaign document, but that does not detract from the value of its disclosures to the public. The intention may have led to presenting the defects and derelictions of the administration of the office in a way to produce an exaggerated impression, but, making all reasonable allowance on that score, it reveals an exceedingly bad state of things, and if the record is made damaging to Tammany it will be the fault of the organization. Much the same state of things was shown five years ago by the investigation of the Fassett committee, but nothing has been done to correct it.

No doubt such abuses as these are the inevitable consequence of Tammany control, for Tammany methods are those of a spoils-seeking and spoils-dividing organization, but they are the inevitable consequence of spoils methods under the control of any political machine. The record would in all probability have been no better if a succession of Republican machine leaders, say, like GIBBS and PATTERSON and SIMPSON, had been occupying the Register's office for the last ten or fifteen years, and it would be no better five years hence if the office were to be turned over to Republican politicians of that stamp, or to the control of the Platt machine.

Under the old fee system the Register pocketed the receipts and paid the expenses of the office, and it was a mine of Tammany contributions, besides being the source of a liberal income to the Register, just as the old Quarantine Commission under PLATT was a mine of Republican contributions and the source of a liberal income to the Health Officer. Then the employés and hangers-on of the Register's office made a rich harvest out of searching titles and doing favors to lawyers, and many abuses grew up. Since then the title guarantee and title insurance companies have taken away most of the searching business, and as clerks and copyists have been paid by salaries, and fees have had to be accounted for and turned into the Public Treasury, there was little "show" for the spoilsmen, save in multiplying places in response to the pressure for "patronage." Apart from searchers and recording clerks, the number of employés increased in eight years from nineteen to sixty-two, and the aggregate of salaries from about $30,000 a year to $85,000.

These men appear to have been appointed mainly because they were henchmen and heelers of politicians, and were to be provided for or rewarded, and not because there was work for them to do or because they were competent for their nominal duties. This is a consequence of spoils methods with which we have long been familiar, and not specially characteristic of one political machine more than another.

This report of the Commissioners of Accounts is a warning, not only against permitting Tammany to retain control of the Register's office, but against allowing it to fall into the control of any other spoils-seeking machine. The charge of the public records of the city, of titles to property, and registrations affecting the rights of citizens, is peculiarly a function that should be regarded as non-partisan and placed in the keeping of a thoroughly capable and trustworthy official, who will not be subservient to any organization of politicians. He should not only be free to appoint men in his office for fitness only, but he should be required to do so, and should have no desire to do otherwise, which means that he should be neither a Tammany man nor a Platt man, nor yet a Brookfield man. The criticism that the Deputy Register, when appointed, "had had no experience whatever in the office" applies equally to the present Deputy Commissioner of Public Works, and it is the only criticism passed upon the former by the report.

THE BROOKLYN REFORM DEMOCRATS.

Mr. EDWARD M. SHEPARD stated very clearly to the convention of independent Democrats on Saturday the exact position he, with their organization, occupies in the politics of the great municipality of which they are citizens. After recalling that last Summer he had declared to his colleagues that there was but one contingency upon which he would consent to become a candidate for office—"if it became necessary in the interest of honest and courageous Democratic politics that this organization should run its own and a third ticket standing for conscience"—he proceeded:

"Now we have a municipal campaign. We are here, and you have nominated me, and I am willing to stand for Mayor of Brooklyn. I have told you that I would not accept the nomination except it should be a third nomination given by this organization, but now, gentlemen, that I am nominated, from now until election day I shall do all that I rightly can to crown your nomination with triumph. I shall do what I rightly can to make the demonstration of popular force by which this body at the polls will be as large as possible. We may hope, perhaps, for a technical success, but you and I are in the happy situation that if we stand true to this cause we are certain to have, if not success at the polls, the satisfaction of knowing that we shall have demonstrated at the polls beyond any doubt that there shall be no Democratic success, no Democratic politics in Kings County until Democratic politics means honest politics from beginning to end. And so long as Democratic politics means dishonesty, so long as it means that odious attempts to take out of the great mass of the people political free will, so long as it stands for that, you and I will take care that there shall be no triumph at the polls for that kind of misnamed Democratic politics."

This almost implies that Mr. SHEPARD would not stand for Mayor of Brooklyn unless the chances were against his being elected—which of course they now clearly are—and that is a condition the exact opposite of what aspirants for public office generally make. Mr. SHEPARD stands to promote, however, even if he be defeated, precisely those high ends that he would faithfully and vigorously pursue were he elected. And his service even in defeat would be second only to that which he could render in the office of Mayor.

The aim of Mr. SHEPARD and of the energetic organization that he now represents is not merely good government, which may be a very vague object, but good government by overthrowing the one political force that more strongly and inevitably than any other produces bad government. That force lies in political organization for spoils. It has been for years the controlling power in the Democratic Party of Kings County. It has given rise to an organization, a machine, within the party, based on the gains, largely the dishonest gains, of office holding. At the helm of this machine stood HUGH MCLAUGHLIN, whose sole motive was greed of power and money, and who had under him an elaborate staff, from the highest officials to the petty ward workers, every one of whom was held by personal ambition or by the payment, or the hope of payment, from the Public Treasury. In cases like those of CHAPIN and BOODY, gratified ambition was the consideration for service to the machine and the Boss. In other cases, fat salaries or fees; in still others, opportunities for jobbery and plunder, and so on, down to the humblest heeler, the entire party management became an organized appetite fed at the public expense.

Against this evil force the reform Democrats organized on one simple principle—the faithful support of Democratic candidates fitted for their places by character and ability and equally unflinching opposition to unfit candidates. That principle they have sustained with absolute loyalty and with remarkable success. It was entirely simple. The stupidest heeler could understand it. The keenest of the spoils leaders could not obscure it. The average citizen with sense enough to know the difference between greed and devotion to duty could recognize its authority and feel sympathy with its motive. At first it was received with jeers by the Boss and his followers. They affected to see in it only a "strike," a movement by disappointed and ambitious politicians to force an entrance within the favored circle. They sneered at the notion that Mr. SHEPARD and his colleagues would persist year after year in their purpose. They made sure that the reformers would either weary of their self-imposed and arduous task, or would gradually be bought off. Two years ago the machine was taught its folly and was routed in a pitched battle in every part of the field.

From this experience the more sensible and honest men in the regular organization learned its obvious lesson. They were ready this Fall to name candidates whom the reform Democrats could support. The Boss, at the last moment, stepped in and balked their efforts. He insisted on trying once again the old tactics, partly because he thought that perhaps the independents would not fight, partly because he knew that to yield was to give up his personal power. His hold on the machine was sufficient to control the conventions; the machine nomination was made, and Mr. SHEPARD takes the field. He may not be elected, but he ought to be. He is by far the most capable candidate in nomination. His character is without a flaw. His courage and fidelity are proved. He would be for Brooklyn a Mayor of a higher order, able and sure to give the city a better administration than it has ever had. If the good sense of the voters be adequate, he should be elected. If he received from intelligent citizens the kind of backing that was given by Democrats to Low and SCHIEREN, and which it is to the highest interest of the city that he should receive, he would be chosen Mayor. Brooklyn has a great opportunity, greater than any city has had in this generation. It is for its own people to say whether they will seize it.

TRINIDAD AND ENGLAND.

That is a pleasant rumor which sets forth that Great Britain is inclined to treat with "JAMES I. of Trinidad" for the purchase of the island whereby he has acquired his princely title and with it the right to issue postage stamps and to bestow decorations upon deserving persons destitute of the same. It is officially set forth that Great Britain has abandoned all her claims accruing from any pretended right of discovery or occupation, as indeed she had no pretext for not doing. There is no doubt about the priority of the Portuguese claim, nor of the succession of Brazil to it, and if it be pretended that Brazil has left the island a derelict, the same thing may be said of Great Britain herself. Her proceedings of occupation were confined to hoisting a flag and taking it down again, after which the conquerors proceeded to reembark, scuttling away in haste from the land crabs.

But JAMES I. of Trinidad is in a better case. He may not find it convenient to live in the island, having no mind either to eat the land crabs or to let the land crabs eat him. But it is nowhere laid down by GROTIUS, VATTEL, PUFFENDORF, or any of their successors that a Prince must reside in his principality. All that he need do is to keep alive his sovereignty by a constant exercise of its attributes, which his Majesty has been industriously doing by the issue of postage stamps and decorations, and by communications at proper seasons upon duly emblazoned note paper. JAMES I. is undoubtedly "the man in possession," and if Great Britain wants the island it is with him that she must treat for it.

The negotiations ought not to be difficult. His Majesty does not happen to have been born in his own dominions nor to have had any early associations with them, such as would make the sale of the island injurious to him either by a laceration of his sentiments or a loss of his princely prestige. If the British want it, there is no reason why they should not have it on fair terms. What fair terms would be is another question. Possibly he would consent to sell it outright; probably he would consent to exchange it for something "equally as good." Great Britain has an enormous job lot of islands scattered about the globe. As one of her own poets has said:

"Never was isle so little, never was sea so lone,
But over the scud and the palm trees an English flag has flown."

One of these she will doubtless put at the disposal of the monarch whom she must either buy out or else fight in the face of the reprobation of mankind. Given the pick of the hundred-acre islands in the British catalogue, it would be hard if JAMES I. could not select a more eligible seat for his dynasty than a rock inhabited by land crabs. In any case, it is to be hoped that the correspondence between the British Foreign Office and the princely chancellery may be published to promote the gayety of nations.

THE ONLY SAFE COURSE.

Some of the Good Government Clubs are properly enough concerned with the nomination of candidates for the Legislature, on the ground that State legislation is necessary to prepare the way for municipal reform and good city government. But it is difficult to see why they should consider the question of joining with the Republican organization in making any nomination for the Senate or Assembly, or give support to any candidate of a Republican Convention.

The Good Government Clubs are for non-partisanship as the basis of municipal administration, and the Republican organization is as much against that as Tammany, and a Republican majority in the Legislature would be "dead against it." But as a means to that end the Good Government Clubs are for local home rule, and the Republican Party is against that, while the Democratic Party favors it. The Good Government Clubs have declared decidedly for local option on the excise question, including Sunday selling, and the Democratic Party stands on that ground, while the Republican Party of the State, which would control the action of a Republican Legislature, has solemnly pledged itself against that policy in its platform.

If any one relies on a few liberal-minded Republicans from this city, reinforced perhaps by two or three from other cities, either controlling the action of their own party at Albany, or breaking away from it and uniting with the Democrats on any phase of the excise question or the Sunday question or the home-rule question, he will find his hopes betrayed. The Republican Party is not only boss-ridden, but it is intolerant of independence in its own ranks. Its course on the questions of which we have spoken, if it should control the next Legislature, would be determined by the caucus, by which every Republican would either be whipped into line or read out of the party, and there is no depending upon the courage of any regularly nominated Republican to act with the Democrats on anything that is made a party question.

The only safe course for promoting by legislation the cause to which the Good Government Clubs are devoted is to give the control of the Legislature to the Democratic Party. Neither party, as now constituted and directed, is favorable to the non-partisan idea in city government, but that is an idea that cannot be directly put in effect by legislation. It depends on the people of the city themselves, but it needs home rule as a basis for popular action. That requires legislation, and legislation which the Democratic Party favors and the Republican Party opposes. The Good Government Clubs are independent, and nobody can find fault if they make nominations of their own, but why should they make, or seek to make, any combination with the party clearly opposed to the legislation they desire to secure?

Desperate indeed must have been MICHAEL HEFFERNAN'S hatred of life. He resided on the other side of the East River, and for that or some other reason had decided to die. Instead of simply going on about his business in the ordinary Long Island way and enduring as best he could the few days that would elapse before his regular turn came to figure in the list of trolley car victims, he deliberately sought one of those new-fangled instruments of slaughter and threw himself in front of it. Now, of course, he is dead, and there is nothing more to be said or done that will be of any use, but the case is a most depressing one for all that. Whenever a very old man commits suicide, his excessive and needless impatience excites wondering comment. It is the same when trolley cars are used as a means of voluntary self-destruction.

A London Police Magistrate recently decided a somewhat unusual case in a decidedly unusual way. Miss ELLEN MCCANN is a serving maiden. Her employer showed such an antipathy to paying her wages that after a while they were in arrears to the extent of £2 14s. Thereupon Miss MCCANN, without due, or, for that matter, any, process of law, took £3 which she came across while wandering about the house in that carefully desultory manner beloved of her kind, and with the money in her purse and hand, departed quietly and suddenly for Dublin. Arrived there, she bought a postal order for 6s. and sent it to her ex-employer. He, disliking this exact but somewhat summary method of settling accounts, swore out a warrant, charging the girl with theft. She was brought back to London, and in the Police Court all these circumstances were admitted by both accused and accuser. The Magistrate said he could not see any evidence of felonious intent in Miss MCCANN's act, and he discharged her from custody. There is no doubt that substantial justice was done, but if there is in English law any justification or authority for this disposal of the matter, then English law is mighty queer.

MANY DEER, CARIBOU, AND MOOSE IN MAINE

The Open Season for Hunting Began Oct. 1—Provisions of the Law.

From The Lewiston (Me.) Journal.

Dr. Daintree of Lewiston started Monday for Twin Dams, down East, with the intention of setting out bright and early Tuesday to hunt deer. Several local hunters are of the opinion that deer are more numerous this year than they have ever been in the memory of the hunters of this day and generation. Men who have been in the woods hunting for duck and partridges report that deer, caribou, and moose are to be met with now every day or two. Mr. Robert McHenry of Auburn wrote home from Dead River that he could have shot one or two with a shotgun the other day. He was lying in wait for duck near a creek and the pretty deer came down to drink, and he enjoyed watching them for fifteen minutes, till the wind veered around and they caught his scent and scudded off.

Any one killing a bear or wolf in this State is entitled to a bounty of $5. No one is allowed to kill or have in his possession more than one bull moose, one caribou, and two deer between Oct. 1 and January, but the law provides that nothing in this section shall prevent any marketman or provision dealer, having an established place of business in this State, from purchasing and having in possession at his place of business, not exceeding one bull moose, one caribou, and three deer lawfully killed or destroyed, or any part thereof, at one time, and selling the same at retail in open season to his local customers.

The Largest Black Diamond.

From The London Daily News.

The largest black diamond that was ever seen was recently shown to the Academy of Sciences in Paris by M. Moissan, a French chemist. It weighs 3,073 carats. Our correspondent says: "This gigantic 'carbon' was found by a digger last July in a diamond field of Bahia. Its hardness is greater than that of the brilliant, and for this reason it has great industrial value. M. Moissan is sorry it cannot be bought for the Museum of Natural History. He has made an exact mold of it. This diamond presents a surface partly smooth and partly corrugated, and is exactly similar to the particles of black diamonds produced by M. Moissan in the electrical furnace. The three largest of the species previously found weighed 620, 810, and 1,700 carats respectively, and the latter was not homogeneous or free from flaws. The present specimen, however, is as big as a large pear and apparently perfect.

Why Three Cents for a Wheelman?

From The Brooklyn Eagle.

Considering that the Brooklyn Bridge was devised to accommodate the public and not to make money, it seems rather absurd that a bicycler should have to pay 3 cents to ride across it. He does not wear it out as much as the pedestrian who goes over for nothing, and he does not require mechanical assistance to get across, as the train passenger does, who pays only 2½ cents for his trip.

THE POOR YOUNG MAN AT YALE COLLEGE

President Dwight Thinks He Has as Good Chance To-day as Ever.

From The New-Haven Register, Sept. 28.

With the return of students to town and the opening of the college year, topics concerning the students and student life become of the greatest interest. Among these there is none of more interest than the proolem of the poor young man at college. Of course there are plenty of poor young men at college whom one would never suspect of being poor, who, although without having "great expectations," are supplied by friends with funds sufficient to put them through the course in Yale. It is the poor young man, however, who comes to Yale with the expectation of in part or wholly scratching around to supply his own living that is of the greatest interest.

President Timothy Dwight was seen today at his office in the Treasurer's building on the Yale campus. He spoke with considerable interest on the topic, giving much information about, as well as good advice to all those who find it a hard struggle to get through college.

"The poor young men at college are not a disappearing element in college life," said the President. "On the other hand, I believe that the number of students who support themselves in part or in fact wholly is constantly increasing. I am not myself possessed of exact statistics as to the number of men who support themelves wholly or in part when going through college, but it is very large, much larger than the outsider who gets only a superficial view of matters would believe. But without statistics I feel quite sure in saying that the number is larger than it ever was before, and is increasing every year.

"Not only this, but the percentage of poor young men at Yale increases as well as does the number. Perhaps Yale has to a certain extent more of the poor young men than other colleges. Of course there are a large number of very wealthy ones, more of them in every entering class, but that is accounted for merely by the greatly increasing wealth of the country.

"I wish I had the figures here, so that we might compare statistics of the classes of 1894 and 1895. Possibly I feel a special interest in the poor young man myself, and his struggles for a good foothold in Yale. So, on the whole, I do not believe that Yale is growing to be less of a 'poor man's college' than formerly. It is only growing in this way as it has done in every other way."

President Dwight then spoke of the opportunities there were for a young man to help himself along. He spoke in a way that clearly indicated full acquaintance with every branch of this study.

"Tutoring," continued President Dwight, "furnishes perhaps the best chance for at least partial support of a college young man. It is far more extensively carried on than ever before, and on the account of the employment it provides, if for no other reason, does considerable good. Then there are all sorts of things many young men can do which will bring them in money. Some have worked regularly a few hours every day. Possibly this is a satisfactory way. A number turn to writing as an aid, and contribute to magazines and papers. There is no doubt of success. Year after year classes are turned out in which, ever present, we find the poor young man who has had a struggle through college, and the struggle is not always an unpleasant one.

Mention was then made of an article upon "College Life," which President Dwight had previously written for a magazine, in which he had lightly touched upon the question of the struggles of the poor young man.

"No," replied President Dwight to a question, "I do not consider that the poor young man's health is usually seriously or at all injured by the extra work he goes through. Of course, he can overwork, but such young men usually turn out as well as others who do not do extra work. Everything in this line depends upon the young man himself. His studies are possibly not so well prepared. What effect it may have upon them I am not sure, but I do not believe but that if he is earnest he can do well. Every year such men leave college, many with high honors, most of them standing well in their classes.

"Nor do I believe they are considered socially less worthy on account of their poverty."

The President appeared quite positive on this point. He added:

"There is no place where a man is more esteemed for what he is and what he does than at college. The man who in part supports himself is just as much respected as those who have easier times in their college year.

"As to the question of the effect upon the character of a poor young man of this double struggle for education and for support there is little doubt of that. It can be but for the best, for, no matter how hard his struggle, he is independent. He feels his independence, and so soon he becomes self-reliant, and is perhaps better able to face the world at the end of four years than some of those who have not been through the poor young man's experiences. And again, he will more fully appreciate the education which he has obtained. It will be for him a great success, as well as a preparation for that which is to come after the graduation. His character is benefited by the struggle rather than harmed by it."

President Dwight was then asked if he had any special advice which he would give to this class of young men.

"None," said the President, with a smile, "save this: Come to college if you can. The poor young man will be pretty well able to get through somehow. As I have said, large numbers of them do so every year. Yes, I should advise the poor young man to come to college if it is at all possible. He is sure to get through, as others have done before him."

This was the single sentence of advice, "Come to college if you possibly can," that the President had for the benefit of the poor young man, but if seemed to express his sentiments exactly.

"As for the young men from the country, I do not think they are larger in number than young men from the cities. I should think they stood as good a chance."

The question of the young man in athletics was then spoken of. A brief mention was made of football.

"With regard to football," said President Dwight, "I cannot say so much. Possibly I do not know so much about this as I do about other branches of the question. I presume," he added, smilingly, "that the poor young man enjoys playing football as well as other young men, and that if he can he will play it. That is a question for the poor young man himself to answer, something he must settle for himself."

King Leopold and His Congo State.

From The Pall Mall Gazette.

The King of the Belgians is in Paris; he has been devout at the Madeleine and Parisian at the Folies-Bergère; he has strolled about Versailles and taken tea with the Figaro, and he has conversed with M. Faure about the Congo State. It is reported by The Daily News's undefeated correspondent that he has brought the State in his pocket to sell to France, "which has a right of pre-emption." Of course, everybody knows that France has nothing of the kind, except in the flimsiest and most irresponsible way imaginable, and that nobody ever recognized the right except France. It is also curious that, being an honest man, King Leopold should be trying to sell the same commodity to France and Belgium at the same time, and also that, being our tenant, he should be selling without consulting us. It is notorious that there is quite enough to discuss between France and the Congo State to fill up more time than King Leopold has spent with politicians in Paris. And it would be poor spirited, indeed, to sell his State at such an interesting crisis in its history.

Queen Victoria's Taste in Plays.

From The London Figaro.

I suspect that the Queen would be a much more frequent patron of the drama were it not that so few plays produced in recent years have been suitable for presentation at Court. To obtain the entrée, a play has to have as clean a record as a débutante, and it must be admitted that plays have very rarely come up to that description of late. Of plays with a purpose, the Queen has a wholesome horror. Her Majesty has almost as great an objection to make the acquaintance of women with a past on the stage as in real life. The kind of play most to her Majesty's liking is a broad comedy, with a good dab of sentiment in it. All the Guelphs have a big vein of sentiment in their composition, and, if anything, Queen Victoria has more than her proper share.

A New Japanese Enterprise.

From The London Daily News.

Consul Enslie makes mention of a joint stock company established recently in Japan. It started with a capital of $150,000, the chief object being to float sunken ships, as the company, however, intend to extend the scope of its operations to the splitting of submarine rocks and other works in connection with the construction of harbors and piers, it is proposed to double the capital. The company enjoys, it is said, considerable public confidence, and several members of the Japanese House of Peers are among its supporters. The diving department is under the superintendence of a noted diver. The first work contemplated is the floating of several Chinese men-of-war sunk by the Japanese fleet during the war.

BELGIAN TRAIN ACCIDENT

Eighteen Persons Killed and a Hundred, at Least, Injured.

HOST OF THE CARS WERE WRECKED

A Signal Man at Ottignies Had Only an Imperfect Knowledge of the Service to be Expected of Him.

BRUSSELS, Oct. 7.—Two heavily laden trains, one a passenger and the other a freight train, came into collision between Wavre and Ottignies, about eighteen miles from this city, last evening, and most of the cars of both trains were wrecked.

Eighteen persons were killed outright, and at least a hundred were injured, some of them fatally.

Among the passengers were M. Beernaert, President of the Chamber of Deputies; his wife and her sister, Mme. Moulon. The latter was killed and Mme. Beernaert was injured, though not seriously. M. Beernaert was unhurt.

The engine of the freight train struck the passenger cars, two of which were crowded with men and women. These cars were telescoped, and a third was thrown on top of them. A rescuing party worked throughout the night taking out the dead and injured from the débris.

The accident is attributed to the absence of the regular signalman at Ottignies, who had been replaced by a man having an imperfect knowledge of the service.

SOCIAL DEMOCRATS AT BRESLAU.

Herr Fischer Lives on the Party Fund. Not on Workingmen's Money.

BRESLAU, Oct. 7.—All of the leaders of the Social-Democratic Party were present at the opening of to-day's sitting of the Socialist Congress. Herren Singer and Seylitz were elected presiding officers and were welcomed in a song by a selected choir as they took their seats. The hall was decorated with red and blue drapery, the red predominating. Most of the forenoon was occupied by the delivery of speeches of welcome to the foreign delegates and in the reading of the party report.

Herr Fischer, a member of the Reichstag and an official of the Social-Democratic Party, made an excited address in denial of charges that had been made against him that he was living on money contributed by workingmen to further the interests of the party.

He indignantly repudiated the charges and declared that he had dedicated himself and his time to the party. He received his remuneration from the party fund. In conclusion he said that if the attacks were continued he would resign all the offices that he held in the party.

Delegate Kell of Heidelberg proposed the expulsion of Herr Ruedt. This proposal caused an excited debate.

The congress finally, by a large majority, voted to expel Herr Ruedt. This action was due to the fact that, although he had been elected a delegate, he had not appeared in the congress, giving as the explanation of his absence that he was "done with this for."

The inaugural speech made yesterday by Herr Liebknecht has caused much comment. According to one report, he said that the Anti-Revolution bill had been a miserable failure, yet the Government had not abandoned the struggle. The highest authority in the land had thrown down the gauntlet and insulted the Social Democracy.

"Let us," Herr Liebknecht said, "take up the challenge. He is incapable of touching us. We are above his insults." At this point the speaker was interrupted by hot applause. Continuing, he declared that the Empire would first collapse, but Socialism would triumph. A violation of universal suffrage would be equal to a death warrant for the Imperial Government.

This statement drew forth a few protests from persons in the gallery, but they were drowned in the general applause.

NEWCASTLE'S LABOR CONGRESS.

President Chandler Attacks Trades Unions Governed by Tyrants.

LONDON, Oct. 7.—The Free Labor Congress opened its sessions at Newcastle to-day, according to programme, with eighty delegates in attendance. A letter was read from Thomas Burt, M. P., in which he expressed hope that the efforts of the congress to obtain the creation of boards of arbitration to act in the settlement of disputes between employers and employes will be successful.

President Chandler, in his opening address, made an attack upon trades unions, which, he declared, were manipulated by self-seekers, whose tyranny disgraced the cause of labor and struck a heavy blow at the trade of the nation. The Free Labor Association, he said, was cultivating better relations between employers and employed and aimed at the prevention of senseless strikes.

The association, he said, had already effected the formation in many important industrial centres of boards of conciliation, consisting of equal numbers of masters and workmen. In all of these boards, he said, were working in perfect harmony.

KU-CHENG DISOBEYS PEKIN'S LAW.

American Commission Leaves Tien-Tsin for Cheng-tu Inquiry.

LONDON, Oct. 7.—A dispatch from Shanghai to a news agency says that the Viceroy of Foo-Choo is preventing the enforcement at Ku-Cheng of orders promulgated from Pekin. The foreign Consuls report that, in consequence of the action of this official, it is perfectly useless to proceed with the inquiry into the recent outrages. British Vice Consul Allen has left Ku-Cheng in disgust.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.—A cablegram received at the State Department from Minister Denby, at Pekin, says that the Sze-Chuen, or Cheng-Tu, commission left Tien-Tsin yesterday with an escort. The commission is composed of Sheridan P. Read, Consul at Tien-Tsin; Lieut. Merrill, United States Navy, and Interpreter Cheshire. Mr. Cheshire will act as secretary to the commission.

PARNELLITE ANNUAL MEETING.

Legislative Independence of Ireland the Paramount Issue.

DUBLIN, Oct. 7.—The annual convention of the Parnellite Parliamentry Party was held here to-day, John E. Redmond, M. P., presiding.

Resolutions were passed demanding that the Irish Parliamentary Party make the question of the legislative independence of Ireland a paramount issue in politics; that the Government release all political prisoners; that the party in power introduce a bill in the House of Commons restoring their holdings to Irish evicted tenants; that the Government give to the municipalities in Ireland rights similar to those enjoyed by like communities in England, and that a land reform bill be passed including a provision for compulsory sale.

GERMANY'S TORIES IN PERIL.

Letters Insulting the Emperor to be Exploited in Reichstag.

BERLIN, Oct. 7.—The Volks-Zeitung says that Baron von Hammerstein, formerly the leader of the Conservative Party and editor of the Kreuz-Zeitung, who is now a fugitive from justice, left behind him when he fled 387 letters from Conservative friends.

These letters are full of flagrant insults to Emperor William, and they will probably be exploited in the Reichstag, with a view to ruining the Conservative Party.

MOB ANGER AT ANTANANARIVO.

Prominent Hovas Leave the Capital on a Diplomatic Mission.

LONDON, Oct. 7.—A dispatch from Antananarivo to The Pall Mall Gazette says that Sept. 25 a native mob made a raid upon the British cemetery at the Hova capital and broke open a number of coffins, mutilating the bodies contained therein. The mob also made an attack upon the French observatory, which they destroyed, and for a time menaced the destruction of the house of the French Resident.

The two armies are now in sight of the capital, and the firing incident to their skirmishes can be plainly heard. Native soldiers are flocking into the town, and reinforcements are being rapidly sent to the front. A number of prominent Hovas have left the city upon what is supposed to be a diplomatic mission, and it is the general supposition that their object is to treat with the French representatives with a view of arranging a cessation of hostilities.

URUGUAY AND GREAT BRITAIN.

A Denial that Recall of Minister Baring Is to be Demanded.

LONDON, Oct. 7.—The Pall Mall Gazette is authorized to say that Dr. Nin, the Uruguayan Minister to Great Britain, has heard nothing from his Government in regard to the report that Uruguay intends to demand the recall of Mr. Baring, the British Minister to Uruguay, and the British Consul General at Montevideo.

Dr. Nin says that he has received no instructions from his Government, as alleged, to protest against Minister Baring's report on the condition of Uruguayan finances, which report is said to have been the cause of his becoming persona non grata to the Uruguayan Government.

HEAVY RAINS HARM CUBA

Inundations in the Great Tobacco District of Vuelta Abajo—A Great Number of Persons Died.

HAVANA, Oct. 7.—Further details have been received of the loss of life and damage caused by the heavy rains Sept. 30. Several localities in the Vuelta Abajo, the great tobacco-growing district, were inundated. It is known that fifty-six persons were drowned, and it is feared that the number may be increased when the remote hamlets are heard from.

The railroads in the districts are heavy losers from the flood. Several bridges were carried away, and the tracks in many places were washed out. Many houses were destroyed, and large fields of tobacco were completely ruined by the torrents of water that poured over them. There is much suffering in the district.

The Government has decided to extend aid to the victims of the flood, and has set aside $5,000 for this purpose. In addition to this, one day's civil or military pay will be allotted to each of the sufferers. Private charity is also active, and to-day several prominent men subscribed $10,310 for relief purposes.

Reports from the scene of the wreck of the cruiser Cristobal Colon are still very meagre. Acting Admiral Gomez y Maz has gone to the scene on the gunboat Contramaestre to ascertain whether the stranded warship can be got afloat.

The crew of the Dutch steamer that went ashore close to the place where the Cristobal Colon stranded have arrived at Esperanza.

A dispatch from Santiago de Cuba says that Lieut. Col. Tejadu, with his command, started from San Louis for Palma Soriano to-day to repair and protect the telegraph wires. On his way he surprised a band of 300 rebels under Demetrio Castillo, and dispersed them. The rebels left three of their number dead on the field. They carried off their wounded, who were numerous. The troops captured a large quantity of arms, ammunition, and provisions.

Gen. Suarez Valdez reports from San Delarra that he has had battles with the combined bands of rebels commanded by Zayas, Suarez, Nunez, and Alenan, at Palma Roqueta and Minas, killing five and wounding a large number of the enemy. The Government troops had two men wounded.

A CUBAN REPORT DISPROVED.

Cruiser Cincinnati Fails to Find an Assemblage of Filibusters.

KEY WEST, Fla., Oct. 7.—The United States cruiser Cincinnati, which left here Sept. 28 for Cedar Keys, to investigate the rumor of a large expedition, composed mostly of Americans, and assembled there, intending to sail for Cuba, arrived here today from Cedar Keys via Tampa.

The cruiser's officers say that there was no foundation for the rumor. The Cincinnati will remain here indefinitely.

Death of Admiral Drummond.

LONDON, Oct. 7.—Admiral Sir James Robert Drummond of her Majesty's navy, retired, died to-day. He was eighty-three years of age.

Admiral Drummond was the second son of the eighth Viscount Strathallan. He commanded the warship Retribution at the bombardment of Odessa and Sebastopol, in 1854; was a Lord of the Admiralty in 1858-9 and from 1861 to 1866, Commodore of the Woolwich Dockyard from 1859 to 1861, Naval Aide de Camp to the Queen from 1857 to 1864, Superintendent of the Devonport Dockyard from 1860 to 1870, Commander in Chief of the Mediterranean squadron in 1870, and Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod since 1883. He was placed on the retired list of the navy in 1877.

Ministers at Bogota Claim Protection.

COLON, Oct. 7.—The British and German Ministers at Bogota—Mr. Jenner and Dr. Lührsen—have demanded the protection of the authorities against popular violence, and their respective legations are being guarded by the police. The trouble has grown out of the attitude of the Government toward the English and German railway contractors.

Fine Cattle from America to England.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 7.—A cargo of 653 head of cattle from Boston was landed here Saturday from the steamer Victorian. Every one of the animals was pronounced to be in fine condition. Not one of the cattle died on the voyage. Out of 1,591 head of sheep brought over by the Victorian, only 36 died. This is considered a remarkably low percentage.

City of Panama Cargo Damaged.

PANAMA, Oct. 7.—The Star and Herald says: "The Pacific Mail steamer City of Panama, which arrived here yesterday, reports that when she was between Fonala and San Benito fire broke out in her hold and that before the flames were extinguished considerable damage was done to the cargo."

Satolli and Nuncios to be Cardinals.

PARIS, Oct. 7.—Le Figaro publishes a dispatch from its correspondent in Rome which asserts that Archbishop Satolli, Papal Delegate to the United States, together with Mgr. Agliardi, Papal Nuncio at Vienna, and Mgr. Ferrata, Papal Nuncio at Paris, will be elevated to the Cardinalate at the next Consistory.

A March Against King Menelek.

ROME, Oct. 7.—A dispatch from Massowah says that Gen. Baratier, learning that King Menelek of Abyssinia had begun to move his troops, commenced to march his forces from Adigrat to-day. This movement initiates an active campaign against the enemy.

English Imports and Exports.

LONDON, Oct. 7.—The returns issued by the Board of Trade for September show an increase in imports of £378,000 and an increase in exports of £1,863,000, as compared with those for the corresponding month last year.

San Domingo Orders a Warship.

LONDON, Oct. 7.—The Government of San Domingo has ordered the construction in a Clyde shipyard of a warship with twin screws, capable of steaming fourteen knots an hour and carrying nine quick-firing guns.

French Treaty with Canada Ratified.

LONDON, Oct. 7.—The commercial treaty between France and Great Britain relative to trade between France and the Dominion of Canada was ratified on Saturday.

M. de Witte Returns to Russia.

BERLIN, Oct. 7.—M. de Witte, Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, who has been visiting Germany for some time past, started for St. Petersburg to-day.

WILLIAM WETMORE STORY

America's Celebrated Sculptor Dies Suddenly in Italy.

HIS PRIVATE LIFE AND HIS WORKS

Son of a Great Jurist, He Knew Law, Wrote Poems, Made Masterpieces of Plastic Art—Hawthorne's Note.

ROME, Oct. 7.—William Wetmore Story, the distinguished American sculptor, died suddenly and painlessly to-day at the country house of his daughter, the Marquise Peruzzi, at Vallombrosa. His health had been failing since the death of his wife, last year.

William Wetmore Story was born at Salem, Mass., Feb. 12, 1819. He studied law in the Law School at Cambridge under his father, Justice Story of the Supreme Court of the United States, and published several legal works, among which was a treatise on "Contracts Not Under Seal," a treatise on "Sales of Personal Property," and three volumes of "Reports of Decisions of the Circuit Court of the United States."

He was for several years United States Commissioner for Massachusetts, Maine, Pennsylvania, and Rhode Island, and also United States Commissioner in Bankruptcy. He practised law in Boston until 1850, and also edited and annotated various of his father's works. Since then he lived principally in Rome, and devoted himself chiefly to sculpture and literature.

Among his works in sculpture are numerous monuments, ideal figures and groups, colossal statues, portraits, and busts. Of the portraits, statues, and monuments may be mentioned those of Justice Story, in Cambridge; Chief Justice Marshall, in Washington; Edward Everett, in Boston, George Peabody, in London and in Baltimore; Prof. Joseph Hewry, in Washington; Col. Prescott, in Charlestown, Mass.; William Cullen Bryant, and a large monument to Francis Scott Key, surmounted by a colossal figure of "America" in San Francisco.

Besides these are statuettes of Shakespeare, Byron, Beethoven, and a large number of portrait busts. Of large ideal statues modeled and executed by him may be mentioned two different statues of Cleopatra, the Lybian Sibyl, Medea, Electra, and many others. Among the groups in marble are Aphrodite and Eros, Thetis and Achilles, the Silent Land, and Bacchus on a panther.

In general literature among his prose publications are "Life and Letters of Joseph Story," "Roba di Roma," "The American Question," "Proportions of the Human Figure," "Castle St. Angelo," and "The Evil Eye."

He wrote a "Poem Delivered on the Centennial of the Settlement of Salem," and "Stephania," a tragedy. His literary works include two volumes of poems and many poems printed, but not collected.

Mr. Story was an A. M. and LL. B. of Harvard; D. C. L. of Oxford, A. A. S. of the Massachusetts Historical Society, Commendatore del ordine della Corona d'Italia, Chevalier de l'ordre de François I., and an Officer de la Légion of Honneur.

In his "Roba di Roma," Mr. Story gives us pleasant pictures of the life in the Seven-Hilled City. He had a beautiful home in the Villa Belvedere. And it was here that Mr. Hawthorne visited the Storys and thus wrote of them in the "French and Italian Notebooks":

We were all kindly taken out yesterday to dine and spend the day at the Villa Belvedere with our friends, Mr. and Mrs. Story. The vicinity of Sienna is much more attractive than that of Florence, being cooler, breezier, with more foliage and shrubbery both near and in the distance. And the prospect, Mr. Story tells us, embraces a diameter of about a hundred miles, between hills north and south. The Villa Belvedere was built and very much improved by an Englishman, now deceased, who has left it to his brother, and its lawns and shrubbery have something English in their character, and there was almost a dampness in the grass which really pleased me in this parched Italy. Within the house the walls are hung with fine old-fashioned engravings from the pictures of Gainsborough, West, and other English painters. The Englishman, though he had chosen to live and die in Italy, died evidently fraught with native tastes and peculiarities cleng with him. Mr. Story thinks of buying this villa. I do not know but that I might be tempted to try it myself if it were a practicable residence for the entire year, but the Winter here, with the bleak mountain winds of a hundred miles around blustering against it must be terribly disagreeable.

We spent a very pleasant day turning over books, or talking on the lawn, whence we could behold scenes picturesque afar, and rich vineyard glimpses near at hand. Mr. Story is the most variously accomplished and brilliant person, the most full of social life and fun, whom I ever met; and, without seeming to make an effort, he kept us amused and entertained the whole day long; not wearisomely entertained, either, as we should have been had he put let his fountain ply naturally. Still, though he bubbled and brimmed over with fun, he left the impression on me that there is a pain and care, bred, it may be, out of the very excess of his gifts and abundance of his outward prosperity.

Rich in the prime of life, his children budding and blooming around him as fairly as his heart could wish, with sparkling talents—so many that if he could spare half and fling away one, two, three, he would still have enough left to shine with—who should be happy if not he?

Toward sunset we all walked into the podere, pausing a little while to look down into a well that stands on the verge of the Cann. Within the spacious circle of its stone curb was an abundant growth of maidenhair, forming a perfect wreath of thickly clustering leaves quite round, and trailing its tendrils downward to the water, which gleamed beneath. Mr. Story bent over the well and uttered deep, musical tones, which were reverberated from the hollow depths with wonderful effect, as if a spirit dwelt there, and, (unlike the spirits that speak through mediums,) sent him back responses even profounder and more melodious than the tones which awakened them. Such a responsive well as this might have been taken for an oracle in the old days.

Mr. Story's statue of Cleopatra was referred to by Hawthorne, in "The Marble Fawn," as follows:

"In a word, all Cleopatra—fierce, voluptuous, passionate, tender, wicked, terrible, and full of poisonous and rapturous enchantment—was kneaded into what only a week or two before had been a lump of wet clay from the Tiber. Soon apotheosized in an indestructible material, she would be one of the images that men keep forever, finding a heat in them that does not cool down through the centuries."

Mr. Story's two sons are artists of distinction, Mr. Waldo Story being a sculptor and Mr. Julian Story a painter.

Chemists Meet at Dinner.

The New-York Section of the Society of Chemical Industry, a branch of the well-known English body, met at a dinner last night in the new banquet hall of the Hotel Empire.

A. H. Mason, F. Y. S., President of the American branch, presided, and beside him sat the Foreign Secretary, Ludwig Mond, F. R. S., F. C. S.

Among others present were Prof. Stillwell, Prof. Coblentz, Dr. Schweitzer, Dr. Endemann, H. A. Rademacher, M. Toch, I. Layton Briggs, Louis A. Ansbacher, E. M. Cook, G. T. Bruckman, and W. T. Fuerst.

Scientific papers were read by F. P. Dewey, J. P. Hawkins, E. H. Gane, E. G. Love, F. T. Walsh, and several others, all on topics in chemistry.

Academy of Sciences Meets.

The Academy of Sciences held its first meeting of the season in Hamilton Hall, Columbia College, last night. Prof. J. K. Rees presided.

The six members present made reports of their observations at the meeting in August of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

Prof. Reese said that the Columbia College observatory, which had been erected on the new site, at One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, three years ago, for the purpose of making astronomical observations to see if the pole of the earth does not change its position, was being damaged by blasts used in making excavations for the new college building. It may have to be taken down.

Colorado Mining Stocks.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Oct. 7.—Gardiner & Co. report the closing quotations to-day as follows:

	Monday.	Saturday.
Gibson	.47	.50
Anaconda	.62½	.62
Portland	1.98	1.82
Argentum	.65	.68¼
Isabella	.27	.26¼
Union	.28½	.21
Consolidated	.14¾	.13
Summit	.23	.24

EXPLOSION IN A COAL MINE

Four of the Miners Still in the Excavation—A Rescuing Party Hard at Work to Save Them.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Oct. 7.—The residents of the northern part of this city were startled at about 4 o'clock this afternoon by a tremendous roar, followed by a rocking of the earth, which seemed at the time to have come from beneath them. It was but a few moments later when many of them knew what it meant. A terrific explosion had occurred in the Dorrance Mine, and in less than half an hour thousands of persons gathered around the head of the shaft, only to witness puffs of smoke, mingled with dust and débris issuing.

When the first carriage was hoisted, it brought up a miner with his blackened face and burning lamp. He was at once grasped by his loving wife and children, who were glad to know that he escaped death. From him it was learned that there were only nine men in the mine when the accident occurred.

By 10 o'clock to-night five of them were brought out, and four others were yet to be reached. So far, only one is known to have been fatally injured. The others were burned and injured, and were being speedily removed to the City Hospital.

The colliery is owned and operated by the Lehigh Valley Coal Company. It was started fourteen years ago, and has two shafts. One was sunk to the Baltimore vein to a depth of 1,070 feet, and the other to the Hillman vein, to a depth of 540 feet.

The cause of the explosion is not positively known. It appears that an engineers' corps, composed of five mining engineers, headed by Fire Boss Dan Davis, went into an abandoned opening of the old Baltimore vein, two of the helpers, Robert Blanchard and Robert Miller, remaining behind. A few moments later an explosion took place, and the latter two men were both knocked senseless to the ground.

Miller says he has no idea what caused the explosion, but it is supposed that one of the four men—Jones, Owens, Cahill, and Davis—touched off a body of gas with his mine lamp. Miller says they had quit work at 3:15, and were preparing to come out when Jones looked at the blue print, and remarked that he had forgotten to run two or three lines. He left Miller and Blanchard in charge of the instruments, and the balance of the party went into the old workings. About five minutes after they had gone a terrible explosion occurred, which extinguished the lamps and hurled Miller and Blanchard about as if they were straws. Miller picked himself up and ran blindly through the mine, until he struck a pillar of coal and was knocked down. He got up and ran again, but fell over a fallen prop and broke his right arm. He was then completely exhausted, and lay on the floor until two members of the rescuing party reached him.

At 11 o'clock to-night Jones, Owens, Cahill, and Davis were still in the mine. The rescuing party is striking every point in which to reach them, but a large body of afterdamp is giving them trouble. Large gangs of men are engaged in laying brattice to convey the air, and it is expected the men will be reached before morning. The only hope of their bodies being alive is that they are beyond the body of afterdamp, with sufficient air to see them through.

HIGH TEAS GIVEN FOR CHARITY

Madison Square Garden Banquet Hall Transformed Into an Oriental Palace—Praise for Mrs. Barnes.

The banquet hall of the Madison Square Garden was transformed into that of an Oriental palace last evening, the occasion being the first of the high teas to be given under the auspices of the Food Exhibition now in process at the Garden.

Beautiful draperies of Eastern fabrics were hung in all parts of the large hall, disclosing charming corners filled with rare china and beautiful hangings.

This first reception and high tea was tendered by the woman's department of the exhibit to the heads and members of different educational and charitable organizations in charge of the present exhibition at the garden, half the proceeds of which will be devoted to charity.

Mrs. A. Benton-Barnes, the executive of the woman's department, who originated the idea of the high teas and the possibility of assisting the charitable and educational organizations through them, is to be accredited with the success of the work. Mrs. Barnes's table occupied a prominent place in the centre of the hall and was decorated with a jar of American Beauty roses.

Her guests were Mrs. James Scrimgeour, President of the Woman's Health Protective Association; Mrs. C. O'H. Craigie, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew J. Perry, Judge John Jeroloman, President of the Board of Aldermen; Dr. Cameron, D. B. Frisbie, President of the Teachers' Mutual Benefit Association, and W. W. Locke, Superintendent of the New-York Summer Vacation Schools. Mr. Locke introduced the speakers of the evening.

In his remarks he referred to the perseverance and energy of Mrs. Barnes in making the teas successful, and of the help they would be to the different organizations. Mrs. Barnes was then introduced, and said a few words of welcome to the guests. Mr. Frisbie spoke of the work done in an effort to secure legislative assistance for public school teachers incapacitated for further labors and its failure. The Mutual Benefit Association, he said, was assisting 100 teachers. The association needs money, and he hoped that the high tea, to be given under its auspices, would be well patronized.

A poem by Mrs. Scrimgeour was read and followed by a few words from Judge Jeroloman. Mrs. Craigie spoke of woman's charitable work. "A well-known female physician," she said, "has been heard to remark that if she had to do without either medicine or sympathy in her profession she would do without the former. I think it is the valuable sympathy women bring into their work which makes it of good effect," she continued. "Prometheus was the first philanthropist. He brought down fire from heaven for the good of humanity. It is the same with women," the speaker remarked; "for the blessings they bring to the world they go to the highest source."

AT THE HOTELS.

—Daniel H. Burnham of Chicago is at the Holland.

—Dexter H. Follett of Boston is at the Hoffman.

—Gen. James H. Wilson of Delaware is at the Albemarle.

—John P. Branch of Richmond, Va., is at the Buckingham.

—The Rev. Robert H. Paine of Baltimore is at the Murray Hill.

—Congressman W. B. Hooker of Fredonia, N. Y., is at the Metropole.

—The Duke of Marlborough and Oliver H. P. Belmont are at the Plaza.

—Ex-Lieut. Gov. W. H. Halle of Massachusetts is at the Normandie.

—Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt and Miss Consuelo Vanderbilt are at the Savoy.

—State Lunacy Commissioner Goodwin Brown of Albany is at the Park Avenue.

—Arthur H. Elliott of Peekskill and Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Scott and Mrs. G. W. Thomas of New-York are at the Empire.

—Sir J. Gorell Barner of London and John R. Drexel of Philadelphia are at the Waldorf.

—Joseph Jefferson, Mrs. Amelia E. Barr of Cornwall, N. Y., and Gen. C. D. MacDougall of Auburn, N. Y., are at the Fifth Avenue.

—Baron Fava, Italian Ambassador at Washington; Baroness Fava, Marquis Malagpina of the Italian Embassy, and Mavroyeni Bey, Turkish Minister at Washington, are at the Cambridge.

AT THE WASHINGTON HOTELS

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.—The following are registered to-night at Washington hotels:

Arlington—John M. Carrie, Hamilton Fish, New-York.

Ebbitt—A. F. Cartling, New-York.

Raleigh—W. W. Fairly, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Small, R. Coriett, C. R. McGinsy, Arthur Broadham, George N. Hartman, L. J. Hankins, Samuel Park, Mr. and Mrs. R. F. Hatfield, W. G. Kertland, H. L. Toussaint, New-York.

Riggs—F. R. Ridell, M. Keller, S. L. Howland, J. A. Chauncey, J. R. Clough, New-York.

Shoreham—Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Haight, William Bliss, New-York.

Willard's—George Goodwin, James A. Freeland, A. R. Patterson, Jr., Mrs. E. H. Green, New-York.

Latest Arrivals.

SS Tordenskjold, (Norw.,) Jansen, Sama, Cuba, 9 ds, with fruit to Mönes & Bonnell. Arrived at the Bar at 9:30 P. M.

SS Louisiana, Gager, New-Orleans, with mdse and passengers to E. S. Allen.

SS Oneida, Chichester, Georgetown and Wilmington, with mdse and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS El Sol, Mason, New-Orleans Oct. 2, with mdse to J. T. Van Sickle.

In fitting up your new house or apartments, go to FLINT'S for your Furniture at lowest prices. 45 West 23d St.—Adv.

NEW THEATRICAL BILLS

Goodwin as Garrick and Golightly, Drew as Christopher Colt.

HELENA MODJESKA AS ISABELLA

Nothing Exactly New, but Much That Is Interesting in the New Dramatic Programme—Music Hall Changes.

Of at least three of the changes of bill in the city theatres last night, it was difficult to say which was the most important. But Mme. Modjeska's portrayal of Shakespeare's Isabella was, at least, held vividly in the memory of all who saw her notable revival of "Measure for Measure" five or six years ago, while Mr. Drew had done "Christopher, Jr.," as near to the metropolis as Brooklyn. Mr. Nat Goodwin's experiment with "David Garrick," on the other hand, was quite new in this part of the country. Wherefore there is a shadow of a reason for giving it the place of honor in this morning's summary of the night's events.

Yet Mr. Goodwin's careful and well-considered, though by no means brilliant, revival of Robertson's artificial comedy, taken through the German "Dr. Robin" from the French "Sullivan," is not to be regarded, after once seeing it, as a very important incident in his career, or one that will long be remembered, even by his stanchest admirers. It was, perhaps, worth while for him to do "David Garrick," though in doing it he has revealed no new traits of his artistic character, and taken no advance step in his art, and there is no doubt that he has performed his new task with perfect sincerity and modesty.

It is no news, however, that Goodwin has a command of pathos and can bring tears to the eyes of his audiences almost as easily as he can make them laugh. Wherefore, the effect he produces with a single line—"If I had only known"—when Garrick first meets Ada Ingot, is not surprising. Everybody knows, also, that his mimetic powers are hardly equalled among contemporary actors, and he revealed, as long ago as his period of burlesque and acrobatic farce, a nice sense of artistic proportion. His mock drunken scene, therefore, was what might have been expected. It is all very good, and there is not too much of it.

For the rest, he is properly dressed, and bears himself with becoming gravity. Fine distinction of presence, an Old World manner, romantic spirit are utterly lacking. He is not a wig and sword actor, surely—but he is an actor. He holds the attention of an audience, breathlessly, no matter what the mood he is denoting may be. There is something far out of the common in that, and magnetism must be the name for it.

In the first act of "David Garrick" he is easy and adroit, and touches the heart with that last speech. In the second act he is picturesque, droll, and marks with skill Garrick's few lapses into his natural self under the influence of Ada. But who, while he is acting, is aware of the dagger piercing his heart, of the horrible anguish he is supposed to feel, while he is deliberately killing the girl's love for him? No one, surely. And this was the unfaithful merit of the great Sothern's Garrick—his deft expression of his grief in that famous scene of comic revelry—or we all used to say it was. Perhaps we have all outgrown the play.

In the last act Goodwin is measured and artificial. He had half a dozen recalls after it—but that proves nothing. In the afterpiece, "Lend Me Five Shillings," he depicted the comic misery of Golightly without restraint, and was simply irresistible, in his old-fashioned way.

The supporting cast in "David Garrick" was fairly competent, and nothing better. Annie Russell was sweet, demure, charming, but she was not the impulsive, passionate girl who fell madly in love with Hamlet. Ingot was hard and dry, and Chivy's drunken scene was overwrought and tiresome. Mr. Fawcett, a strong character actor, was misplaced in both plays. Here is the cast of "Garrick," for the other does not matter:

David Garrick	N. C. Goodwin
Mr. Simon Ingot	J. G. Saville
Squire Chivy	C. F. Montaine
Mr. Smith	George Fawcett
Mr. Brown	Arthur Hoops
Mr. Jones	Louis Payne
Thomas	Louis Barrett
George	Charles Lewis
Servant	James Sanger
Ada Ingot	Annie Russell
Mrs. Smith	Estelle Mortimer
Miss Araminta Brown	Emma H. Curran

MODJESKA AS ISABELLA.

The Beautiful Portrayal Again Received with Deserved Applause.

Mme. Modjeska began at the Garrick Theatre last evening a short engagement, which is announced as the last in which she will appear here. That this highly gifted and gracious actress should at this time even meditate final retirement from the stage is reason for no less surprise than regret. Her powers still seem to be in their very maturity, and in her acting there is not a sign to indicate that for years to come she could not both move the emotions and excite the admiration of the public as truly and deeply as she can to-day. Perhaps, however, this farewell, like so many others of its kind, expresses a purpose not quite immutable.

Certainly all who saw the Isabella of last night must hope so and be more than willing to lighten the sorrow of this good-bye with the anticipation of future opportunities to repeat it.

"Measure for Measure" has long been recognized as giving display to Mme. Modjeska's best and highest capabilities. Repulsive as are portions of the play, its beauties are innumerable, and make its retention on our stage much more than explicable. Freely cut as its text is of necessity, much magnificent poetry remains, and the general tenor of the story has a depth of moral truth that makes it easy to forget the seeming impossibilities of motive and action that are so frequent.

The mingled delicacy and strength shown by Mme. Modjeska in the rôle of Isabella was recognized long ago. She overcomes all its difficulties, and a fragile figure in the unexpressive folds of white, seems inspired with the poet's spirit, as well as his words. The scenes with Angelo, with their change from anxious pleading through horror to burning anger, are triumphs of emotional expression, and that terrible interview with the cowardly brother rounds out a broad circle of feeling which few could traverse so surely as does she.

Apart from the exquisite portrayal of sisterly devotion, last night's performance could not be highly praised. The Duke of Mr. John A. Lane was strangely uneven—admirable at moments, and at others more than spoiled by a surprising unfamiliarity with the text. Mr. W. S. Hart, as the wicked deputy, showed a hard dignity that was not always ineffective. Of the others, only Mr. Robert McWade, who played Pompey to perfection, and Mr. Beaumont Smith, as Lucio, need comment. The scenery and costumes are unusually adequate.

Isabella	Helena Modjeska
Vincentio	John A. Lane
Angelo	W. S. Hart
Escalus	Robert Elliott
Claudio	Howard Kyle
Lucio	Beaumont Smith
Provost	Franklin Quinby
Pompey	Robert McWade
Elbow	Wadsworth Harris
Froth	Mark Fenton
Abhorson	Harry Vincent
Barnardine	George Wilton
Mariana	Una Abell
Mistress Overdone	Hannah Sargent

JOHN DREW'S ENGAGEMENT.

"Christopher, Jr.," Produced Last Night at the Empire Theatre.

In place of "That Imprudent Young Couple," a four-act comedy by Mrs. Madeline Lucette Ryley, called "Christopher, Jr.," was presented at the Empire Theatre last night by Mr. John Drew and his company. This has been in Mr. Drew's list of plays for nearly two years, and it was acted in Brooklyn a year ago last Spring. Though it has since been partly rewritten, its faults of construction have scarcely been removed.

Its story is complicated and extremely improbable. But its characters are understandable and actable, while its dialogue is smart and diverting.

Mr. Drew's rôle is long and varied. He is, by turns, the impecunious, mendacious, reckless youth—long familiar in English comedy, and recalling the Valentines, Racketts, and Harry Dorntons of the old masters—the misunderstood son of an irascible father, a remarkably shrewd and clear-headed man of business, a comic lover, and a sentimental lover all in one. The rôle is a grateful one, measured to fit him, and to display more sides of his talent than some others in his repertory.

Miss Adams also has a good part, the best—in the technical sense—yet allotted to her. In three-quarters of the play she is vivacious, with a touch of pleasing sentiment, while in the last act she is the central figure in an ingenious and adroitly varied scene, in which she is called upon to denote sudden changes of mood, from anger, contempt, and amazement, to extravagant joy. Her acting fairly justifies the enthusiastic admiration of her friends.

Arthur Byron, in "Christopher, Jr.," has an episodic rôle. He is an East Indian clerk, who betrays his trust. Observation, study, and facility of expression are denoted in his portrayal. Miss Elsie de Wolfe treats a comparatively unimportant part with her usual lightness of touch, and the cast is otherwise competent, while the play is mounted handsomely and appropriately.

Christopher Colt, Jr.	John Drew
Christopher Colt, Sr.	Harry Harwood
Bert Bellaby	Lewis Baker
Major Hedway	Leslie Allen
Mr. Simpson	Arthur Byron
Mr. Gibb	Herbert Ayling
Job	Joseph Humphreys
Whimper	Frank Lamb
Mrs. Glibb	Elsie De Wolfe
Mrs. Colt	Annie Adams
Nelly	Anna Belmont
Dora	Maud Adams

"PUDD'NHEAD WILSON" AGAIN.

Frank Mayo and the Mark Twain Play at the Herald Square Theatre.

"Pudd'nhead Wilson" returned to the Herald Square Theatre last night, after a successful tour of the country. Frank Mayo, who adapted Mark Twain's story for the stage, still takes the part of Pudd'nhead. He has surrounded himself with a competent company. Although the play is long—a prologue and four acts—it is hard to indicate where elimination could be had without destroying its effectiveness, or robbing the play of some of its interest, which is sustained from the beginning. Humor and pathos alternate with that sequence which prevails in life that is picturesque, and the characters are well defined, some lovable and some despicable, as they should be in all good plays.

Frank Campeau takes the place of E. J. Henley, as Tom Driscoll. Miss Eleanor Maretti has the difficult part of Roxy, the white slave, formerly filled by Miss Shaw, and is conscientious and convincing. Other new-comers are Frank E. Aiken, as York Driscoll; Emmett C. King, as Howard Pembroke, and Arnold Daly, as Chambers.

Miss Lucille Laverne, the Patsy, and Miss Frances Grahame, the Rowy, remain to delight the audiences with their acting of two interesting characters. The twins are now portrayed by Adolph Klauber and George Hallton, and Newton Chisnell is seen as Blake, the Sheriff.

The Bavarian Peasant Players.

The second week of the American engagement of the Schliersee'r Peasant Theatre troupe began last night at the Metropolitan Opera House with the first American performance, Hans Neuert's "'S Liseri von Schliersee," and proved to be the most suitable offering the company has presented so far.

There is very little that is new or startling in this North of Bavaria volksstueck. The story is simple, and its outcome is visible from the first act. Liserl (Anna Dengg) and her lover, Sylvest, (Joseph Meth,) have very little to do except to indulge in lovers' quarrels. The only exciting incident is when Liserl breaks through the ice while crossing the river and is rescued by Sylvest.

There is an unusual amount of comic relief in the drama, which is mostly furnished by a jolly musician, who is known as "Der Klarinet-

CANTABS THEIR GUESTS

With Yale Athletes They Are Entertained by Harvard Graduates.

RECEPTION AT THE HARVARD CLUB

The English Visitors Given an Introduction to College Good-fellowship Last Evening—Off for Harvard.

The Cambridge athletes were tendered a reception by the Harvard Club at the Clubhouse, 27 West Forty-fourth Street, last night, and they had a rattling good time. It was a strictly informal affair. In the absence of President J. C. Carter, Vice President Henry S. Van Duzer made a short address welcoming the Cambridge men and the Yale men who defeated them on the athletic field last Saturday. Mr. Van Duzer said that Harvard men regarded the Cambridge men as brothers because John Harvard was a Cambridge graduate.

President F. S. Horan of the Cambridge Athletic Association, and Capt. L. P. Sheldon of Yale responded for the two teams. Then the representatives of the three colleges fraternized, listened to music and songs, had supper, and had a good time generally until nearly midnight. Late in the evening Charles C. Beaman, who is already called "Judge," made a few remarks.

After the speechmaking the Harvard men gave their college yell for Cambridge and for Yale. The Yale men answered with their "Rah-rah-rahs!" and the Englishmen gave three "Hip, hip, hurrahs!" About 500 attended the reception.

The members of the teams present were: Cambridge—E. H. Wilding, C. H. Lewin, L. E. Pilkington, W. M. Fletcher, A. B. Johnston, F. M. Jennings, W. Fitzherbert, E. J. Watson, F. S. Horan, W. E. Lutyens, W. Mendelson, H. J. Davenport, G. Gomer-Williams, and W. J. Oakley.

Yale—W. Richards, R. W. Burnett, E. H. Cady, G. B. Hatch, J. H. Thompson, L. P. Sheldon, D. C. Ryers, W. O. Hickok, A. Brown, F. W. Crane, R. Mitchell, J. P. Morgan, W. H. Wadhams, H. Cross, and W. E. Wade.

The Reception Committee for the evening were Henry S. Van Duzer, Vice President; Amory G. Hodges, Treasurer; Walter Alexander, Secretary; Eugene Treadwell, Nathaniel Smith, C. W. Wetmore, T. W. Slocum, and George Sheldon, the House Committee.

Among some Harvard men who were noticed during the evening were Dr. McBurney, who was an oarsman away back in the sixties; L. N. Littauer, a member of the Varsity crew of '78 and '79; Richard Trimble, Captain of the '80 crew; R. P. Perkins, Captain of the '84 crew; W. G. Freeland, '82, an oarsman; Dr. H. P. Tilton, who rowed in the '85, '89, and '90 crews; Perry D. Trafford of football and rowing fame; Bob" Bacon, who played football and rowed early in the eighties; James P. Lee, who was a halfback and a hurdler; Wendell Baker, the crack quarter miler; Evert J. Wendell, quarter miler; Walter Alexander of the crew of '88; T. W. Slocum, a football player and oarsman; J. H. Sears, Captain of the '89 football team; F. W. Woodman, who rowed and played football; W. G. Thorland of the '86 crew; C. C. Moen, Captain of the '91 Mott Haven team, and F. W. Watriss of this year's crew.

Other old Harvard men present were Edmund Wetmore, George H. Sergeant, Peter B. Olney, Lawrence B. Sexton, Samuel H. Ordway, Amos French, George H. Adams, Arthur Sherwood, Robert F. Fisk, Henry S. Wardner, J. F. Workum, W. K. Post, Seymour Cromwell, Reginald Bishop, A. Griswold, Dr. W. G. Seamans, Edward L. Parris, Charles H. Strong, Paul Dana, Larz Anderson, Secretary of the American Legation at Rome; Theodore Sutro, Joseph Cilly, Winthrop Cowdin, Robert Emmett, W. S. Beaman, Lowell Lincoln, and J. Edward Weld.

Some of the Yale men were Dr. L. A. Stimson, "Josh" Hartwell, Charles H. Sherrill, Jr., Harry Brooks, and Dr. John Rodgers.

J. B. Van Schaick, who rowed and played football for both Harvard and Cambridge, and Charles Stuart Davison, who attended both colleges, were also present.

The Cambridge team went on the midnight train to Boston. They had a special car. To-day they will be received by the undergraduates at Harvard. Evert J. Wendell went with the Englishmen.

The Cambridge-Yale Cup and medals which were presented the winners at Sherry's on Saturday night were made by Tiffany & Co., New-York, and they are high examples of progressive American art.

The International University Cup is of classic form in its general outlines, and stands twenty inches high. The broad ruffed acanthus leaves, spring up from the base and decorate the body of the cup, while borders in harmony with the Grecian design are introduced at different sections of the body and top. The feature of the decorations, however, is a beautifully modeled eagle which surmounts the cover. The ends of the cup are trimmed with silver ribbons, both ends of which are held like reins in the mouths of two British lions' heads that stand out in relief upon the sides of the cup. Inscribed upon the ribbons are the words, "International University Athletic Contest," and to the right and left of the ribbons the date Oct. 5, 1895. Around the neck of the cup are etched the names "Cambridge-Yale," and above the lions' heads, resting upon the narrow neck of the cup, are medallions of the two college seals. In the centre, beneath the parting ribbons, appears the monogram, "U. S. A.," also in relief work.

Cambridge Men at West Point.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Oct. 7.—At noon to-day the members of the Cambridge University athletic team arrived here on a tour of inspection. No salute was fired in their honor, but they nevertheless met with a warm reception. Col. Samuel M. Mills took them in charge and showed them through the buildings. The chapel was an object of especial interest to them on account of the stands of captured English colors, which are kept in glass cases there. Capt. Horan remarked that Americans are as anxious to win and keep trophies now as they were a hundred years ago.

The visitors went through all the section rooms, the museum, and gymnasium. At 1 o'clock they were taken to dinner, and the athletes were invited to dine with the battalion. They were entertained at different tables by members of the upper classes. In the afternoon artillery drill was given on the plains, and the team watched the manoeuvres with great interest.

At 4:30 the homeward trip began, and a dozen officers accompanied the team to the boat. The visitors were delighted with the scenery and the magnificent buildings on the post, and all the cadets received invitations to visit England after graduating.

Sanford Plays on Yale's Eleven.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 7.—Interest in the Yale daily football practice to-day centred in the advent of the veteran guard Sanford on the field. He made his first appearance of the season, playing a fine guard against McFarland. It is probable that Sanford will be found on the 'Varsity team in the game against Amherst Wednesday.

The Faculty edict against Chadwick for poor studies has been removed, and he played as usual to-day on the 'Varsity team. He will be eligible all the season.

Murphy played for the second time this year, but owing to his weak condition, staid in the game but five minutes. The practice was sharp, Sanford's work being the star feature.

PRIZEFIGHTERS NOT WANTED.

Will Not Be Permitted to Go to the Indian Territory.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.—Commissioner Browning of the Indian Bureau has taken decisive steps to prevent the Corbett-Fitzsimmons fight from taking place in the Indian Territory. He addressed the following letter of instructions to Indian Agent Wisdom at Muscogee, Indian Territoy, this afternoon:

"It is stated in the press dispatches of yesterday and this morning that arrangements are being made or have been completed by parties interested, to have a prize fight between Corbett and Fitzsimmons come off in the Chickasaw Nation, the plan being to pay into the Treasury of the Chickasaw Nation the sum of $5,000, in consideration for which the two fighters are to be adopted into the nation with a view to defeating the authority of this department to prevent such fighting. It would be, in the opinion of this office, a great detriment to the peace and welfare of the Indians in the Indian Territory to permit a prizefight to take place within that territory, and you are therefore instructed to use every precaution necessary to prevent any one from entering the Chickasaw Nation or any other nation in the Indian Territory and under your charge for the purpose of having said fight come off in that Territory. You will advise the Governors of the various nations in the Indian Territory that this office will not permit a prizefight to take place within your jurisdiction, and you will call upon the United States Marshal and, if necessary, report to this office, and troops will be furnished you to prevent the fight.

"Section 2,149 of the Revised Statutes authorizes and requires me, with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, to remove from the limits of any Indian reservation any person found therein without authority of law, or whose presence there would be, in my opinion, detrimental to the peace and welfare of the Indians. In the United States vs. Crook it was held that the Commissioner of Indian Affairs had authority under the section above cited to remove an Indian from the reservation as well as a white man.

"As I have said, it would be in my opinion decidedly detrimental to the peace and welfare of the Indians to permit any one to enter the Chickasaw Reservation, whether he be adopted as a citizen of that nation or not, for the purpose of carrying on a prizefight, and the whole force of this Government that can be brought to bear will be exerted to prevent the same, and you are instructed to keep this office constantly advised, in order that proper steps may be taken in time to prevent the fight, in case an effort should be made to 'pull it off' in the Indian Territory. You will make these instructions public, that the people interested in this fight may be advised of what the Government intends to do in the premises if called upon to act."

EVOLUTION OF THE CYCLE

Hobby Horse, Velocipede, Ordinary, and Progressive Safety—Solid, Cushion, and Pneumatic Tires.

From The Saturday Review.

Some seventy-five years ago a middle-aged gentleman might occasionally have been seen in a London byway, astraddle upon a low wooden frame fitted with two clumsy wheels; his tall hat upon a crown of curls, his coattails flying from his waists, and his meagre legs pegging along the ground as he oared his ungainly machine into the pace of a modern perambulator. This was the era of the hobby horse, or, as it was sometimes called, the dandy horse, and not until a year or so before the exhibition of 1862 did he give way to the velocipede, a cumbrous structure, worthy of its parentage, compact, of heavy iron and wood, and about as graceful and attractive as a steam roller. It was the most difficult creature to ride that can be conceived, and threw one off as often as a buck-jumper; moreover, after an hour in its company the ambitious velocipedist retired, worn out, and usually went to bed to recruit his shattered health. To the velocipede succeeded the invention of the "ordinary." It is from this point that the cycle dates its modern history. Whereas, for half a century manufacturers had been at a loss to construct a machine on any other design than that of a cart wheel, with rubber tires and ball bearings, they won new life, and started upon a stage of remarkable activity. Those were the days of the "ordinaries," six feet high, from which a rider surveyed his fellows with contempt, and occasionally broke his leg or cracked his skull by a fall; those were the days, too, of mysterious vehicles, for which the mind of man in cooler moments fails to imagine the slightest use; such as "unicycles," in which the poor rider hung suspended like a lamp from his own waist, or as "ottos," in which he spent all his time balancing between two parallel wheels; or as "sociables," which, from the large surface they offered to the resistance of the wind, have long been relegated to the lumber room. It was a time of experiment. Ultimately, the "safety" was invented, and this has been, since 1887, the pattern adopted by all good makers.

Probably no one, until the invention of the "safety," had any idea of the popularity to which cycling would attain. Cycling is more of a fashion now than it ever was. Each year brings new improvements and more customers. The solid tire of the old "ordinary" gave place, in 1890, to the "cushion tire," and the "cushion," in the following year, to the "pneumatic," without which no bicycle or tricycle is now self-respecting. An attempt has been made recently to abolish all metal from the wheels and to constitute them wholly of pneumatic tyres, but we can imagine that the invention is more than an experimental fad. Not that we have by any means reached the end of change. Manufacturers abound, and every season puts new patents into use. The original pneumatic tire has been replaced by a detachable tire, which renders a rider quite independent of an accidental leakage. Most of the improvements recently made are directed toward a decrease of weight, an increase in durability, a greater convenience in "breaking," and a better protection from mud and dust. The helical tube frame is one of the latest devices. And even here ingenuity has not paused, for patents have been recently granted for the construction of aluminium frames, which, if all they promise, is alleged of them, should go far to replace the jointed steel frame now in use. The aluminium frame, it is claimed, is quite as strong and durable as steel, and weighs only one-third as much. A company, we believe, is already being formed for the construction of the new bicycle. Some idea of the growing popularity of cycling may be gathered from the fact that one firm alone sold during the last season over 20,000 machines! The business of another firm has increased by fifty per cent. this season. At one of the oldest schools in London 3,000 riding lessons were given last year. It is interesting to note from the statistics that most makers acknowledge a decline of something like 25 per cent. in the sale of tricycles. The weight of both the roadster and the racer diminishes year by year. The Raglan roadster, for example, weighs now thirty-one pounds, a year ago it weighed thirty-three pounds, and two years ago thirty-five pounds.

In France, too, where the mania has developed with wonderful rapidity, rank and fashion are steadily adopting the cycle. Probably the patronage of women, especially in France, has been one main cause of the new prosperity of the trade. For one horseman you may see fifteen cyclists in the Bois de Boulogne. The French press is full of cycling details and cycling chat. The Frenchwoman has a keener eye for a novelty and a more unconventional audacity in seizing upon it than her English sister, and it is safe to say that had not the Parisienne cut her skirts short and ridden a bicycle to Armenonville we should not now be witnessing an outbreak of enthusiasm among Englishwomen. Every week adds to the number of the knickerbockered women seen even in Paris a definite opinion has not been pronounced in fashion against skirts. The cyclist there, who speaks affectionately of her vélo or her bi, is provided, according to our authority, with "le boléro à demi collant, ouvrant sur un gilet brillant, montant et fermé; la culotte jockey, quand on ose, et quand on n'ose pas, la jupe étroite comme celle des robes de cheval actuelles, ne tombant pas beaucoup au-dessous du genou; le bas anglais au dessin quadrillé, au tissu élastique." From which it will be seen that it all depends upon "quand on ose et quand on n'ose pas." But at all events the bicycle is now so fully established in France that philosophers are confidently predicting that it will end in the permanent modification of the corset. "Vive la révolution!"

The fervor of the French for this pastime is evidenced by the fact that not a few "world records" are held in France, including the twenty-four hours' championship, which is held by M. Huret, with a total of more than 529½ miles. Against this we can only place Fontaine's 474 miles achieved in June. In fact, our men have fallen off laterly, and have lost even some of the island championships to Germans and Scandinavians. Zimmerman, the American, who recently made a "world's record" for a mile, is probably the fastest rider in any country over a short distance. At present Michael Fontaine and Shoreland are our best men, and it remains to be seen what Fontaine, who only appeared last year, will be able to perform. We do not know that the decline in professional racing in England is any ground for lamentation. Cycling is a pleasant amusement, and needs no stimulus from performances upon club tracks. The National Cyclists' Union has been trying to get rid of the "subsidized amateur," but have found it a hard task. We fear that no steps will avail against him so long as manufacturers are content to hire "champions" to advertise their machines. In this connection we can hardly regret the changed conditions. Road racing has been practically abandoned, which is all to the advantage of the man or woman who takes cycling as a pastime. This enfranchisement of the roads is likely still further to encourage the amateur, and to advance cycling to general favor.

Bismarck Weighs Himself Daily.

From The London Daily News.

Poor Prince Bismarck has no peace of his life. The German interviewer has succeeded in getting into the very privacy of his bedroom at Friedrichsruh. It is true that the great statesman was out at the time, but the intruder made the most of his opportunity. A minute description of the furniture and the clothes to be seen in the room is published in a Munich paper. One thing that particularly struck the interviewer was a weighing machine, in which the Prince weighs himself in his nightshirt every morning on getting out of bed. Beside it is a register in which he records his weight day by day. It seems that he is very much averse to getting fat, and that by dieting himself he has succeeded in bringing down his weight considerably of late years. In 1879 he weighed 242 pounds, German, but his latest recorded weight is only 223 pounds.

GEN. MILES WILL ATTEND

Commander of the Army to be Present at the Convention of Wheelmen.

MILITARY MEN DEEPLY INTERESTED

Warfare of the Future Expected by Many to Call the Bicycle into Play—Papers of General Interest.

The approaching convention of the United States Military Wheelmen should be a memorable affair, since it may mark the beginning of a new era in the army. It will be held at the Broadway Central Hotel next Tuesday, and no doubt will be attended by Gen. Nelson A. Miles, commanding the Army of the United States, and many others prominent in military affairs. Gen. Miles has sent word to Secretary Barron that he will be on hand, if possible, and will make a brief address.

Among the prominent men who have expressed their intention of attending the convention are Major Gen. Thomas H. McGrath, a former Adjutant General of the State of New-York, and Major Gen. Lemuel Dalton, Adjutant General of Massachusetts. These gentlemen and also Gen. Miles are bicycling enthusiasts, and they believe the wheel will some day largely replace the horse in the army. The amount of interest shown in the coming convention by military men in all parts of the country is taken as an indication that the time is ripe for a thorough consideration of the subject of the wheel in warfare.

Many papers bearing on the bicycle and its probable relation to the army will be read at the convention, and they promise to be of great interest even to laymen.

The Obligation Was Met.

A story emanated from Chicago recently telling, in substance, that the Wheelmen's Protective Company of this city had failed to meet a certain obligation, and warning cyclists against it. This concern makes a business of recovering wheels stolen from its patrons, or, in the event of failure, of furnishing to the losers machines equally good with those lost. The Chicago case, according to Anthony J. Griffin, who is President of the company, is a flimsy charge, trumped up by some person to injure the company's interests. It has been settled, but through some irregularities in filing the claim payment was delayed. Mrs. F. B. Caldwell of the Palmer House was the claimant. She registered her wheel with the company's agents and lost it. She then endeavored to collect the cost of the wheel, but by not at first complying with the regulations a delay ensued in the payment, and out of this the story originated.

A Fast Ride with One Leg.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Oct. 7.—Arthur Erbelding of this city, the champion one-legged cyclist of this State, was matched to ride from Rochester to Buffalo and return between the rise and going down of the sun yesterday, for $100. The other side, however, failed to put up the money, and Erbelding went alone. He did not make the trip from that city to Rochester just to see what he could do. He took the wrong route at Batavia, going twelve miles out of his way. He left the Parade House in Buffalo at 6 o'clock and arrived here at 12:14, or exactly 5 hours and 14 minutes. The distance to Buffalo is seventy-two miles, and adding the twelve miles made by mistake, makes the distance eighty-four miles.

Canadians Exercised over Class B.

TORONTO, Oct. 7.—The Canadian Amateur Athletic Association has decided that the recognition of Class B bicycle riders is a violation of the rule of the association defining an amateur, and will call the attention of the Canadian Wheelmen's Association to the matter, with the request that steps be taken to remove the difficulty. Should the latter association fail to respond and draw a strict line of demarkation between amateurs and professionals, the Canadian Amateur Association will take the matter up itself.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

Cyclists wishing to join the League of American Wheelmen will be furnished application blanks and necessary information by addressing Cycling Department of THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

—The Harrison and Kearny (N. J.) Wheelmen, attired in the blue-trimmed white duck uniform of the club, made a run to Plainfield on Sunday. The run was directed by Capt. Ed. C. Baffney, while the pace was set by Frank Courtney and Miss Randall. There were eighteen wheels in line.

—The rooms of the Excelsior Cycle Club, at 1,786 Broadway, were thronged last evening, the occasion being the monthly reception of this popular organization. The fine programme of music, recitations, and dancing was greatly enjoyed.

—The club bowling tournament of the New-York Wheelmen was begun last evening at 2,233 Eighth Avenue. A large number of members took part.

—The Xavier Bicycle Club is the title of the wheeling division, just formed, of the Xavier Athletic Club of West Sixteenth Street.

—The Royal Arcanum Wheelmen of Jersey City are now known as the Boulevard Wheelmen, the name having been changed last week.

—The one-hundred-mile run of the Century Wheelmen on the 27th inst. will be through Westchester County.

—"Mike" Dirnberger announces that he has retired permanently from the racing path.

—A bicycle division is to be organized in the Catholic Club of West Fifty-ninth Street.

—Next Sunday the New-York Tourist Wheelmen will have a run to Garfield, N. J.

—Barter won the ten-mile handicap of the Long Island Wheelmen, on Saturday.

KINGBIRD PUT TO FLIGHT BY SPARROWS

An Uncommon Sight on Boston Common Attracts a Crowd.

From The Boston Transcript.

Probably more than a thousand people stopped by the Frog Pond on Boston Common between 5 and 6 o'clock in the evening and looked up into the trees. It was apparent that something unusual was going on. The air was filled with birds uttering sharp cries, and the din was kept up for over half an hour.

A kingbird started all the trouble. Where he came from nobody knew, for kingbirds are not common birds; that is, not birds common in the Common. One of the sparrow sentinels, which had had little to do this Summer except to note the inroads of the Tussock moth, awoke from a doze in the branches of a tall tree on the north side of the pond and spied the intruder. His sharp cries for help brought a number of other sentinels from trees in the vicinity, and they gathered around the kingbird at safe distances and chattered.

The kingbird sat still. Then the sparrows decided to summon a "posse." It did not take long, for sparrows of all ages and all sizes had begun to crowd around to see what was the trouble. Within two minutes after the first alarm the air in the vicinity was black with sparrows. They rushed in from the trees along the Park Street Mall, they flew up from the subway sand heaps, and even the aristocratic Beacon Street sparrows came down to die for their country, if necessary. Then began a vigorous and concerted attack on the kingbird, which sat like a stoic, unconscious of the fact that he had no more right on the Common than has an Anarchist orator.

The sparrows began by swooping down on the intruder as though they wanted kingbird feathers to trim their hats, but they wisely kept out of the reach of the big fellow's beak. They darted at him from in front and behind, from all sides and from above, all the time keeping up a screaming that caused the people on the walks to stop and see the fun. Now anybody who has ever seen a kingbird harry a big hen hawk knows that a kingbird is game, but the thousand or more sparrows in the air began to make it uncomfortable for the intruder. Finally, when the kingbird saw the people gathering on the walks he began to fear an attack from below, and, with what, in bird language, probably stands for a "hoarse, mocking laugh," the villain fled over the Public Garden. A small body of sparrows gave him an escort out of sight, but most of them remained to talk over the affair.

California Salmon in France.

From The London Daily News.

Anglers have this season (our Paris correspondent says) cause to bless the Piscicultural Aquarium of the Trocadero. The Loing and the Landerneau, the Upper Seine, and the Lower Yonne are now more richly stocked than any one angling in them can remember. California salmon, a wonderfully beautiful fish to look at, and as delicate as a salmon trout, particularly flourish in these waters. They come from fry supplied by the Trocadero. A California salmon caught the other day at Landerneau measured forty-three inches. It is not exceptional to capture fish of this species weighing about fourteen pounds in the Seine or Loing.

About Furniture.

We have quantities of Beautiful, Well-built Modern Furniture.

Made where it could be made at the best advantage.

Selected with taste and judgment.

Bought for cash, and offered at a very moderate profit.

That is all there is about it, except we would like you to come and see that what we say is true.

DE GRAAF & TAYLOR Furniture Company, 47 & 49 West 14th St.

MISTAKES OF DUNRAVEN

Blamed for Agreeing to Race Off Sandy Hook for the Cup—Glasgow Yachtsmen on the Foul.

From Our Own Correspondent.

GLASGOW, Sept. 25.—Challenges for the America's Cup fill the air for the moment. These, no doubt, are inspired by the result of the Defender-Valkyrie meeting. Sir George Newness, it is rumored, is prepared to challenge, as are also Mr. Rose, who has purchased the first-class racing cutter Satanita, and an unknown English millionaire. But all of these hang the possibilities of their challenges on the New-York Yacht Club agreeing to a course which shall be beyond the reach of excursion steamers. Since it appears the club has no power to shift the course from New-York, the rumored challenges mean nothing. Sir George Newness is the proprietor of The Strand Magazine, Tit-Bits, and other popular serials, as well as newspapers. Mr. Rose can hardly be much of a yacht racing man, since he bought Mr. Clarke's Southampton-built big cutter Satanita, which Vigilant and Britannia could whip as they pleased. The Satanita sunk Valkyrie II. in the Clyde, and proved herself to be not only a white elephant, but a dangerous one.

We are getting at length some interpretation of the incomprehensible cablegrams which reached us during the cup races. The collision between Defender and the Valkyrie, out of which the protest arose, according to our racing rules was, it appears, due to the Defender keeping her luff at the start to force Valkyrie over the line before the gun, in which case Valkyrie would have had to turn back and make a new start, while Defender went off with a good lead. Had the start been a one-gun start, according to American style, a collision before the starting gun was fired would not have led to a protest. It has not been clearly explained whether Valkyrie had plenty of room between Defender and the flag boat or committee boat to get a clear way over the starting line, but, if she had not, she ought to have protested against Defender in consequence. But Lord Dunraven is not a protester; that arrangement for winning races is left to our "pot hunters," who used to make free use of them before the Yacht Racing Association took command.

But protests at starts used to be extremely rare, and were not listened to. The writer was aboard a big racing yawl at a Royal Northern regatta, when the famous 100-ton Cythera came out of Rothesay Bay in a squall on the wrong jibe, for the start. Cythera had been altered, not by her builder—Fife—and would not answer her helm, with two or three men at the tiller. The result was that just as the racers were crossing the line the cutter luffed up Condor, 160 tons; Lufra, some 200 tons, Formosa, 108 tons, and Neva, 60 tons. The crowd, to prevent damage, had to jibe all standing, but no damage was done, and "nobody killed." The only result was "not a protest," but such an irruption of violent language from English and Scottish crews as might have upset the steeples of all the churches in Rothesay.

Lord Dunraven, it is felt, has made mistakes all along. The first of these was to avoid a challenge unless Marble Head was arranged as the course, and further to go on with his challenge unless exceptional regulations were made which had nothing to do with regatta rules. An international contest is not an occasion for regatta regulations. Such contests are, of course, regattas to excursionists who only want the American champion to win. Lord Dunraven ought to have intimated to the New-York Yacht Club that, while most anxious to keep up the interest in international contests, he would not engage in one unless under the mutual agreement clause of the deed of gift, by which he would be enabled to suggest that regulations for a cup race do not come in the same category as regatta regulations. And it would here absurd if they did. In regattas some particular class or no class starts in a race with the purpose of catching a prize, the capture of which causes no great anxiety to any one except the rivals in the race. And it should be remembered that there are several rivals in most regatta races, which divides the interest and gives opportunity for a variety of partisans rejoicing.

In our international contests the Old and New World alone are interested, and the import of the contest cannot fairly be complicated by regulations which are quite in order when the disposition of a ten-pound cup or a purse is at stake. This is the view taken here, and if Lord Dunraven rushed into the contest without proper safeguards, it is held that was his fault, only atoned for by rushing out of it, as he did. But it is also felt that to have blocked the way to a renewal of the contests for the cup by insisting on safeguards humiliating to the straightforward bearing of the New-York Yacht Club would have been most objectionable and calculated to bring about international relations wholly at variance with the spirit and purpose of these international rivalries. That Lord Dunraven's chivalric disregard of detailed arrangements has led to such unfortunate results in no way lowers the estimation in which he is held here.

To go into the whys and the wherefores of the reasons why the Defender should not have protested would be too much like working out the post-mortem examinations British sportsmen dilate upon when they kill an elk or an elephant. One thing to marvel at is that no one was under the lee of the Valkyrie's mainsail to shout to Capt. Cranfield "Down helm!" when he caught sight of Capt. Hall giving the Defender a luff with "an elongated smile" spreading over his face. The want of a proper outlook is the cause of most of the disasters by which races are lost. Owners and their friends out in all cases to be confined to the cabin, where they rapidly subside when any real trouble is at hand, and permit the crew to attend to its business. Guests on board a racing yacht are usually very proud of their invitation, but if they overheard the forecastle talk over them they would rather not have been aboard.

Glasgow is anxiously waiting for Mr. Watson's views on the Defender-Valkyrie matches—which he will not scatter broadcast. He has so far explained that he will have no more to do with contests for the America's Cup, and, since he has designed four challengers, he naturally feels the task is beyond him.

Our new rule of measurement is a retrograde rule in the way of speed and a reaction in the interests of comfort and economy. Unless the American rule is shifted in the same direction, this will make contests between British and American racing yachts impossible. Should any American yachts arrive here to race next Summer, they will find the girth rule in force, and their tonnage penalty so increased through their beam and draught that contests will be impossible.

Stambuloff's Poetical Attempt.

From The Westminster Gazette.

Before entering the political arena M. Stambuloff's greatest aspiration, it appears, was to write the songs of his country. An amusing incident in this part of his career is recalled by M. Buryenin, a Russian journalist. In 1877, when M. Buryenin was in Bucharest, Stambuloff called upon him to present him with a copy of his poems. After the preliminary compliments had been exchanged Stambuloff informed M. Buryenin that he, too, was a journalist, and, putting his hand down to one of his top-boots, pulled out a copy of his paper, Young Bulgaria. He then began to talk of the great Bulgarian patriots, and as he mentioned their names he drew their portraits out of his right boot. Suddenly he plunged his other hand into his left boot, and, drawing forth a volume of his "Poems and Songs," presented it to the astonished Russian. An inspection of the book, says M. Buryenin, did not reveal the presence of any particularly sentimental lyrics. On the contrary, the volume, from beginning to end, was full of the most bitter denunciations of Bulgaria's oppressors.

CREMATE CITY GARBAGE

Discussing the Hygiene of a City with a Professor.

EFFECTS OF SUNLIGHT ON BACTERIA

One City Keeps Poisoning Another—General Indifference—The Want of Water—Possibility of Impure Sources.

You are thrown in with a veritable expert in sanitation. You are bent on acquiring certain information relating to the purification of water. Pump him you must. Pretty soon you will find that he declines being worked, or, to change metaphors, will give you no opinion at all. Generally the greater his reputation, the more reticent is he. You assume then a position of repose at his feet, as if he were a second Gamaliel.

Should the scientist suspect you to have but a superficial knowledge of sanitation he considers it his bounden duty to poohpooh you—and then to politely snub you.

If, having gauged your calibre, and he unwillingly admits that you have some slight inkling of the subject, he will at once take a keen pleasure in marshaling before you ever so many of the opinions of hygienists of known authority, whose dicta, strangely enough, are diametrically in opposition to each other.

Should you venture to advance in a tentative way some of the fairly well-known ways bacteria have, the savant will remark dryly: "I think we may have specialized a few of them. I say 'may' have; but, on the whole, we are as yet pretty much in the dark about them."

If you, as an inquirer, have had the time to look over this particular field of research, to do which will have required some years of study, you would be forced to acknowledge that your expert was in the right. Conceding that much, getting down from the position of a smatterer, if you showed some contrition for assertions without much authority, then, perhaps, your scientist will relax a little, and condescend to swoop down from that higher empyrean in which he has been soaring.

Scientific men like to hear themselves talk. You have listened, then, with marked attention so far. You have fallen in with his humor, and have ventured to repeat Asa Gray's words that "it was great fun to be seventy-five. Then you did not have to know everything, and to have an opinion on all subjects." You have wound up by saying, "and neither of us is an octogenarian yet."

"The dear old soul!" said this scientist, shaking up a vial, in an abstracted manner, and remarking, "This little glass tube is cram full of the cholera bacteria. It came to me yesterday from a Japanese pupil of mine, who is sure to make his mark. More industrious is he than a German, and with the genius of a Frenchman. Oh, yes, that blessed Asa Gray! I love him because he was none of your cocksure sort. Sometimes, when annoyed, I go home and read Asa Gray's lectures, the same ones I took down years ago, when I sat under him."

"Are you annoyed now, professor?" was the inquiry made by THE TIMES man.

"I was just now. You see it is so hard to express an opinion on scientific subjects before journalists. Nine-nine times in a hundred they lose the facts or jump at false conclusions, and so, after an interview with me—and I am interviewed fifty times a year—when I see it printed, that means an endless amount of trouble to me. If I were to deny what was printed in regard to the treatment of a subject which reads as if it emanated from my lips, I should want to fill up the whole side of a newspaper with denials, and that is not my business. Then, I never could have the last word."

"Can I print that?" was asked.

"Yes, you may, but it will be of no avail. We all have to be everlastingly interviewed, as a punishment probably for our sins."

"But I came here, professor, to find out something. Here are about the conditions: Insurance companies having millions of dollars on policies in the large cities of the Union think they are all increasing their risks because of a deficient water supply."

"I see. That is a question of fighting between the devil and the deep sea. The insurance companies naturally cry 'Water, water, and not a drop to drink!' or, 'Nothing to pass through a hose.'"

"Yes, that is about it; only, in order to supply additional water, municipal authorities—for even Aldermen own houses—must take on more water, and they derive it, so it is said, from impure sources. There is no distinction between the water that supplies fire apparatus and that we drink. Bad water will put out a fire just as effectually as the sweetest spring water.

"Is science to be accountable for crowding too many people within a certain area? You ask too much of us." And then the professor absorbed himself in another vial. "Dear me!" he said, admiringly, "that's the finest and quickest diphtheria culture I have made yet."

"That bears directly on the topic," said THE TIMES man. "You hold the glass test vessel in the sunlight. What effect has sunlight on this particular bacteria?"

The professor set down the glass vessel, put it away in a dark closet which he unlocked, and then he relocked the closet.

"There," he said, "the blessed public would not go so fast! If only they would give greater consideration to the 'ifs' and the 'buts.' There is a good paper in one of the English magazines about bacterial life. You see some one, from a single experiment with bacteria, thinks—only thinks he has found out the whole secret of water purification. So he writes, 'Put your water having bacteria in it in the sunlight, and, presto! every single germ is killed.' That is an omniscient power of slaying microbes, and so, a crude idea being accepted, the citizens act as follows: 'Just turn the filth of the sewers into the river, and, providing the sun shines, all the nastiness becomes at once absolutely pure.' It is dreadful rot," said the professor, bringing down his fist on the laboratory table until all the glass rattled. "Nobody is going to deny that sunlight is a most powerful reagent, for, without the sun's aid, there would not have lived a single generation of man, but sun power on filth or water clogged with bacteria has its limits.

"Long ago," continued the professor, "I made an experiment. I took a glass vessel 4 feet high and about as big around as my wrist. It was water swarming with bacteria. I exposed the first 3 inches on top of the water to the sunlight, excluding the remaining 3 feet 9 inches from the rays. On top, after a certain time, there were no bacteria to be found, but beneath, lots, and cords of them. Then I let the light fall directly down the axis of the long tube, which had water, with bacteria. Then the sunlight had a better chance. There were less bacteria on top—but at the bottom! There they were just as thick as ever, and maybe thicker. I forget who it was, but somebody in Bavaria took typhoidal germs, placed them in a jelly culture, put them in glass, and plunged them at various depths in a lake. Those on top, which had access to the sun, died out; but those below, say at 10 feet, I think it was, just revelled in their new locality, and showed a superb growth.

"You go home now and read what Mrs.—yes, Mrs. Frankland has to say about the so-called wonderful magical effects of water on microbes. Now," continued the professor, "we know that in the Thames there are more, ever so many more, microbes in Winter than in Summer. 'Oh,' say the cock-sures, 'that is because there is so much more sun in Summer.' But if you look into the matter physically, not ultra scientifically, you will learn that even if there is the same proportion of bacteria in the Thames in Winter or Summer, there is more spring or pure water poured into the English river during the Summer."

"Are there no saving clauses?" inquired THE TIMES man.

"Oh, lots of them, or you and I would not be here taking it over. We don't know yet what might call the individualism of the bacterial germ, and its own special power to resist destruction. It may be that the microbes of Mr. A are giants when compared with Mr. B's family."

"Then the sun may kill the B germs and not the A ones?"

"Why not? Years ago a Frenchman believed that he could cure dropsy by putting his patient in the sunlight and keeping him there. There is a capital surgeon in New-York. Cut your finger and he will mend it for a hundred dollars. And this surgeon is positive that, under certain precautions, sunlight helps to produce a clean and quickly formed cicatrice. Now, Mrs. Frankland will tell you—will tell you—but maybe I had better be careful. Perhaps you are down on vivisection folks?"

"Not in the least," was the reply of THE TIMES man, and he added that he "would sacrifice, with, of course, the least possible suffering, every cat and guinea pig in the land, providing that by that means he could save a single baby's life."

"But what about dogs?" inquired the professor.

"Well, you might go to the dog pounds for them," was the equivocal reply of THE TIMES man.

"Well, then, let us take guinea pigs. Dr. Masella had two bunches of guinea pigs. No. 1 bunch he put in the sunlight for two days. Bunch No. 2 he kept in comparative darkness for the same time. Then he inoculated both sets of guinea pigs with a strong culture of cholera and typhoid germs. Well, he got some curious results."

"The animals living in the sun wrestled with the disease germs and got over it," said THE TIMES man.

"That's just the rash reportorial way. You are wrong. All the sun-exposed guinea pigs died rapidly, and he found out that they could be killed with smaller doses of virus. What was a much worse upset of preconceived ideas was this, that when the guinea pigs were inoculated and put in the sun, they keeled over in from three to four hours, whereas, under normal conditions, they should have only given under in twenty-four hours."

THE TIMES man would have wished just here that the professor had not smiled.

"It is not a bit funny," said THE TIMES person; "and pray where do we stand?"

"Why, at the very threshold of our experimental stage, only don't be following up too fast the sun purification idea. It is good as far as it goes, and may be of help in certain diseases. Do you think the condition of a cholera patient would be improved if you took him from a high and cool region in India and carried him to the hot lowlands?"

"Certainly not."

"Or, take the opposite side. A patient has lung trouble. He lives in New-York. Will you take him to Detroit or to Jacksonville? We believe that by studying guinea pigs with tuberculosis introduced into their system those which have sunlight resist the disease longer than those which are in the dark."

"Then there is some balance?"

"Yes, a kind of compensation."

"But, professor, you have shunted the main question, which is the water one."

"Well, as far as water goes, score that poor shambling way one city has of passing on to its neighbor its own particular poison. I should say that it rests with every municipality to get rid of its own filth. There is too much trusting to luck, and counting too entirely on the sun as a purifier. Solar potency or solar energy man can barely estimate, but my sink or your drainage infects my house, and while I wait for the sun my family falls ill. The sun, bless it! is the refuge of a lazy, indolent municipality, and they take advantage of the sun. If. Col. Waring was to wait, as some other heads of the Street Cleaning Department have done before him, for the sun or the rain to do his business there would be a plague in New-York. I worship the broom."

"But how—since you refer to the solid refuse of a city—how are we to get rid of that?"

"That's the rub! There is, I think, only one possible way. Let us use the sun; not the sun of to-day, but his potentiality in the long past. The heat he made when he built up solid seams of coal, or

INSTRUCTION.

City---Young Ladies and Children.

Miss Peebles and Miss Thompson's
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
30, 32, 34 EAST 57th STREET,
REOPENS OCT. 3d.
Primary, Preparatory, and Collegiate Departments. Classes for special work in Psychology, History, and Literature will begin on Monday, November 4th.

Heidenfeld Institute.
Day School and kindergarten, 823 Lexington Av., N. E. corner 63d St. English branches taught by experienced American teachers. German and French specialties. Instruction in drawing, painting, and music. Preparation for college. 32d year begins Sept. 24.

The Berkeley Gymnasium
FOR
WOMEN AND CHILDREN.
23 West 44th Street.
DR. MARY TAYLOR BISSELL, Director.

The Comstock School.
Family and day school for girls. Primary, academic, college preparatory; 33d year, Oct. 2; kindergarten, Oct. 9.
Miss DAY and Miss REED, Principals.
32 West 40th St.

The Misses Graham,
Successors to the Misses Green.
Boarding and day school for girls.
Established 1816.
At new location, October 2d.
176 West 72d St., Sherman Square.

NEW-YORK, New-York, 55 West 47th St.

Miss Gibbons' School for Girls
Will reopen Oct. 2. Mrs. SARAH H. EMERSON, Principal. Preparation for all Colleges. A few boarding. Pupils will be received.

Mademoiselle Veltin.
SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
FIRE-PROOF SCHOOL BUILDING.
Oct. 3d 160 and 162 WEST 74th ST.
COLLEGE PREPARATION.

The Jacotot School.
A Boarding and Day School for Girls, 11 W. 86th St., N. Y., adj. to Central Park. Mlle. Froment and Mrs. Charles Leslie Morgan, Principals. Kindergarten begins Oct. 15.

Mrs. Mary Coxe Philips School
for Girls, 116 West 70th St., will reopen Oct. 2. Department for boys. SPECIAL CLASSES FOR CHILDREN UNDER SEVEN YEARS OF AGE.

Miss S. LeB. Drumm's School
and kindergarten; German a specialty. CARNEGIE MUSIC HALL. Reopens Oct. 7.

Mrs. Elliman's Kindergarten
and Elementary Class. Kindergarten Training Class. 1,786 Broadway, near 57th St.

Miss Crocker.
School for girls. Primary and advanced work. Classes for little boys.
OCTOBER 2. 69 EAST 52d.

The Misses Fly's School for Girls.
RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
85th and 86th Streets, New-York.

The Misses Moses,
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
NOS. 647 & 649 MADISON AVENUE,
NEW-YORK CITY.
Primary, (with Kindergarten,) Intermediate, Academic, and College preparatory departments. Special 2-year course for graduates of public schools

Miss Walker's Day School for Girls,
148 MADISON AVENUE.
Reopens October 1st. Numbers limited. No home study for pupils under fourteen who remain until two o'clock. A Primary Class, introducing Kindergarten Methods, has been added. Post-Graduate Class begins November 1st.

St. Mary's School.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS. Collegiate, Preparatory, and Primary Classes Pupils prepared for college. Reopens Oct. 1. Address SISTER SUPERIOR,
6 and 8 East 46th St.

Miss Annie Brown.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS. Primary, preparatory, and academic departments. Preparation for college. Special courses. October 3d. 711-713-715-717 Fifth Avenue.

Finishing Classes
FOR GIRLS OVER THIRTEEN. A limited number received into the family. No College preparation.
Oct. 9. The MISSES CRICHTON, 17 E. 57th St.

Miss Gayler.
DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS. Primary, Preparatory, Collegiate Depts. Seventh year begins Wednesday, October 2d.
174 West 86th St.

Miss Jaudon's School for Girls,
348 MADISON AVENUE,
reopens Oct. 2. Classes for Little Girls. Preparation for all Colleges. A few Boarding Pupils received.

ADVANCED CLASS IN CURRENT EVENTS taught by Miss Van Amringe, at Miss JAUDON'S SCHOOL, 348 Madison Av.

Miss Chisholm.
School for girls. Primary and advanced class. Kindergarten for boys and girls. Oct. 2.
15 East 65th St.

Van Norman Institute (Founded, 1857.)
280 West 71st St. Mme. Van Norman, Principal; Mrs. J. L. Matthews, Vice Principal.

Mrs. Graham Youngs
School for Girls. Class for little Boys, 18 East 46th Street; formerly 40 West 45th Street.

The Arundel School,
71 West 90th St. For girls, and special primary training for boys. MRS. EDW. H. WEED, Prin.

Miss Mary Harriott Norris.
Classes in Higher English for Young Women.
117 West 58th Street.

Miss Warren's Day School for Girls,
108 W. 81st St. Primary, Intermediate, Academic. Class for boys in the primary department.

Rev. Dr. & Mrs. Chas. H. Gardner's Home.
Boarding and Day School for Girls. 607 5th Av.

City—Young Men and Boys.

Messrs. Wilson and Kellogg's School
NO. 622 FIFTH AV., NEAR 50th ST.
A school of high grade, preparatory to all leading colleges, scientific schools, or business. Reputation for college preparation unsurpassed, due to the fact that the Principals have been personally engaged in preparatory work for 30 years. Only the very best teachers as assistants. General method of teaching, a combination of class work with individual. Testimonials required of all new pupils. Commodious building. Gymnasium, laboratory, drawing, painting.

The Cutler School
WILL REOPEN ON TUESDAY, OCTOBER 1.
Mr. Cutler or The Registrar will be at the School House, No. 20 East 50th Street, between 5 and 12 o'clock after September 16.

The Oxford School
will reopen Oct. 1 at the new building,
177 West 79th St.
For circulars apply to the Principal, who will be at the office daily after Sept. 9.
L. KEMP-PROSSOR.

Collegiate School.—Founded 1633.
Boys prepared for College, Scientific School, and for Business. Primary department. Well-equipped Gymnasium. Reopens Oct. 1.
L. C. Mygatt, Head Master.
241-243 W. SEVENTY-SEVENTH STREET.

Irving School. 54 West 84th St.
DR. L. D. RAY NOW AT SCHOOL DAILY.
Thorough Collegiate preparation a specialty.
Primary Dep't. Gymnasium. Play ground.
6TH YEAR BEGINS SEPT. 26. Year Book Ready.
Winner of 1894 Columbia Alumni Prize.

Yale School, 51 W. 51st.
Reopens Sept. 30, 1895. Thorough preparation for all colleges, scientific schools, and business. A few boarding pupils taken.
WILLIAM C. READIO, Principal.

J. H. Morse's School for Boys,
423 MADISON AVENUE, NEW-YORK,
will reopen Oct. 2. Preparation for college and scientific schools. Principal at home after Sept. 16.

Drisler School,
NO. 9 EAST 49TH STREET.
FRANK DRISLER, A. M., Principal.
A select school for a limited number of boys. Reopens Tuesday, October 1.

Berkeley School,
18, 20, 22, and 24 West 44th St.
Autumn half begins Oct. 2. The Head Master will be at the school building all day to meet parents during October.

St. David's Hall.
Preparation for college or business; individual attention; boys obtain 100 per cent.; magnificent house; home comforts. W. L. EVANS, M. A., Hunt's Point Road, City.

Woodbridge School,
417 Madison Av.—14th year begins Oct. 1, 1895.

Harvard School.
578 Fifth Ave., cor. 47th St.
REOPENS SEPT. 30TH.
Thorough preparation for principal colleges and professional schools. Large laboratories well equipped for experimental work.
PRIMARY DEPARTMENT,
with clay modelling and wood carving, under competent instructors.
Sixty boys have entered Yale, Harvard, Princeton, and Columbia from this school during past five years.
WILLIAM FREELAND, (Harvard,)
Head Master.
Circular on request.

Columbia Institute.
Corner West 72d st. and West End Av., New-York. The "Upper School" prepares for college or business; the "Lower School," in an adjoining house, is for children. Handsome buildings, playground, military drill, gymnasium, hot luncheon. Sanitary arrangements unexceptionable. A limited number of boarding pupils received. Catalogues. Reopens Sept. 25. EDWIN FOWLER, M. D., A. B., Principal.

Columbia Grammar School.
34 and 36 East 51st St. 132d Year.
THOROUGH PREPARATION FOR ALL COLLEGES, SCIENTIFIC SCHOOLS, BUSINESS. PRIMARY DEPARTMENT. GYMNASIUM.
Principal—B. H. CAMPBELL, A. M.

Dwight School.
(Academic Dept. of N. Y. Preparatory School.)
Sixteenth year begins Sept. 25. Graduates in all principal colleges; certificate admits to many WITHOUT FURTHER EXAMINATION; laboratories; gymnasium. For announcement, address Principal ARTHUR WILLIAMS, (Yale,) 147 9, 1485 Broadway.

Chapin Collegiate School,
with Primary Department and Gymnasium,
721 Madison Av., (64th St.)
76th School Year begins Sept. 25, 1895.
HENRY B. CHAPIN, D. D., Ph. D., Principal.
Three boys fitted at this school now on Honor Roll in their respective classes at Princeton.

Hamilton Institute.
103-105 West 82d St.
Thorough preparation for leading Colleges. Primary and Junior departments limited. Reopens Oct. 1. Address
N. ARCHIBALD SHAW, JR., Principal.

Barnard School,
117 & 119 W. 125th St. 10th year begins Sept. 25.
Thorough preparation for college, professional schools, and business. Individual attention. Gymnasium. Catalogue.
WM. S. STEVENS, A. M., Registrar.

Dr. E. D. Lyon's Classical School,
576 5th Av., will reopen Sept. 30; thorough preparation for all colleges and scientific schools; or business; limited number; primary department.

F. G. Ireland's Class for Boys,
25 WEST 42D ST.,
will reopen Wednesday, Oct. 2. Mr. Ireland will be at the classrooms from 9 to 1.

City—Both Sexes.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE OF
Dr. J. Sachs,
SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
38 WEST 59th ST.,
REOPENS MONDAY, SEPT. 23, 1895.
THOROUGH PREPARATION FOR ALL COLLEGES.
SPECIAL COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT.
SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
116 WEST 59th ST.
REOPENS THURSDAY, SEPT. 26, 1895.
COMPLETE ORGANIZATION FROM PRIMARY TO ACADEMIC CLASSES.
LIMITED NUMBER OF NEW PUPILS ADMITTED TO ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT.

A Business Education.—Bookkeeping,
writing, arithmetic, correspondence, commercial law, spelling, phonography, typewriting, ladies' department; day, evenings. PAINE'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, 62 Bowery; up town, 107 West 34th.

American Academy of Dramatic Arts,
FRANKLIN H. SARGENT, PRESIDENT.
CARNEGIE HALL, 57TH ST. AND 7TH AV.
A training school for the professional stage.

New-York College of Music.
128-130 East 58th St.
ALEXANDER LAMBERT.....Director
The college offers unequaled advantages. All branches of music taught. Special department for beginners. Students received daily. Terms from $15 upward. Mr. Conrad Behrens, the basso of the German Opera Company, has been engaged as vocal instructor.

Friends' Seminary for Boys and Girls.
34th year. 226 East 16th St., cor. Rutherford Place, New-York City. Kindergarten, primary, and academic departments. Preparation for college and technical schools. Twelve teachers. Opens Sept. 17. E. A. H. ALLEN, Principal.

Languages.
THE BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES,
Madison Square, (25th St. and Broadway.)
Branches in chief American and European cities. Best instruction; reasonable fee; term begins now.

Fraulein A. Hische, from Hanover,
Teacher of German. Conversational classes; private lessons. 223 West 83d St.

Country---Young Men and Boys.

Stevens School.
THE ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT OF THE STEVENS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY,
RIVER STREET,
between 5th and 6th Sts., Hoboken, N. J.,
REOPENS SEPT. 18TH, 1895.
EXAMINATIONS FOR ADMISSION ON THE 16TH AND 17TH OF SEPTEMBER.
Full courses of studies preparatory to Colleges and Schools of Science, Law, and Medicine. The rate of tuition for all classes is $150 per year or $50 per term. These terms include all the studies. For catalogues apply to the Principal of Stevens School.

Bard Hall, Cornwall-on-Hudson, N. Y.
School for young boys. For circulars address
Mrs. C. J. WRIGHT.

Lakewood Heights School for Boys.
AMONG THE PINES.
Prepares for College, Scientific School, or Business. JAMES W. MOREY, A. M., Principal,
Lakewood, N. J.

Country---Both Sexes.

Pennington (N. J.) Seminary.
Convenient to New-York, Philad'a, Balt., and Wash'n; both sexes; 56th year; healthful; beautiful; 18 teachers; 12 courses; cost moderate. For beautifully illustrated catalogue address
THOMAS HANLON, D. D., President.

Law Schools.

New-York Law School, 120 Broadway,
N. Y. City.—Evening Dept., Cooper Union. "Dwight Method" of Instruction. Degree of LL. B. after 2 years' course. Annual fee, $100. Address GEORGE CHASE, Dean.

Teachers.

PRIVATE INSTRUCTION.—An experienced tutor wishes private pupils; highest references. YALE GRADUATE. Box 169 Times.

Country---Young Ladies and Children.

New-York, Albany, St. Agnes School.
Under the direction of Bishop Doane. Regular and optional courses in all departments of study. Special advantages in languages, music, and art. Gymnasium. 25th year.
Miss ELLEN W. BOYD, Principal.

St. Hilda's School,
Morristown, New-Jersey. Terms, $250.

NYACK-ON-HUDSON, ONE HOUR FROM N. Y.
Home School for Young Ladies
and Little Girls. Thirteenth year; resident native French and German teachers; collegiate and special courses.
Mrs. IMOGENE BERTHOLF, Principal.

Bridgeport, Conn. Golden Hill Seminary.
A Boarding and Day School for Girls. Miss EMILY NELSON, Miss ANNA E. PLYMPTON, Principals.

HOTELS.

Sherman Square Hotel,
Boulevard, Corner W. 71st St.
AMERICAN PLAN.
Strictly a family hotel. Two choice furnished suites of three rooms and bath, $1,600 per year; one furnished suite, two rooms and bath, $1,000 per year; one unfurnished suite, two rooms and bath, $780 per year; cuisine and service of the highest order. WALTER LAWRENCE.

"FINEST LOCATION IN NEW-YORK CITY."
HOTEL BRISTOL,
5TH AV. AND 42D ST. WITHIN THREE MINUTES' WALK OF GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT.
A select home for permanent and transient guests.
Appointments and Service Unexcelled.
JOHN L. CHADWICK, Proprietor.

THE SEVILLIA,
117 WEST 58TH ST.
A few apartments may be secured from this month; rentals by the year only.
Also a furnished apartment with fine Park view and well adapted for small receptions. Family going to Europe.

HOTEL ARAGON, ATLANTA. } AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PLANS.
THE PALACE HOTEL
OF THE SOUTH.
Most uniform climate in the United States. Every modern improvement known to science. LARGE ORCHESTRA. EVENING DINNER.
Send for illustrated descriptive book, with rates and full particulars.

HOTEL BALMORAL,
LENOX AV. & 114TH ST., N. Y.
Charming location. THREE BLOCKS FROM CENTRAL PARK. Within two blocks of the underground trolley, and four blocks from elevated railroad station at 116th St.
CHOICE APARTMENTS, TWO TO FIVE ROOMS AND BATH. EXCELLENT TABLE, MODERATE PRICES.
RODGERS & CO.

THE HANOVER,
S. E. cor. Fifth Av. and 15th St., New-York.
A high-class family hotel, with an established reputation; apartments of parlor, one or more bedrooms, furnished or unfurnished, with private service if desired. E. W. EAGER, Manager.

Auction Sales.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer,
85 Liberty St., one door west of Broadway.
A MAGNIFICENT COLLECTION OF
ORIENTAL RUGS and CARPETS.
SALE DAYS
TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, AND FRIDAY, commencing at 2:30 P. M.
All goods guaranteed as to name and texture.
The trade and ladies especially invited.

Proposals.

PROPOSALS FOR SUBSISTENCE SUPPLIES.—Office Purchasing Commissary of Subsistence, Army Building, No. 39 Whitehall St., New-York City, September 10th, 1895.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, subject to the usual conditions, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M., on THURSDAY, October 10th, 1895, for furnishing such supplies as may be required by the Subsistence Department, United States Army, delivered in New-York. Subsistence stores, viz.: Beans; peas, split; rice; sugars; candles; salt; baking powder; borax; brooms, whisk; brushes; buttons, coat; canned articles; can openers; chamois, skins; chocolate; clothes lines; combs; flavoring extracts; gelatine; handkerchiefs, linen; matches; nutmegs; oil, olive; pickles; pipes, B. W.; razor strops; sauce, Worcestershire; soaps, toilet; soups; spices; stationery; tapioca; thread, spool; towels; &c., &c. Information in schedule list. Preference given to all articles of "domestic production and manufacture"; for such details see schedule. Information, with conditions, list of articles, quantities, kind, modes of packing, &c., obtained at this office. The right is reserved to reject any or all proposals. Envelopes containing bids should be marked "Proposals for Subsistence Supplies," opened October 10th 1895, and addressed to the undersigned, THOMAS WILSON, A. C. G. S., U. S. A.

PROPOSALS FOR FURNISHING AND ERECTing a centrifugal pumping plant for Granite Dry Dock at U. S. Navy Yard, Brooklyn, N. Y.—Bureau of Yards and Docks, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., Oct. 2, 1895.—Sealed proposals, in duplicate, indorsed "Proposals for Centrifugal Pumping Plant, U. S. Navy Yard, Brooklyn, N. Y.," will be received at this bureau until 1 P. M. on Wednesday, Oct. 23, 1895, and publicly opened immediately thereafter. Specifications and blank forms of proposal will be forwarded upon application to this bureau or the commandant of the Navy Yard, Brooklyn, N. Y. Bidders are expected fully to inform themselves as to the character of the work required by visiting the yard, where plans may be examined, and, if necessary, obtained. A certified check of two thousand ($2,000) dollars must accompany the proposal as a guarantee that the bidder will execute the required contract after his bid has been accepted. Responsible security will be required for the faithful performance of the contract, and the right is reserved to reject any or all proposals not deemed advantageous to the Government, and to waive defects. E. O. MATTHEWS, Chief of Bureau.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES FOR THE NEW-York Navy Yard, Sept. 28, 1895.—Sealed proposals, indorsed "Proposals for Supplies for the New-York Navy Yard, to be opened Oct. 15, 1895," will be received at the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., until 12 o'clock noon, Oct. 15, 1895, and publicly opened immediately thereafter, to furnish at the New-York Navy Yard a quantity of woolen socks, blue flannel, evaporated apples and peaches, prunes, green coffee, tea, sugar, salt pork, salt beef, cap leathers, dress canvas, ribbon, rubber life belts, hose, fire grenades, padlocks, and buckets. The articles must conform to the navy standard and pass the usual naval inspection. Blank proposals will be furnished upon application to the Navy Pay Office, New-York. The attention of manufacturers and dealers is invited. Tie bids, all other things being equal, decided by lot. The department reserves the right to waive defects or to reject any or all bids not deemed advantageous to the Government. EDWIN STEWART, Paymaster General, U. S. N.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Public Notices.

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the application of the Board of Education, by the Counsel to the Corporation of the City of New-York, relative to acquiring title by The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York to certain lands on the southerly side of Forty-seventh Street, between Second and Third Avenues, in the Nineteenth Ward of said city, duly selected and approved by said Board as a site for school purposes, under and in pursuance of the provisions of chapter 191 of the Laws of 1888, as amended by chapter 35 of the Laws of 1890.

Pursuant to the provisions of chapter 191 of the Laws of 1888, as amended by chapter 35 of the Laws of 1890, notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said Court, to be held at a Chambers thereof, at the County Court House, in the City of New-York, on the 15th day of October, 1895, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as Counsel can be heard thereon, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate in the above-entitled matter.

The nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the acquisition of lands by The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York to certain lands and premises, with the buildings thereon and the appurtenances thereto belonging, on the southerly side of Forty-seventh Street, between Second and Third Avenues, in the Nineteenth Ward of said city, in fee simple absolute, the same to be converted, appropriated and used to and for the purposes specified in said chapter 191 of the Laws of 1888, as amended by said chapter 35 of the Laws of 1890, said property having been duly selected and approved by the Board of Education as a site for school purposes, under and in pursuance of the provisions of said chapter 191 of the Laws of 1888, as amended by said chapter 35 of the Laws of 1890, being the following described lots, pieces or parcels of land, namely:

All those certain lots, pieces or parcels of land situate, lying and being in the Nineteenth Ward of the City of New-York, which, taken together are bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly line of Forty-seventh Street distant easterly 191 feet 6 inches from the intersection of the southerly line of Forty-seventh Street with the easterly line of Third Avenue; running thence easterly along the southerly line of Forty-seventh Street 43 feet 6 inches; thence southerly and parallel with the easterly line of Third Avenue 100 feet 5 inches to the centre line of the block between Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh Streets, which is also the northerly line of the present site of Grammar School No. 73; thence westerly along said centre line of the block and along the present site of Grammar School No. 73, 69 feet 2 inches; thence northeasterly 103 feet 8¼ inches to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New-York, September 20th, 1895.
FRANCIS M. SCOTT, Counsel to the Corporation, No. 2 Tryon Row, New-York City.

Legal Sales.

RECEIVER'S SALE.
Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, as receivers of the EAST RIVER SILK COMPANY, will sell at public auction at the factory of the said company, at Astoria, Queens County, on the 8TH DAY OF OCTOBER, 1895, at 10 o'clock A. M., by JOHN C. WILMERDING, Auctioneer, all the right, title, and interest which said East River Silk Company had on the 13th day of June, 1895, and which the undersigned now have as such receivers, in and to the following property: All the looms, machinery, tools, fixtures, and other property at the factory of said company, together with the good-will and business of the company, as heretofore conducted. Terms cash. Catalogues may be had on application at the factory, or at the office of attorneys for the receivers.—Dated New-York, September 23rd, 1895.
ROBERT S. GREEN,
THOMAS D. DAY, Jr.,
Receivers.
BURRILL, ZABRISKIE & BURRILL, Attorneys for Receivers, 21 Broad Street, New-York.

Miscellaneous.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.
EPPS'S COCOA
BREAKFAST—SUPPER.
"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided for our breakfast and supper a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—Civil Service Gazette.
Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in half-pound tins, by Grocers, labeled thus: JAMES EPPS & CO., Ltd., Homœopathic Chemists, London, England.

TAMAR INDIEN GRILLON
A laxative, refreshing fruit lozenge, very agreeable to take for
Constipation,
hemorrhoids, bile, loss of appetite, gastric and intestinal troubles, and headache arising from them.
E. GRILLON,
33 Rue des Archives, Paris.
Sold by all druggists.

ASTHMA HAY FEVER AND CATARRH
Oppression, Suffocation, Neuralgia, &c.
CURED BY
Espic's Cigarettes, or Powder.
Paris, J. Espic; New-York, E. Fougera & Co.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

HYGEIA ICE.—25c per cwt., delivered. EDWARDS, MERRILL & CO., 431 West 53d St.

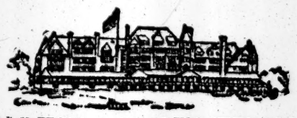
Excursions.

MANHATTAN BEACH.
Leave Foot 34th St., E. R., N. Y.
Daily, except Sundays, 5:30, 6:40, 7:40, 9:20, 11:00 A. M., 1:10, 2:10, 3:10, 4:10, 5:10, 6:00, 7:10, 8:00, 9:00 P. M. Sundays, 6:50, 8:40, 10:10, 11:10 A. M., 12:10, 1:10, 2:10, 2:40, 3:10, 4:10, 5:10, 5:40, 6:10, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00 P. M. Round trip, 40 cents.

Leave Brooklyn Bridge
Terminus 5th Av. Elevated, Brooklyn.
Hourly from 8:08 A. M. to 10:08 P. M. Round trip, 35 cents.

Grand Autumnal Excursions
To WEST POINT, NEWBURGH, and POUGHKEEPSIE,
By Day Line Steamer "Albany" or "New-York." Daily, except Sunday, leaving Brooklyn by Annex, 8 A. M.; Desbrosses St., N. Y., 8:40 A. M.; W. 22d St., 9 A. M. Returning by down boat due 22d St. 5:30 P. M.
The most delightful time of year to enjoy the beauties of the Hudson.
MORNING AND AFTERNOON CONCERTS
Restaurant open all day.
LAST TRIP FROM N. Y. MONDAY, OCT. 14.

Autumn Resorts.



HOTEL CASTLETON,
NEW-BRIGHTON, Staten Island, N. Y.
Overlooking New-York Harbor; 25 minutes' sail from foot of Broadway. George Murray, Prop.

Summer Resorts.

Summer Homes on Long Island.
"Long Island," a new illustrated descriptive book, and "Summer Homes," a book describing hotels and boarding houses on Long Island, free upon application at 118, 192, 950, and 1,313 Broadway, New-York; at 333 Fulton St., Brooklyn Eagle Summer Bureau, and at Flatbush Av. Station L. I. R. R., Brooklyn, or send 6 cents in stamps to H. M. SMITH, Traffic Manager L. I. R. R., Long Island City.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Lectures.

Union Theological Seminary.
700 PARK AVENUE.
Professor Caspar Rene Gregory of the University of Leipzig will lecture on **The Manuscripts of the New Testament,** in the Adams Chapel, on Tuesday, Oct. 8th, at 8 P. M. The public are invited.

Dancing.

T. GEORGE DODWORTH,
12 AND 14 EAST 49TH STREET.
Opens Saturday, October 19th. Class and private lessons. Application to be made at 681 Fifth Avenue, until October 19th.

GEORGE W. WALLACE'S CLASSES AND PRIvate tuition; Ellerslie Rooms, 126th St. and Lenox Av., opening Oct. 8; down-town school later. See circular.

Medical.

MASSAGE.—For nervous disorders, overtaxed mental powers and rheumatic affliction; excellent results. Address Expert, Box 212 Times Office.

Furs Repaired.

SEAL Garments redyed and altered into fashionable capes and Eton jackets. Mrs. Barker, 116 W. 30th St., near B'way, late with Gunther's Sons, 5th Av.

TWO MONTHS
FOR
20 CENTS.
Send this sum, and THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES will be mailed you during the next sixty days—a period covering the political campaign and subsequent developments.
ISSUED EVERY WEDNESDAY.
TEN PAGES.
Send it to some friend in the country; just what he needs.

Boarders Wanted.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

1—38th ST., 40 EAST.—Large, handsome rooms on second floor; excellent table and attendance; reference.

24 EAST 75th, (CORNER.)—Superior rooms, en suite or single; steam heated; private baths; excellent cuisine; references.

24 EAST 75th ST., (CORNER.)—Floor five rooms or separate; steam-heated; private baths; superior cuisine; references.

34th ST., 25 AND 11 WEST.—Handsome suites, with private table; parlor floor for physician; references.

34th ST., 25 WEST.—Mrs. Beach, formerly 309 5th Av.; elegantly furnished suites of rooms; private table.

41st ST., 43 EAST.—Nice, large sunny rooms, with excellent board; moderate rates; table boarders wanted; references.

47th ST., 16 TO 20 EAST.—Choice rooms, en suite or single; parlor dining room; references.

241 WEST 24th ST.—French boarding house; large and small rooms; excellent table; terms moderate.

434 MADISON AV.—Large front room; third floor; unexpectedly vacated; large closets; also small room; references.

MADISON AV., 71.—Large, handsomely furnished rooms; families or gentlemen; with board; also single rooms; references.

Furnished Rooms.

1.—ATTRACTIVE, NEWLY FURNISHED floor; suites, bath; single rooms for gentlemen; references. 14 West 33d St.

3 EAST 47th ST., OPPOSITE Windsor.—Elegant and newly furnished suites, square, and single rooms; private bath; breakfast; first-class valet attendance; only gentlemen.

18th ST., 123 EAST.—Large, pleasant, also two large connecting rooms; without board; references.

19 WEST 46th ST.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen in private family.

20th ST., 101 EAST.—Large, handsomely furnished rooms; single or en suite; southern exposure; breakfast optional; references.

18th ST., 63 WEST.—Sunny, connecting front rooms; electric lights, steam heat, sanitary plumbing.

432 MADISON AV.—Hall room for gentleman; fourth floor; references.

MADISON AV., 120.—Handsomely furnished front and hall room; to gentleman; private baths; references.

THREE FRONT ROOMS TO LET.—Newly furnished. 1,045 Lexington Av., 74th and 75th Sts.

Unfurnished Rooms.

HOTEL BERESFORD, CORNER 81st ST. AND Central Park West.—One very choice corner suite of rooms and bath from Oct. 1; also one suite of four rooms and bath; all rooms outside and fronting both Central Park and Manhattan Square; the very best location on Manhattan Island.

THE PARTY REORGANIZED

New-Jersey Democrats Prepared for a Bitter Struggle.

SOME OF THE NEW LEADING SPIRITS

Confidence in All Quarters that Chancellor McGill Will Be Elected Governor Next Month.

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 7.—The Democrats of New-Jersey have completed a new organization—one in keeping with the personal dignity and political cleanliness of Candidate Alexander T. McGill. His acceptance of the nomination was made contingent on the very change that has been produced, and, while he did not have any voice in the selection of the Democratic General State Committee, the selection of the Committeemen at Large was entirely made by him. There is, however, considerable to be said about this new organization, for it represents in some particulars a blending of the old and new Democratic forces, but with the new very conspicuously in the foreground.

The new Committee-at-Large was selected with regard both to territory and to the pre-eminent respectability of the committeemen. R. V. Lindabury is not selected because of his superior knowledge of practical politics, but because he represents an issue which probably contributed more to the destruction of the power of the Democrats than any other. Lindabury was one of the few men who crystallized into an organization the very general sentiment expressed against race-track legislation, and, as an officer of that organization, in the days when it spoke in tones of thunder to both the Legislature and the Executive, he acquired a State reputation. He was a Democrat then, but, as the Citizens' League was a citizens' movement in which no politics entered, his party fealty was not disturbed. He is called to manage the party that he was instrumental in purging of its corruptions, and his presence as one of those who will direct the policy of the Democracy in this campaign indicates to the independent voters who bolted their party that it is now time to return to their first love.

Ex-United States Senator Blodgett, who was selected at the solicitation of E. F. C. Young, represents another element of the Democracy—namely, the anti-Abbett faction—which protested against the aggressive policy of the party when many of the office holders had turned spoilsmen. Blodgett was a renegade Democrat for many years, and he thoroughly appreciated that he was not in touch with the State leaders, and kept wisely in the background. He was at first suspicious even of the scheme to place McGill in nomination, and only five weeks before the convention gave utterance to some very extraordinary statements, but he was assured that he was barking up the wrong tree, and that Chancellor McGill was not to be made a political scapegoat, but had accepted the call of the cleanest element of his party, and would not become the standard bearer unless the party was thoroughly cleansed. Reaching this understanding, Mr. Blodgett emerged from his political hermitage down by the sand dunes, and by a quick turn of political fortune finds himself again restored to State leadership and sitting high in the synagogue of his party.

Chairman E. F. C. Young may be considered a comparatively new man in State politics. He is regarded as a very useful citizen in Jersey City. He is a factor in the financial, industrial, and social life of Jersey City. He has probably been one of the most discreet counselors of the Democracy of that city, and what offices he has held were never offices of profit, but mainly of hard work, and were accredited to his public-spiritedness. He was introduced into State politics by Senator McPherson, and was a candidate for Governor three years ago, but was defeated for the nomination because of the very general demand in South Jersey for George T. Werts. Mr. Young reluctantly accepts the General State Chairmanship because of the pressure of his numerous duties, but he is really the man responsible for getting Chancellor McGill into the contest, and the Chancellor naturally expects he will land him all right. While the matter of planning a campaign of such magnitude as is required this year by New-Jersey will be new to Mr. Young, he fortunately enjoys the confidence of all the prominent Democrats in the State, and will never lack for advice or information.

Chancellor McGill intends to maintain the dignity of his high judicial office, and will in no manner participate in the campaign, eschewing even such social gatherings as might have a political significance. He refused to attend the banquet of the Joel Parker Association on Tuesday night, and has declined a dozen other engagements that were of a private character, but which, he thought, would have a political flavor. His mail is running unusually heavy, and it is largely on the private and individual expressions that he finds heaped up on his library desk every night when returning from court that he bases his claim of success. He is getting assurances, not only from Democrats who frankly admit that they have been lukewarm for many years, but he receives voluntary pledges from Republicans, who not only speak for their own support, but convey encouraging messages from neighbors and friends. He is receiving letters from several German-American residents of Newark, who assure him that he can count on considerable of the German-American vote this Fall, as they were not satisfied with the inconsistent course of the Republican Party.

The Chancellor has daily conferences with E. F. C. Young, who is assuming all the tedious details of the campaign. Headquarters have been opened in Taylor's Hotel, in Jersey City. Willard C. Fiske, who for the past three Gubernatorial campaigns has been Secretary of the State Committee, is again in charge of the correspondence, assisted by William C. Pintard of Monmouth County, who was formerly Assistant Secretary of the Senate. The headquarters are open at all times, and the Executive Committee in a few days will have finished a schedule of meetings and the list of speakers.

Allan McDermott has already paid his respects to Candidate Griggs in an open letter, in which he goes extensively over legislative and court records, showing that Candidate Griggs voted for the race-track legislation passed in 1880, and the Democratic State platform declares that every book made on a race track in New-Jersey during the last fifteen years was made under the protection of the legislation of 1880, which received Mr. Griggs's support, and that same measure received the negative vote of Mr. McDermott. He charges that Mr. Griggs, as the counsel for John D. Harding, caused a supplementary act to be passed extending the privileges of the race-track people, which act was a very mysterious one, and passed the Senate when Mr. Griggs was a member, everybody voting in the dark, and that Mr. Griggs made no attempt whatever to enlighten his fellow-Republican Senators, and dodged voting himself. The bill was declared unconstitutional by Justice Van Syckle, and subsequently by the Court of Errors and Appeals. McDermott charges that he, as a member of the Legislature, voted against legalizing betting on race tracks, while Senator Griggs assented to the bill legalizing such betting. He further states, as a matter of history, that the opinion which declared unconstitutional the mysterious amendments, passed by the Senate in 1887 was delivered in the Court of Errors by Chancellor McGill, and that Mr. Griggs is now trying to convince the people that the Chancellor is an ally of the bookmakers. He charges that Mr. Griggs was paid for the interest he took in the race-track suits, not by single clients, but by an organized movement begun to legalize bookmaking in the State of New-Jersey.

MONMOUTH COUNTY IS CERTAIN.

All Democratic Differences Harmonized by the Nomination of McGill.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Oct. 6.—The Democrats of Monmouth County are delighted with the nomination of Chancellor McGill for Governor, and they are working like beavers in their efforts again to place the county in the Democratic column on election day. the selection of ex-United States Senator Rufus Blodgett as one of the members of the State Committee has brought the two factions together, and even the Republicans admit that Monmouth will roll up a good-sized majority for the popular Chancellor.

Blodgett for several years past has been sulking, and when his party made a nomination that did not suit his fancy he donned his political war paint and turned in and helped the Republicans rout the Democrats, for he controlled enough votes to defeat the man or men he opposed. But now the ex-Senator has buried the hatchet and he says that he will stake his reputation as a political prophet that "Old Monmouth" will give a rousing majority for the Democratic ticket.

McGill's nomination has, likewise, pacified the thousands of independent Democrats who cut loose from their party when the coal combine and race-track legislation was enacted by the Democratic

REGISTER LEVY REPLIES

He Takes Up in Detail the Report of the Commissioners of Account.

CONFERENCE WITH A MAGISTRATE

Visit of the Commissioners to the Tombs Leads to Rumors of Trouble for Employes in the Register's Office.

Commissioners of Accounts Terry and Dennis, the report of whose investigation of the Register's office was published yesterday morning, paid a visit to Magistrate Mott at the Tombs Police Court yesterday afternoon.

A long conference was held at the close of which the Commissioners refused to state what had been discussed.

It is rumored that action will be taken in regard to certain employes of the Register's office, who, it is claimed, have failed to make proper returns of the fees collected.

Register Levy makes the following statement:

It is my purpose to reply specifically to the criticisms and insinuations which have been made in the report to the Mayor by the Commissioner of Accounts, regarding the conduct of the Register's office during the period of my incumbency thereof.

The first suggestion worthy of notice embraced in that report bears upon an alleged increase in the expenses incurred in the conduct of that office.

A reference to the disbursements of that office as appraised by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment for previous years, will serve as a complete answer upon that subject, as follows:

On the 1st of January, 1887, the salary system went into effect, and it was necessary in the preceding year to make an apportionment for the expenses of the office. Therefore, in 1886, the then Register, John Reilly, applied for an allowance of $125,200. That application was appraised by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, composed of Mayor Grace, Controller Loew, President of the Board of Aldermen Robert B. Mooney, and President Coleman, by whom there was awarded the sum of $101,000, after a personal investigation by Mr. Coleman. On the 1st of January, 1887, Register Slevin assumed the office under the salary system, and in the course of the year he discovered that the amount awarded was insufficient for the purposes of the office, and upon his application, and after a personal investigation of the matter by Mr. Loew, an additional allowance of $16,000 was made by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, composed of Mayor Hewitt, Controller Loew, and President of the Board of Aldermen Henry R. Beekman, (at present Justice of the Supreme Court,) and Tax Commissioner Coleman; so that the amount devoted to the Register's office for the year 1887 was $117,000. In each of the years of 1894 and 1895 the Board of Estimate and Apportionment allowed for the conduct of my office as Register in each year, $130,000, thus showing an increase of only $13,000 over what was allowed for the year 1887, as stated. Even relying upon the report of the Commissioner of Accounts as correct, with reference to the increase of business in the office, $13,000 additional salary would indicate a moderate and economical administration of the office. Among the instances of increased labor required in the office might be cited as an example the introduction of the block system, which necessitated the employment of a number of additional index and verification clerks, whose positions were unavoidably created by the block system the 1st of January, 1891.

The statement appearing in the report to the effect that the number of employes has been largely increased since 1886 is misleading, because up to and including 1886, when the fee system was in existence, searchers, the satisfaction clerk, and the chattel mortgage clerk had in their employ their own assistants, whose salaries they paid out of the fees they received, and consequently their names did not appear upon the salary list of the Register; there was consequently a very much larger number of employes in the office than appeared upon that list, and if to the figures reported by the Commissioner of Accounts, stated to have been paid for salaries for the years preceding 1887, be added the amount that was paid as fees to searchers, &c., all of which has since been included in the salary list, the amounts would much more nearly accord.

The fact that the increase of the index clerks from five to thirteen, occasioned by the introduction of the block system, is necessary is demonstrated by the fact that the thirteen employes so engaged have been constantly occupied in the duties devolving upon them.

Regarding the general insinuations that there have been more persons employed in the Register's office than are necessary, I can only say that I have been strict in compelling all employes to attend to their duties faithfully, requiring their presence in the Register's office regularly at 9 o'clock in the morning, there remaining performing their various duties until 4 o'clock, excepting Saturday, and on that day at noon. In order to insure the faithful performance of their duties I accepted no excuse for absence, except sickness, and then attested by certificate of a physician, or upon the presentation of some other unanswerable excuse.

I fail to conceive how, in his report, the Commissioner of Accounts can indulge in the statement that the management of the office is left almost entirely upon the Register to the Assistant Deputy Register and the Chief Clerk, because the fact is that I have been in daily attendance (excepting Sundays and holidays) at the office since I first assumed the duties thereof, and remain there during business hours.

The work performed by the employes whom I have engaged in the Register's office will upon examination convince any unprejudiced mind that they were fully competent to perform them.

The statement contained in the report with reference to the alleged number of mistakes discovered in the indices is misleading, because in that report they are attributed to oversight or error on the part of the clerks in my office, when upon investigation it will be discovered that they originated, generally speaking, in the office of the lawyers in whose behalf the deeds were indexed; and, further, most of the mistakes in question occurred long before I assumed the duties of the office, and upon the introduction of the block system, which was new to every one, and that an occasional error should have arisen at that time is not at all surprising. It would have been only just if the Commissioners of Accounts had stated whether any of these errors had occurred during my term of office.

Whenever an employe was absent and did not present an acceptable excuse—one that would be received by any merchant in the conduct of his own individual business—his salary was deducted for the period of his absence, and when the Commissioners make the statement of the number of days certain employes were absent, in a spirit of fairness they should also have appended a statement of the number of days for which their wages were deducted; and they should also have stated that in certain instances continued absence was followed by dismissal.

The attention of the Mayor is also called to what the Commissioners of Accounts claim to have been overcharges made in my fees for the record of certain papers.

Whatever sum was demanded and received, whether it contained a slight overcharge, as is claimed, was paid into the city Treasury, as the Commissioners of Accounts should have stated in connection with that portion of their report, and they should also have done me the justice to remark that when papers are handed in for record, the clerk who receives them as well as he can in the proper management of the business estimates the number of folios embraced in the paper, as the legal charge is per folio, comprising 100 words, and in order to be accurate the clerk would have to count every word of the document to be recorded, and thus retard the business of the office and necessitate the employment of still more clerks than those against which objection is raised.

Up to the time that my attention was called to the report in question the honesty and integrity of no employe in the Register's office was ever questioned, and I doubt now whether anybody could establish a dishonest act on the part of any one.

The comparison made by the Commissioners between the work of recopying old records and that performed by the recording clerks engaged in copying papers which are left for record in the office shows their entire unfamiliarity with work of that character. It is well known to every lawyer that most of the papers received for record are on printed forms, which render them the more easy to copy, while, on the other hand, the work of recopying old records is largely from books which have become so mutilated or obliterated as to render them unfit for public use. Moreover, the copies which are made must conform to the original, word for word, and line for line, thus making the work more difficult and intricate.

In conclusion I can only state that of course all the books of the office have been at the command at all times of the Commissioners of Accounts, who have for a number of months past been engaged in making a thorough and searching investigation and report thereof, and every assistance and facility has been extended to them for the purpose of enabling them to make it complete, and they have failed to discover a single dollar of the receipts of that office, which during the two and a half years of my incumbency amounted to over $275,000, which was not promptly and faithfully paid into the public Treasury, and with the same spirit that seemed to have actuated the balance of their report they fail to assert that I caused those moneys to be deposited in the Union Trust Company where I had succeeded in making an arrangement to obtain for the city interest at the rate of 2½ per cent. on the average date of deposits, which of course inured entirely to the benefit of the city.

The best evidence of the satisfactory management of the office is the indorsement which I have received from many of the most prominent members of the New-York bar, who are certainly more competent judges of the work performed in the Register's office than the inexperienced subordinates of the Commissioners of Accounts.

Up to a late hour last night no arrests of Register's office employes had been reported.

NOT UNDER CIVIL SERVICE RULES.

Large Spoils in the County Clerk's and Register's Offices.

Neither the employes of the Register's office nor the employes of the County Clerk's office are under the civil service rules. Secretary Lee Phillips said last night to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES that they were exempt under the laws of 1884, which provide that employes of certain elective officers, such as the Sheriff, County Clerk, and Register, are exempt from the civil service regulations.

The County Clerk receives a salary of $15,000. He has sixty-one subordinates, whose salaries aggregate $81,470. There are a Deputy County Clerk, at $5,000; a cashier, at $2,250; a judgment roll, a docket, and an assistant law clerk, at $2,250 each; a certificate clerk, at $2,250, and clerk of records and recording index clerk at $2,000; a chief docket clerk, at $1,500; a transcript docket clerk, at $1,200; a mechanics' lien docket clerk, at $1,200; a lis pendens docket clerk, at $1,100; a comparing clerk, at $1,400; a docket comparing clerk, at $1,200; an index clerk, at $1,300; a limited partnership clerk, at $1,200; a general assignment clerk, at $1,000; a recording and assistant equity clerk, at $1,200; an assistant cashier, at $1,000; a chief recording clerk, at $1,200; two recording clerks, at $1,200 each; four recording clerks, at $1,000 each; two clerks of record, at $1,000 each; a custodian of records, at $1,000; a custodian of lis pendens room, at $1,000; a subpoena duces tecum clerk, at $900; an assistant clerk of records and messenger, at $1,050; an assistant clerk of records and messenger, at $900; a messenger and janitor, at $1,000; a messenger, at $800; a janitor, at $750; and a stenographer, at $1,500.

In the searcher's department, there are one searcher, at $2,500; five searchers, at $2,000 each; an index and continuation clerk, at $1,500; a custodian and copying clerk, at $1,200; and a custodian, at $780.

The temporary recording clerks' department includes a chief temporary recording clerk at $1,400, an assistant temporary recording clerk at $1,225, seven temporary recording clerks at $1,075 each, a temporary recording clerk at $1,200, a temporary recording clerk at $1,000, a bookbinder at $1,000, and a bookbinder at $800.

In the Bureau for Indexing and Re-indexing there are a chief clerk at $2,750, an index clerk at $1,500, an index clerk at $1,300, and an index clerk at $1,250.

The Register receives a salary of $12,000. He has subordinates, whose salaries aggregate $102,900, and forty-two subordinates called recording clerks, who receive 5 cents a folio. The payroll includes a Deputy Register at $5,000, an Assistant Deputy Register at $3,000, a chief clerk at $8,000, a satisfaction clerk at $3,000, a tickler clerk at $1,600, a chattel-mortgage clerk at $2,000, a search clerk at $1,500, an account clerk at $1,300, an examiner at $1,500, an examiner at $1,200, two readers at $1,200 each, two delivery clerks at $1,500 each, a chief block index clerk at $2,000, a verification clerk at $1,500, an index clerk at $1,500, nine index clerks at $1,200 each, four index clerks at $1,000 each, a daily index clerk at $1,500, a draughtsman at $1,400, a map clerk at $1,200, a certified copy clerk at $1,000, a general copy clerk at $1,000, three clerks on discharges of mortgages at $1,000 each, a record clerk at $1,500, an assistant record clerk at $1,000, a custodian at $1,500, a custodian at $1,200, seven custodians at $1,000 each, a watchman at $1,200, a night watchman at $1,200, a messenger at $1,000, two messengers at $900 each a clerk at $1,500, a clerk at $1,000, a temporary clerk at $1,000, six searchers at $2,000 each, a grantee clerk at $1,500, two clerks at $900, a temporary clerk at $1,000, forty-two recording clerks at 5 cents a folio, a chief clerk and examiner at $1,500, and fourteen copying clerks at $1,200 each.

A DOUBLE MURDER AT THE DOCKS

Capt. Phillips and His Son Killed on Their Boats at North Tonawanda as a Result of a Fight Over Freight Rates.

NORTH TONAWANDA, N. Y., Oct. 7.—A double murder was committed on P. W. Scribner's lumber docks at an early hour this morning, and up to the present time fourteen men have been placed under arrest and search is being made for others.

Capt. Phillips of the canalboat Jennie Graft, and his son, of the boat May, began loading up with lumber shortly after midnight. Other boatmen, who had refused to take loads at the price Scribner offered, marched down in a body to the dock and interfered. Phillips, who was armed, drew a revolver and fired over the heads of the crowd. Some one fired three shots at Phillips, who fell to the deck of his boat, dead. The younger Phillips, who had taken a hand in the mêlée, was struck down with a club and terribly beaten. He managed to crawl into the cabin, where he died at 8:15 this morning.

The authorities were notified, and the police this morning arrested the following boatmen: Nick Wendell, Eddie Done, James Riley, E. Morgan, G. Hyde, J. Dixon, J. Stevens, M. Cohn, A. Wheeler, J. D. Dixon, A. Lane, B. Warren, and E. Lawrence. Other arrests will be made during the day.

Capt. Phillips was about fifty years of age, and his son about nineteen. Their homes were in Burton's Bay.

While the fight was in progress the lines of the two craft were cut, and they floated down the river, but were intercepted at Little Island by a tug and brought back.

The murder appears to have been the direct result of the formation of the Canal Association. Scribner had induced Capt. Phillips to bring his boats here for a load, the boats to be loaded as soon as they arrived. This is contrary to the association's rules, as the association wishes to dictate to the forwarders when and how boats shall be loaded.

When the Tonawanda boatmen found that Capt. Phillips would load when he saw fit, a little army of men collected at the dock and waited for the boat to come in. She arrived and tied up, only to be boarded by the crowd. Officers were on the spot and attempted to keep the crowd back, but their efforts were fruitless, for the men were like a pack of maddened wolves.

"If the coppers lay a hand on any of you, lay them out, boys," shouted one man in the crowd, and then he shouted to Capt. Phillips: "If there's anybody on that boat that you want to get off, now's your time."

"Never mind anybody here," answered Capt. Phillips.

Then the trouble began. The men poured on the boat like demons, kicked the crew into the forward cabin and started for Capt. Phillips. In a second he fell to the deck with a bullet through his brain and another through his heart. His seventeen-year-old daughter sprang to his assistance only to be struck on the head and felled to the deck, while the mob kicked and abused the body of her dying father.

The Captain's son was attacked, and, though he fought well, he was knocked down and beaten almost to a jelly, his skull being fractured.

United States Deputy Marshal Smering made an attempt to fight the crowd back, but three of them, with revolvers, held him at bay until they had completed the bloody work.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

From 12 o'clock Sunday night to 12 o'clock Monday night.

3:50 A. M.—153 and 155 East Eighty-sixth Street; Young Men's Christian Association; damage, $2,000; extended to 151 East Eighty-sixth Street; Francis Ruggim; damage, $250.

7:50 A. M.—364 and 366 East Third Street; Francis Buzzoni; damage, $8,000.

10:30 A. M.—26 Norfolk Street; Hyman Gaberman; damage trifling.

12:30 P. M.—101 West One Hundred and Fourth Street; John O'Neil; damage, $5.

7 P. M.—514 East Fourteenth Street; Bernard Curran; no damage.

8:10 P. M.—635 East One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street; Henry Ehler; damage trifling.

8:30 P. M.—1,273 Third Avenue; Bernard Levy; damage, $500.

9:10 P. M.—110 East Twenty-fourth Street; William Brockway; damage, $50.

11:05 P. M.—968 Third Avenue; C. P. Schwartz; damage trifling.

Gloves.

5 Hook Real Kid, Genuine Foster Lacing. Colors: Tan, Gray, Brown and Black; sizes 5½ to 8.
95 cents per pair.
In stock all the well known brands of the Foster Lacing Gloves: Fosterina, Fowler and William.
Sole Agents for the Celebrated Xavier Jouvin Gloves.

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

HANNIGAN MAY NEVER BE TRIED

His Counsel Say He Is No Longer Insane, and Demand Trial, but the District Attorney Wants a Commission.

David Hannigan, who killed Solomon H. Mann, to avenge his sister, Mamie Hannigan, will probably never be tried. Assistant District Attorney John P. McIntyre practically confessed yesterday that Hannigan would be let off on a plea of insanity. In fact, Mr. McIntyre fairly forced this plea on the defense, and the question seems simply to be whether Hannigan is to be discharged outright or sent to an insane asylum.

Charles W. Brooke and Dr. W. J. O'Sullivan of counsel for Hannigan, insist that he is sane at present, and they demand that he shall be put on trial. The District Attorney assumes the unique position in the face of this demand of asserting that the defendant is not in a condition mentally to face a jury, and asks that the trial be put off indefinitely.

The defense all along has been that Hannigan was suffering from emotional insanity when he fired the shot that killed Mann.

The case was set down for trial yesterday in the Court of Oyer and Terminer before Justice Ingraham. Mr. McIntyre asked that it go over until to-morrow:

"We are not ready to proceed now," he said, "because of certain information that has come to us regarding the mental condition of Hannigan."

"That is a matter with which the prosecution has nothing to do," protested Dr. O'Sullivan, who was in court to represent Hannigan. "We assert that Hannigan is perfectly sane at this time, and we want to go to trial at once."

The case was finally set down for to-morrow.

Hannigan, pale and impassive was in court, and, after the adjournment was ordered, he returned to the Tombs with his keepers.

Mr. McIntyre later announced that he had received a communication from Dr. Smith, the assistant of Dr. Allan McLane Hamilton, declaring Hannigan to be insane. Dr. Allen W. Fitch was called in in the afternoon by Mr. McIntyre to examine Hannigan, but the latter refused to submit to an examination, and it was arranged that Dr. Fitch should call again to-day at 9 o'clock, when Dr. O'Sullivan will be present, and an examination will be made.

Justice Ingraham, at 10:30, will be asked to appoint a commission of three persons under Section 358 of the Criminal code, to inquire into Hannigan's mental condition. The Justice intimated yesterday that he would do this, and both the defense and prosecution are agreed on the matter.

"We are well satisfied," said Mr. Brooke yesterday afternoon, "to have the prosecution admit our case, and in so far as it will relieve Hannigan of the charge of murder, we accept their good offices. But we will not consent to his being sent to an asylum. We maintain that he was insane when he killed Mann, but he has now recovered, and can go to trial as well as the District Attorney sees fit to have a trial."

"Hannigan's sister, it was said, died from the effects of an operation performed by a physician said to have been employed by Mann, who was the owner of a fashionable tailoring establishment in Fifth Avenue.

SECOND WEEK OF REUTER HOME FAIR

Its Auspicious Opening Assures the Building of the Asylum.

The second and last week of the Plattdeutsche Fair at the Lexington Avenue Opera House opened auspiciously yesterday, and assures the building in the near future of the Fritz Reuter Home for the Aged and Indigent. The receipts have been uniformly large every day since the enterprise has been opened, and the results thus far have more than eclipsed the expectations of those in charge.

One of the most interesting features is the bowling contest, which is exclusively for women. The contestants keep the alleys busy from the opening at 3 P. M. until the closing at midnight each day. The first prize offered is a handsome diamond brooch worth $250. In addition there are twelve other valuable prizes, besides the premiums for the two best scores daily. Some of the ladies are showing remarkable skill, and are making excellent scores.

The sharpshooters are just beginning to show a lively interest in the target contests, and not a few of the crack marksmen of this section are striving to win the first prize, which is a fine upright piano. There are forty other valuable prizes, and each day special prizes are offered. Today the schuetzen societies will hold sway, and Henry Ottermann, who is in charge of the shooting galleries, expects an unusual rush.

Election Orders for the Police.

Acting Chief of Police Conlin called all the Police Captains and precinct commanders before him yesterday afternoon and instructed them as to their duties relative to registration and election.

Directions were given as to the necessity of preserving order about the polling places and of preventing any interference with the work of the election Inspectors. They were ordered to report the number of registered voters to the Central Office each day, and to carefully dispose the available patrol force.

Chief Conlin urged upon them the necessity of investigating complaints of fraudulent registration and of making every effort to procure an honest election.

In conclusion, he said that in the last four months a new standard of police work had been set, and that in the future the work would have to be up to that standard.

A Telescope for Sighting Guns.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.—The Naval Ordnance officers are elated over a new telescope which they have perfected, and which will form an important device in connection with long-range, high-power rifles. It has been customary to sight these great guns by the eye, unaided by any artificial means of increasing the range of the vision. The new telescope will be affixed to the carriage instead of to the piece, and will be used for sighting objects and for determining the range of the gun. The largest guns of the service throw, with ease and accuracy, a piece of steel weighing 1,000 pounds, and it is estimated that this great block of metal can be thrown from ten to fifteen miles. It is necessary, therefore, that a finely adjusted telescope shall be used in firing at an enemy.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

Made to last.
Made to please the eye.
Original in Design.
Complete in Finish.
Choice in Conception.
Characteristic in Style.

"BUY OF THE MAKER."

GEO. C. FLINT CO.,
43, 45 and 47 West 23d St.,
NEAR BROADWAY.

If your cedar chest has proven false to its trust and the moths have devoured your husband's winter clothes, don't worry.

We have three enormous chests full to the brim of all the to-be-worn fabrics, of all the styles, at moderate prices—made to fit your husband and everybody-else's husband.

Down comes the price of any garment that lingers too long and out it goes—the moths have no chance here.

ROGERS PEET & CO

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
32d and Broadway.

OCTOBER GRAND JURY SWORN IN

Judge Allison Calls Attention to the Overcrowding of the Tombs and to Ludlow Street Jail Management.

The October Grand Jury was sworn in yesterday by Judge Allison in Part I. of the Court of General Sessions. It was the first Grand Jury Judge Allison has charged. The Judge was very brief. He devoted himself almost exclusively to the question of the overcrowding of the Tombs and the necessity of finding relief from this condition. Among other things, the Judge said:

I have here a report from the Warden of the Tombs, dated Oct. 4, which says that the number of cells in the City Prison available for prisoners used is 298; and that of these the number of cells with two prisoners confined on the morning of Oct. 4 was 146, leaving a balance of 152 with one prisoner in each cell. The Warden further says: "This morning the census was 475. The remaining number of the census this morning who are not accounted for as occupying cells are prisoners committed for disorderly conduct, intoxication, and the like, and they are usually confined in the hallway of the new prison for males and females, commonly called the tenday house, awaiting transfer to Blackwell's Island, and other classes of prisoners who are included in our census, and who do not occupy cells, are the male and female servants necessary to do the work around the prison, and who are allowed two large-sized dormitories for their use.

Judge Allison also asked the Grand Jury to look into the management of Ludlow Street Jail.

The Grand Jury is made up as follows:

Richard J. Cross, banker, 28 Nassau Street.
Howard Lapsley, broker, 66 Exchange Place.
Seth W. Johnson, manufacturer, 416 West Fourteenth Street.
David Kirby, insurance, 206 West Seventy-first Street.
John Caswell, merchant, 87 Front Street.
Charles Y. Turner, artist, 35 West Fourteenth Street.
Abram M. Kirby, insurance, 45 Pine Street.
Jeremiah Pangborn, real estate, 76 Perry Street.
Osgood Welsh, banker, 41 Wall Street.
Joseph A. Flynn, broker, 585 Manhattan Avenue.
Charles C. Goffe, broker, 174 West Seventy-fifth Street.
James W. Pringle, importer, 140 Liberty Street.
Robert K. Dana, agent, 140 West Seventy-fourth Street.
George O. Gordon, coffee, 69 Wall Street.
William L. Loew, 60 West Fifty-second Street.
Edward J. Pollon, varnish, 278 West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street.
Charles Sewall, insurance, 58 William Street.
Edward Duffy, contractor, 231 West Eighteenth Street.
Charles G. Moller, merchant, 96 Wall Street.
Peter McCullough, 227 West Sixty-third Street.
Augustus W. Peters, 60 Broadway.
Edward Biddle, importer, 73 Leonard Street.

Mr. Cross is foreman of the Grand Jury. No business of importance was transacted yesterday.

Have the Same Emblem.

The Police Commissioners yesterday received a letter from Lucien Saniel, Secretary of the State Committee of the Socialist Labor Party, protesting against the anti-Tammany Democracy's using a bared arm and an uplifted hand holding a hammer as their emblem. Mr. Saniel says his party filed that emblem with the Secretary of State Sept. 23. According to the law, the officer with whom the certificates of nomination are filed shall decide in such a case, being governed as far as possible in his decision by priority of designation.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

—"Hansel and Gretel."—It was a very busy day at Daly's Theatre yesterday, although the house was closed to the public. All the day was occupied with rehearsals of "Hansel and Gretel," under the direction of Sir Augustus Harris, and last night a grand dress rehearsal was given, the audience being composed exclusively of Sir Augustus and Augustin Daly. The performance was thoroughly satisfactory, to the audience, and to-night Humperdinck's famous operetta will be produced for the first time in this country. The house is entirely sold out for this occasion, and the advance sale of seats has already reached the last nights of next week.

—Gustave Kahn Did Not Write It.—Mr. Gustave Kahn, business manager of the Irving Place Theatre, says that his knowledge of the American stage is good. He saw "Ferreol" in German at the Germania Theatre, now Tony Pastor's, and in English at the Union Square and Lyceum Theatres. He says he did not send out the announcement that "Ferreol" was to be acted at the Irving Place Theatre this week "for the first time in America." Herr Stelitz is responsible for that announcement. Herr Stelitz ought to take a day off and "read up" by Mr. Conried may do "Uncle Tom's Cabin" some time.

—Daniel Frohman Out of Town.—Manager Daniel Frohman went to Philadelphia yesterday, to be present at the opening night of the Lyceum Theatre company in that city and make further preparations for the production of "The Home Secretary" by the company at the opening of the Lyceum in November. The tour of the Lyceum company has been very prosperous this season, they having gone as far west as the Pacific coast. The rest of their engagement will be in this vicinity, so that Manager Frohman can see them often and proceed with the rehearsals of the new play.

—"The Gay Parisians" remains. Arrangements were made between Charles Frohman and Frank McKee last night, under which the season of "The Gay Parisians" at Hoyt's Theatre has been extended. It was originally intended to produce Mr. Hoyt's "The Black Sheep" at this house on Nov. 12, but Mr. Hoyt has consented to keep that play on the road until after the holidays, and allow "The Gay Parisians" to remain at Hoyt's. The farce has made a hit quite equal to that of "Charley's Aunt," and promises to run through the season in New-York.

—"The Trilby" Souvenirs.—The souvenirs distributed at the Garden Theatre last night to commemorate the two hundredth performance of "Trilby" are fair rivals of the most expensive and elaborate souvenirs that this city has seen. They are silver "Trilby" hearts, bearing on one side a fine portrait of Virginia Harned as Trilby, and on the other the inscription, "Garden Theatre; 200th performance of 'Trilby'; Oct. 7, 1895." After this week "Trilby" will leave the Garden and begin its tour of Brooklyn, Joseph Jefferson coming here to fill its place for four weeks.

—"A Stag Party."—The statement that "A Stag Party," the new play by Paul M. Potter and Bill Nye, has been read to the company which is to produce it, is incorrect. It is still in the hands of the typewriter, but will be delivered to Manager A. M. Palmer to-day. After that it will be turned over to Richard Barker, the stage manager, who will spend a week studying it before the rehearsals begin. The company are all in town awaiting orders.

—Della Fox's Season.—The Della Fox Opera Company is in the last weeks of its season at Palmer's Theatre. Last night the sixth week of the run of "Fleur-de-Lis" began, and the engagement will close Oct. 26. On Friday, Oct. 18, appropriate souvenirs will be distributed, in honor of the fiftieth performance of the opera. Miss Fox will be succeeded by the English company which is to produce "The Shop Girl" on Monday, Oct. 28.

—Charles Frohman All Right Again.—Manager Charles Frohman has completely recovered from the cold which forced him to abandon business for two days last week, and was busy at the Empire Theatre yesterday supervising the rehearsal of "Charlemagne, Jr."

Autumn 1895.

Silks and Velvets.

Taffetas,
Imprimé, Faconne,
Rayé Chiné,
Pekin Stripes Imprimé,
Velour Pointelle,
Cameleon Peau de Soie,
Satin & gros grain Brocades.

Satin Duchesse,
(in white and delicate shades for evening wear).

Glacé Velvets,
(plain, mirror and fancy).
All the new colors.

Lord & Taylor,
Broadway & 20th St.

OBITUARY RECORD.

Dr. J. C. Pohle.

Dr. J. C. Pohle, inventor of the Pohle air lift pump, and at one time State Geologist, died yesterday morning at his rooms, in the Hotel Endicott, Eighty-first Street and Columbus Avenue. He had been suffering for some time with Bright's disease and pneumonia. He was born in Berlin in 1829.

When he was managing a silver mine in Colorado, about twelve years ago, it became necessary to pump the water out of the shaft, and Dr. Pohle conceived the idea of raising the water by means of compressed air. A discharge pipe was inserted in the shaft, and a small air pipe leading from the air compressor was placed alongside and curved at the bottom, the smaller pipe taking an upward course below the water line in the discharge pipe. Puffs of air forced the water to the top, and the first application of pumping water without any movable parts was accomplished. Dr. Pohle was associated with many concerns in his endeavor to place the invention on the market.

At the time of his discovery, he was connected with the Lebanon Mining Company, which operated mines in this State and Colorado. His earlier life was spent in this city, as a student of Dr. Chilton of Broadway and Bond Street. He married Miss Rebecca Chilton, and succeeded to Dr. Chilton's practice. Dr. Pohle was an expert analyzer, and was State Geologist between 1860 and 1870. He traversed the Brown District, in the Adirondack Mountains, in search of specimens.

Ada Cavendish.

The death of Ada Cavendish, the actress, was announced from London yesterday. Her London career began thirty years ago, when she was a popular performer in burlesque at the Royalty and Prince of Wales's Theatres. Her first notable success in serious drama was in 1869, when she acted Mrs. Pinchbeck, the adventuress, (the counterpart of Augier's Clorinde,) in Robertson's "Home," at the Haymarket.

Portrayals that secured public attention of Marston's Donna Diana, Knowles's Julia, and other important rôles, preceded her appearance as Mercy Merrick in Wilkie Collins's "New Magdalen," in 1873. This was a powerful piece of acting. She was also the original Lady Clancarty in Tom Taylor's romantic drama of the first Jacobite conspiracy, (1874,) and of several other esteemed rôles in modern drama, including Gwilt in Wilkie Collins's own dramatization of "Armadale." In Shakespeare she essayed Juliet, Beatrice, and Rosalind.

She visited this country as a "star" in the Winter of 1878-9, appearing in "The New Magdalen," "Miss Gwilt," and "As You Like It."

George I. Tyson.

George I. Tyson, the well-known newsdealer and theatre ticket agent, died early yesterday morning at his country home, at Riverside, Conn.

He had been ill since last June, and his death was not unexpected. The immediate cause of death was cerebral hemorrhage.

Mr. Tyson, who was fifty-nine years old, left an estate valued at about $500,000. Early in life he was a newsboy. He first sold newspapers at Broadway and Twenty-third Street. Just before the civil war, he secured the lease of the news stand in the Fifth Avenue Hotel. After the war he originated the idea of selling theatre tickets at an advance over box-office prices, and in a few years he had made a fortune. He enlarged his business rapidly, and now his news stands and ticket agencies are in eighteen of the principal hotels of this city.

At his chief place of business, in the Fifth Avenue Hotel, he employed seven clerks.

Mr. Tyson was President of the Riverside Yacht Club at the time of his death. His son, George I. Tyson, and his son-in-law, Charles Hamilton, were engaged with him in business.

OBITUARY NOTES.

—Col. William Leverett Chase died yesterday in Brookline, Mass., aged forty-two years. He was graduated from Harvard University in 1876. Col. Chase was a Director of the Third National Bank. Col. Chase entered the militia in 1883, was on the staff of Brig. Gen. Wales, and was Captain and Aide de Camp on the staff of Brig. Gen. Bridges. He served as Inspector General of Rifle Practice on the staff of Gov. Brackett in 1889. In marksmanship he ranked as a "sharpshooter." He was a member of the Massachusetts rifle team in 1887 and 1889.

—Patrick Grant, father of Robert Grant, the novelist and jurist, died at Boston yesterday. He was eighty-six years old. After passing through the public schools and the Latin School, where he prepared for college, Grant entered Harvard. His was the class of '28, and he was graduated with Robert C. Winthrop and several others whose names have been identified with the interests of Boston, socially and commercially, for the greater part of a century. Mr. Grant was one of but two or three survivors of his class.

—Robert Beverly Hale, twenty-five years old, the youngest son of the Rev. Dr. Edward Everett Hale, died at the Hale mansion, in Roxbury, Mass., Sunday. He was graduated from Harvard in the class of '91.

—Dr. T. M. Fetterman, Third National Vice President of the Travelers' Protective Association, died yesterday at San Antonio, Texas, aged fifty-three years.

—Jay R. Storke, President of the Cayuga County National Bank at Auburn, died last evening of apoplexy while attending a meeting of the bank Directors.

—George Herbert, one of the leaders of the Fenian movement of 1868, died yesterday at Irvington, N. J., aged sixty-three years.

Meeting of the Press Club.

The regular monthly meeting of the Press Club was held at 34 West Twenty-sixth Street last night. Joseph Howard, Jr., presided, and a large number of members were present.

The question of bettering the facilities at the down town house was brought up, and the Trustees were instructed to do anything they thought best.

NOTICE TO PUBLISHERS.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is now prepared to fill orders for composition on books, pamphlets, or other publications at moderate rates.

Address PUBLISHER.

WATERS PIANOS

Elegant new style 7 1-3 octave, 3-stringed WATERS Upright Pianos, with full iron frame, 3 pedals, ivory keys, and repeating action, at only

$225.

Send for Catalogue with prices and terms on our new

THREE-YEAR SYSTEM.

The lowest prices and easiest terms ever offered on strictly first-class pianos.

HORACE WATERS & CO.,
134 Fifth Ave., near 18th St.

Nowhere in the city can be found such large assortments of Fine Furniture of every description as at HORNER'S, and nowhere can better values be obtained. 61, 63, 65 W. 23d St.

WILL STAY AT MADISON BARRACKS

The War Department Has No Idea of Abandoning the Station.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.—The report that the War Department intended to abandon Madison Barracks, at Sackett's Harbor, N. Y., was received with some surprise at the department. While it is the plan of the Secretary of War to withdraw troops from stations no longer needed for the protection of the surrounding country, there are some stations which are likely to remain garrisoned. Among these is Madison Barracks. The post is not considered a remote one, although it is conveniently designated as a frontier station, being adjacent to the Canadian border.

It is true that some of the officers stationed at the post believe the Winter season imposes hardships on those who must remain at Madison Barracks, snow-bound and half frozen, for days at a time. The War Department some time ago adopted the policy of bringing troops nearer the railroad centres, on the ground that it would then be convenient to the best and most reliable means of transportation in time of trouble. This policy, however, related more to the Western States than to the well populated and generally railroaded East. A citizens' movement is reported in Syracuse, having for its object the transfer of the troops at Madison Barracks to a station which is to be built near that city. It is acknowledged at the War Department that such a transfer would be an agreeable one to officers and their families, and would meet with favor among enlisted men. It is also true, say the officials, that if the troops would be more convenient to the railroad if they were in or near Syracuse than they are at Sackett's Harbor. The present post, however, is not far from Watertown, which is a railroad point from which the troops may be sent to any part of the country.

In testimony of the fact that the War Department does not intend to abandon Madison Barracks, it is pointed out that within a short time costly improvements have been made under contract at Madison Barracks, and it is evidently the intention of the War Department to maintain possession of this old-time station.

A Dishonest Pension Examiner.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Oct. 7.—United States Pension Examiner James A. Jordan, who has been a trusted employe of the United States Government for years, and who was a well-known society man, is said to be in Canada. Jordan left here Sept. 21, but little was thought of his absence until an indictment was handed down on Saturday by the United States court, charging him with making false returns to the Government as to expense. Irregularities in Jordan's books have been discovered dating as far back as 1892. Jordan's home was originally in Rochester, N. Y., and he has a wife and family. He is supposed to be in Kingston, Ontario.

An Editor Held for Criminal Libel.

Editor A. Lincoln Graham was held for the Grand Jury on a charge of criminal libel by Justice Potts, in Jersey City, yesterday, made by Chief of Police Benjamin Murphy. The Mirror of Sept. 28 said that Chief Murphy had "always protected" an alleged disreputable hotel at 82 Hudson Street. The Chief testified that he had caused the hotel to be raided last Summer and had used his influence with the Board of Aldermen to prevent the relicensing of the hotel.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7—8 P. M.—Forecast for Tuesday:

NEW-ENGLAND, generally fair, possibly local showers in northern portion Tuesday morning, cooler Tuesday night, with westerly winds. EASTERN NEW-YORK, EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, NEW-JERSEY, and DELAWARE, probably fair Tuesday and Wednesday, with northwesterly winds, cooler.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA and MARYLAND, fair Tuesday, northwesterly winds and cooler Tuesday evening, cooler Wednesday. VIRGINIA, generally fair, preceded by local showers in southern portion, cooler Tuesday night, northwesterly winds. NORTH CAROLINA, local showers, followed by fair weather, westerly winds, cooler. SOUTH CAROLINA, light local showers, variable winds, cooler Tuesday night. EASTERN FLORIDA, fair, probably followed by light showers in northern portion, southwesterly winds. GEORGIA, local showers, followed by fair weather in northern portion, winds shifting to northerly, cooler Tuesday night. WESTERN FLORIDA, showers in early morning, followed by fair weather, winds shifting to northerly, cooler Tuesday night. ALABAMA, local showers in early morning, followed by fair weather, northerly winds, cooler Tuesday night. MISSISSIPPI, LOUISIANA, and EASTERN TEXAS, generally fair Tuesday, northerly winds. WESTERN TEXAS and NEW-MEXICO, fair, southerly winds. OKLAHOMA and INDIAN TERRITORY, fair, winds sh

Tuesday
October 8-1895

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-16

GROWTH OF COLUMBIA

President Low's Report on the College's Progress and Needs.

ALL ITS VARIOUS SCHOOLS AT WORK

Opening of the Fall Term—Work Done on the New Site for University Buildings at Morningside.

The one hundred and forty-second collegiate year of Columbia College began yesterday, when all the departments of the university were set in activity. Students have been gathering during the past week from far and near, and yesterday morning the college chapel was thronged with young men eager to hear President Low's opening address. There was a tinge of sadness in his remarks, owing to the death last week of Prof. H. H. Boysen, who held a high place in the esteem and affection of the various Faculties and the students.

President Low's address was full of wholesome advice to the students. He highly commended the work of the Young Men's Christian Association among the students, which has been carried on during the past year with great success.

At the School of Medicine each professor greeted the students with a short address, preceding the commencement of the lectures. Over 800 students are registered on the rolls in this department, the largest in Columbia. The Board of Trustees of the college held its first meeting in Hamilton Hall. The members of the board present were Cornelius Vanderbilt, George L. Rives, Dr. Wheelock, W. C. Schermerhorn, W. G. Lathrop, Jr., H. H. Cammann, Girard Beekman, Edward Mitchell, John B. Pine, Lenox Smith, the Rev. Dr. Chambers, and the Rev. Dr. Vincent.

The most interesting and important event of the meeting was the reading of President Low's annual report. President Low opened his report by paying tribute to Augustus C. Merriam, late Professor of Archaeology and Epigraphy; to Hjalmar Hjorth Boyesen, Professor of Germanic Languages and Literature; the Rev. Dr. Arthur Brooks, the late President of Barnard College, and to Dr. A. C. Bernheim, Lecturer on Political History.

"Prof. Merriam," President Low declared, "was the first American authority in his field, and was universally acknowledged as such."

He dwelt much upon the important places Dr. Bernheim and Dr. Brooks held as stanch supporters of Columbia. Of the former he said: "We might truthfully say that he was one of the most useful men of his age in the City of New-York."

Speaking of university affairs, President Low said:

I am happy to be able to report for the university a year of vigorous, inspiring life, whether regard be had to the current activities of the year or to the progress made in laying the foundations of the university upon the new site. The growth of the university in students, of which note was made in the last annual report, continued during the year 1894-5, as is shown by the following figures:

	No. of Students.
1891-2	1,573
1892-3	1,641
1893-4	1,805
1894-5	1,943

It may be noted here that the growth of last year was chiefly in the Medical School. The growth of this year has been mainly in the other departments, particularly in the School of Political Science.

It is a cause for rejoicing to be able to note that Columbia is becoming every year more and more a National force in the educational world.

During the year just closed a movement has been consummated among the alumni that illustrates, and is destined to strengthen, the growing sense of unity throughout the university as such. A University Alumni Council has been formed of delegates appointed by each alumni association, which council is to have charge of all matters affecting the university as such. I hope the University Alumni Council will arrange a single alumni dinner for the graduates of all the schools, precisely as the university itself has substituted a single commencement for the series of small commencements that marked the era when Columbia was only a bundle of unrelated schools. At the same time, the various alumni associations have done well in preserving their own individuality while providing for a council to be representative of the common interests. In this feeling of the unity of the university itself, which preserves the autonomy of each school in connection with a representative university council, the alumni of Columbia keep themselves in line with the historic movement and are sure both to share in and to do much to strengthen the university consciousness and feeling without losing any of the sense of special relationship to their schools.

Inasmuch as King's, afterward and still Columbia College, has now developed into the university that it aimed from the beginning to become, I think the time has arrived when the entire institution should be known under our statutes, even if the name of the corporation remain unchanged, either as Columbia University or as the University of Columbia College. By a resolution of the Trustees passed in June last I am already authorized to refer to the institution in any publication or announcement as a university.

The Trustees will notice that the Dean of the School of Arts pleads for the restoration to that school of the name of Columbia College on the ground that its historic identity is lost when the original college is stretched to cover a college of physicians and surgeons, a school of mines, "et id omne genus." King's College, originally, was only the building in which our educational work began. The title of the corporation was The Governors of the College of the Province of New-York. I care nothing about the title of the corporation. It may remain as it is now, The Trustees of Columbia College in the City of New-York. But I do care very much about our statutory and educational nomenclature, and I shall shortly submit proposed amendments to the statutes intended to give effect to the use of the name university for the institution as a whole, and of Columbia College for the School of Arts. I trust these proposals will meet with favorable consideration.

In discussing the relations between Barnard and Columbia Colleges, President Low said:

A matter of great moment, having important consequences, has been discussed by the University Council. The relations of Barnard College to Columbia College as to the first three years of the college course are perfectly distinct. For these years Barnard College provides separate instruction for its young women, conducted exclusively by instructors connected with Columbia. As a result of the discussion alluded to, the ultimate relation of Barnard College to Columbia, as to graduate work, is about to be determined by experiment along two different lines. The second year being merged at Columbia with the first year of university work does not call for separate consideration. Under the statutes of the Trustees, students of Barnard College are at liberty to attend lectures at Columbia in the two faculties of philosophy and political science, the consent of the President and the professor delivering the course being first obtained. Under the provision a considerable number of courses in philosophy and letters have been available to the students of Barnard for several years. No embarrassment or difficulty has arisen from this arrangement in any instance or in any direction. This is one alternative.

The Faculty of Political Science, on the other hand, has uniformly declined to open any of its courses to Barnard students. The courses in higher mathematics, as being in the Faculty of Pure Science, are adopted that deals with this question. Under these circumstances, Barnard College found itself unable to offer to women advanced courses in history, political economy, and mathematics. The students of Barnard cannot attend the lectures on these subjects at Columbia, and the professors delivering the lectures declined, for lack of time, to repeat them at Barnard. In the meanwhile, Columbia had undertaken to give its degree to the graduates of Barnard College. This is the problem, then, to which the University Council addressed itself. The first proposition was to taken the necessary action to throp open to the students of Barnard the desired courses given at Columbia. The University Council declined to adopt this course, and it seemed for the moment as if the whole scheme for the higher education of women in the City of New-York, for which Barnard College stands, was in danger of shipwreck.

Happily the friends of Barnard and of the higher education of women were equal to the emergency, so that what threatened to be a crushing disaster was converted into a distinct advantage to both Barnard and Columbia. Barnard proposed to furnish to Columbia the money for the salaries of three professors, one in history, one in political economy, and one in mathematics, who should divide their time between Columbia and Barnard, provided that professors already connected with Columbia in the same subjects should give am many hours of instruction at Barnard as the professors provided by Barnard should give at Columbia. This proposal met with the approval of the University Council, and upon their recommendation it has been adopted by the Trustees of Columbia and successfully carried into effect. It has one undoubted merit.

Barnard thus becomes a source of positive strength to Columbia, instead of making new demands upon Columbia's strength. It also provides for the women, separately, advanced courses in history, political economy, and mathematics, for the time being ample in number and in range, by the same professors that teach the men at Columbia. I hope the time will never come when Barnard shall cease to maintain these professorships.

Speaking of fellowships and the library, the President said:

It is believed that after a short period we shall be able to appoint the university Fellows largely from the ranks of the university scholars, thus having the advantage of appointing to fellowships men of whom we know something by experience. At present, the university Fellows, except so far as they are Columbia graduates, are appointed upon testimonials.

I am once more able to report a most gratifying increase both in the size and in the use of the library. The additions for the year were 24,839 bound volumes. Of these 18,947 volumes were secured by purchase or by exchange; the remainder were received as gifts. The library was estimated to contain, on the 30th of June, 1895, about 203,000 volumes.

The gifts of money for the purchase of books have been as follows: Anonymous, $15,000; W. C. Schermerhorn, $3,500; F. A. Schermerhorn, $4,000; S. P. Avery, $4,271.64, and Benjamin Stern, $500.

We are indebted, also, to the Chairman of the Trustees, W. C. Schermerhorn, for the gift of nearly 3,000 volumes of the Parliamentary Papers of Great Britain, so that our set of these important document is now complete for the years 1820-29, 1840-43, and 1851-94. We hope to fill up, in time, the comparatively small gaps now remaining.

The library received a gift of volumes during the year from P. Augustus Schermerhorn that deserve special mention. They constitute "The Townsend Library of National, State, and Individual War Records." By the use of Mr. Stern's gift, in connection with a part of the special fund of $15,000, a valuable collection of Babylonian tablets has been purchased, which will be translated as early as possible by the Department of Oriental Languages.

Dr. Drisler has given to the university more than 700 volumes out of his private library, including a number of valuable philological periodicals. Through Prof. Woodberry, there have been received 1,169 volumes, largely works of the English drama and in criticism and literary history. They bear a book plate reading: "Ex dono Amici Litterarum."

The Avery Architectural Library continues to grow through the generosity of its founder, as well as by reason of the fund given for its support. The additions this year were 1,037 volumes.

The collection now numbers about 13,000 volumes. The catalogue, printed by the De Vinne Press, will appear shortly.

The following professors have been appointed during the last year: Edward Delavan Perry, Jay Professor of Greek; James Rignall Wheeler, University of Vermont, as Professor of Greek; John B. Clark, Amherst, as Professor of Political Economy; James H. Robinson, University of Pennsylvania, Professor of History; Dr. Bancroft, lecturer in American History; Frank M. Cole, University of Michigan, Professor of Mathematics.

The total number of instructors last year was 251, whereas this year they number 265; 53 of these are professors, and 15 adjunct professors.

The students at the School of Medicine occupy two new buildings this Fall, made possible by gifts from Cornelius, William K., Frederick W., and George W. Vanderbilt. Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Sloane have also given money to build a capacious annex to the Sloane Maternity Hospital. Speaking of these gifts, President Low said:

I wish some equally generous patrons would establish and maintain, in connection with the College of Physicians and Surgeons, a child's hospital, so that practical bedside instruction in the care of sick children could be given as part of the medical course. The care of sick children makes up a very large part of the practice of the young physician, and there is no direction, I am sure, in which a larger return of usefulness and satisfaction may be had upon the money invested.

The work now in progress at the new site for Columbia, on Morningside Heights, was thus referred to by the President:

On Oct. 1, 1894, the university came into possession of its new grounds. The Trustees in December fixed upon the Autumn of 1897 as the time for the removal of the educational work to its permanent home. Step by step the important details involved in our removal developed themselves. One Hundred and Sixteenth Street was opened and graded; the contract was let for widening One hundred and Twenty-third Street, a drainage plan for the new grounds was adopted, its construction begun, and the co-operation of the city asked for in the construction of the necessary retaining walls in the adjacent streets.

The fencing of the grounds was begun in such a fashion as to produce a parklike effect at the northern end, where it is hoped that the land may remain open and be covered with its fine trees for many years. A retaining wall, that is necessary for the development of the platform on which the buildings are to stand, was begun, and has made good progress. The old buildings, so far as they would interfere with the location of new ones, were removed, and the contract was signed for the new library building, the central building of the proposed group.

Besides the work thus begun, the Committee on Buildings and Grounds was authorized to proceed with the excavation of the great south court, and to secure plans for the erection of four educational buildings, which are believed to be immediately needed, as well as for the building that is to contain the dining hall, the academic theatre, and the gymnasium. Thus, Columbia has fairly addressed itself to the task of putting into execution the plans it has been developing for the past three years.

It was pointed out at the beginning of this enterprise that the consummation of these plans would require the active co-operation of men of wealth in the community to enable the university successfully to carry through its project of removal without suffering in the meanwhile in its educational work and growth. It would not be easy to devise testimony more conclusive as to the accuracy of this statement than that which this year has provided. The Chairman of the Trustees has made himself responsible for one building, and the President of the university for another. It is much to know that those who are carrying on any work believe in its value enough to give to it themselves. Columbia is fortunate that in its day of need this demonstration has been at its command.

There is yet much to be done. Not less than $1,500,000, or four times that amount, must still be given to the college to enable it to complete, without embarrassment, what it is immediately important to do.

The buildings needed at once are: A building for physics, a building for chemistry, a building for engineering, a gymnasium, a dining hall, and an academic theatre.

After that the future is susceptible of a growth only to be measured by the generosity of New-York. We should have, at the earliest possible day, a chapel, so constructed as to be the headquarters of the spiritual life of the students, and a hall to be the headquarters of their social life. We sincerely trust that the alumni, as a body, will erect the building proposed for the dining hall. It is designed to make it the Valhalla of the university, and, as such, it appeals to every alumnus of every school.

The gifts made to the university during the year have been numerous and important. For current uses, besides the sums already noted for the purchase of books, amounting to $27,500, there has been given for various purposes the sum of $9,200.

A very pleasing gift has been that of Mr. Grant Squires, Arts, '85; Law, '87, who has given to the college, as an evidence of his appreciation of the benefit he has received from the education here obtained, securities yielding an income of a little more than $50 a year. It remains to be determined by agreement with the donor the precise object to which this income is to be devoted.

The following buildings also have been given:

An enlargement of the Vanderbilt Clinic and of the College of Physicians and Surgeons	$350,000
An enlargement of the Sloane Maternity Hospital	250,000
The library	1,000,000
Schermerhorn Hall	300,000
In buildings	$1,900,000

In addition, Mrs. Sloane's pledge of support for the enlarged maternity represents an unknown, but certainly generous, sum.

I hope the people of the city who believe in the higher education will recognize in Columbia's needs their own opportunity to make this majestic city as famous for its university privileges as any capital in the world. The foundations are well laid. It only remains to build upon them in the spirit of faith and courage which marks the enterprise of New-York when it manifests itself in commerce and finance. With this faith and courage, the work to which Columbia has set its hand will be carried forward as it has been begun.

It was announced that Edmond Kelly, ex-Secretary of the City Club, would fill the vacancy in the department of political economy caused by the death of Dr. A. C. Bernheim.

Plans were submitted for Schermerhorn Hall and the Physical and Mathematical Buildings. The latter will be brought up for special consideration on Nov. 18.

Associate Alumni Officers Elected.

The annual meeting and reunion of the Associate Alumni of Columbia College was held at Sherry's last evening, when officers were elected as follows:

President—William G. Lathrop, Jr.; Vice President—Edward Mitchell; Secretary—William S. Sloan; Treasurer—Theodore F. Lozier.

A statement of the finances of the college was read, as was also the necrology.

Lost a Handful of His Whiskers.

PATCHOGUE, L. I., Oct. 7.—Vincent Worth, a respected merchant of this place, prided himself on his long, white beard until this morning. Now some of the merchant's snowy white whiskers are out, and he threatens criminal and civil proceedings against the man responsible for their departure.

Mr. Worth was walking along Main Street this morning, while Constable Boddy, with some outside assistance, was taking to the lock-up William Doxsee, a bayman of Bayport, who was very much under the influence of liquor. The bayman was making fun of everybody and hard work for the constable, when Merchant Worth approached. Without warning Doxsee seized the merchant's flowing white beard with both hands and pulled out a handful of hair before he would let go.

Doxsee was fined $5 by Justice Conklin for intoxication. Mr. Worth says he will press his charge to-morrow.

CROWDS OF ENDEAVORERS

Delegates to the State Y. P. S. C. E. Convention Assemble in Brooklyn.

THE BLUE BADGE SEEN EVERYWHERE

Meetings Will Be Held To-day at the Academy of Music and Plymouth Church—Trolley Party for the Seniors.

The registration rooms at the Academy of Music in Brooklyn were thronged yesterday with delegates to the tenth annual State Convention of the Societies of Christian Endeavor. The out-of-town members began to arrive yesterday morning, and several hundred were registered by early afternoon. Of Brooklyn members, over 3,000 have already applied for the blue badge which entitles them to admission to the hall.

The full programme of the sessions today is as follows:

MORNING SESSION,
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
Montague Street, near Fulton Street.

10:00—Service of song, under conduct of Mr. George K. Somerby, Boston, Mass.
10:15—Praise and devotional service, under conduct of the Rev. Lindsay Parker, Ph. D., rector of St. Peter's Protestant Episcopal Church, Brooklyn, N. Y.
10:30—Greetings; Charles A. Schieren, Mayor of Brooklyn.
10:40—Greetings; the Rev. John Humpstone, D. D., pastor of Emmanuel Baptist Church, Brooklyn, N. Y.
11:00—Response; the Rev. H. T. McEwen, Ph. D., D. D., President of New-York State Christian Endeavor Union.
11:10—Address, "The Secret of Power"; the Rev. Theodore L. Cuyler, D. D., Brooklyn, N. Y.
11:45—Appointment of committees.
12:00—Meeting of Executive Committee, to hear applications for convention of 1896.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

1:45—Praise and devotional service, under conduct of the Rev. William C. Bitting, D. D., pastor of Mount Morris Baptist Church, New-York City.
2:00—Addresses on the Word of God; the Rev. B. B. Tyler, D. D., pastor of Church of Disciples, New-York City; theme, "How to Use the Word of God"; the Rev. S. B. Rossiter, D. D., pastor of North Presbyterian Church, New-York City; theme, "The Qualities of the Word of God."

The afternoon session will be adjourned at 3 o'clock, in order to allow the delegates to take part in a trolley excursion.

While the older members are enjoying their trip about the city, a special meeting for the benefit of the juniors will be held, at which Miss Carrie M. Schuyler, the State Superintendent of this work, will conduct the following exercises:

3:30—Song service.
3:40—Recitation of Sixty-seventh Psalm by Juniors, and prayer led by the Rev. John F. Carson.
3:50—Hymn.
3:55—Minute messages of Junior doings in New-York, given by Miss Matilda Kay; Staten Island, given by Mrs. John J. Wood; Rockland County, given by Mr. Melvin; Jamaica, given by the Rev. J. Howard Hobbs; Brooklyn, given by Miss Gertrude L. Wood.
4:05—Address, Mrs. Carrie M. Schuyler.
4:12—Hymn.
4:15—Address, the Rev. A. C. Barbour, Vice President New-York State Christian Endeavor Union.
4:25—Exercise, "Our Twofold Endeavor: To Grow and to Serve," Brooklyn Juniors.
5:10—Address, the Rev. Henry T. McEwen, Ph. D., D. D.
5:25—Presentation of Banner.
5:30—Closing Hymn.

The evening will be devoted to Christian Citizenship meetings, held simultaneously at the Academy of Music and at Plymouth Church. At the former the Rev. Dr. H. T. McEwen will preside, and the programme is as follows:

7:15—Praise and devotional service, under the conduct of the Rev. Henry H. Stebbins, D. D., pastor of the Central Presbyterian Church, Rochester, N. Y.
7:30—Address by the Rev. Charles H. Parkhurst, D. D., pastor of the Madison Square Presbyterian Church, New-York City; Address, "Lincoln, the Ideal Citizen," by the Rev. R. S. Meredith, D. D., pastor of the Tompkins Avenue Congregational Church, Brooklyn, N. Y.
9:00—Adjournment.

The programme at Plymouth Church will be substantially the same, except that the Rev. C. A. Barbour will preside, and the devotional services will be conducted by the Rev. John D. Long of Babylon, L. I. Drs. Parkhurst and Meredith will address this meeting also.

There has been much curiosity shown as to whether Mayor Schieren would accept the invitation of the State Committee to speak, in face of the action taken by the Brooklyn Union July 10. At the meeting then held the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, Many of the public journals of our State are advocating the non-enforcement of certain laws by officials whose sworn duty it is to enforce every law; and still others are endeavoring to create the impression that there is an overwhelming demand for the enactment of more liberal excise laws and the opening of saloons on Sunday; and,

Whereas, The officials of our city, by their action and inaction, clearly demonstrate that they do not intend to fulfill, by enforcing the present excise laws, the obligations assumed by their oaths of office; be it

Resolved, That the Good Citizenship Committee be instructed to express to the Mayor and the Police Commissioners of Brooklyn the deep regret of this union at their present excise policy; and be it further

Resolved, That the officers of the State Union of Christian Endeavor be advised that it is the sense of the union that the subject of good citizenship should hold a prominent place before the State Convention to be held in our city on the 8th and 9th of October next, that no official or other person who by his action or inaction throws the weight of his influence in favor of an open saloon on Sunday should be invited to address that convention, and that, if possible, provision should be made for a conference at that time of the representatives of all good citizenship committees in order that our forces throughout the State may come together and stand shoulder to shoulder in the cause of good government.

As Mayor Schieren's name appears on the programme, it is thought that he will overlook the above resolutions, and extend a greeting to the out-of-town members on behalf of the city.

TO RECEIVE A $45.000 PREMIUM

Blake Brothers & Co. Awarded $1,052,000 Brooklyn City Bonds.

Controller Palmer of Brooklyn yesterday opened proposals for $1,652,000 of registered 3½ per cent. city bonds, payable in gold. They were as follows:

Local improvement bonds, $100,000, payable Jan. 1, 1914; for the construction of sewers, $250,000, payable Jan. 1, 1925; for the construction of auxiliary sewers, $50,000, payable Jan. 1, 1925; for the improvement of the Wallabout Market property, $15,000, payable Jan. 1, 1925; for the improvement of the City Hall, $95,000, payable Jan. 1, 1920; for the Museum of Arts and Sciences, $292,000, payable $100,000 Jan. 1, 1925; $100,000 Jan. 1, 1926, and $92,000 payable Jan. 1, 1927; for the extension of the system of water supply, $250,000.

In all, six proposals were made for the bonds, and the award was given to Blake Brothers & Co. of this city, who bid $104.28 for all. The total premium is $45,025.60.

"SILVER DOLLAR" SMITH ACQUITTED

The Saloon Keeper Politician Acquitted on the Charge of Stabbing a Rival.

"Silver Dollar" Smith, the east-side politician and saloon keeper, was "vindicated" yesterday, and a jury in the Court of General Sessions, with Judge Cowing presiding, declared Smith innocent of the charge of stabbing August J. Gloistein, a rival saloon keeper, on the night of Dec. 3, 1894.

Smith was indicted last January for assault in the second degree.

The entire day was consumed with the trial, which had some decidedly farcical features. Assistant District Attorney O'Hare prosecuted, and William F. Howe of Howe & Hummel, conducted the defense.

The courtroom was packed with east-siders, the friends and followers of "Silver Dollar," and when that distinguished citizen was acquitted he was escorted in triumph to his Essex Street saloon.

REPUBLICAN POLITICIANS ANGRY

They Object to the Reapportionment of Westchester County by Supervisors of Their Party—Democrats Fully Satisfied.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Oct. 7.—The Westchester Board of Supervisors met here today for the purpose of reapportioning the county into Assembly districts, under the recent decision of the Court of Appeals, which decided that for Senatorial, Assembly, and Judiciary purposes the towns of Westchester, East Chester, and Pelham, which were annexed to New-York, will remain in Westchester County until the next census.

The board was called together at noon by Chairman Francis M. Carpenter, who stated the object of the meeting, and that they must proceed to do the work as equitably as possible, and to legalize the use of the Myers balloting machine, which several towns wish to use in their elections. An adjournment was then taken until 1:30 o'clock for dinner.

During the recess it was demonstrated that there were many minds on the reapportionment subject. A dozen different schemes were arranged to place the towns in three Assembly districts, with the population of each, exclusive of aliens, as nearly alike as possible. The politicians were buzzing about in full force, and all buttonholed the Supervisors, and endeavored to secure such action in relation to their individual districts as would be satisfactory to themselves.

The Second District thought there was a scheme on foot to make the First and Third Republican at the expense of the Second, giving that to the Democrats. Then another difficulty was to get the towns together in districts so that they would be compact and adjoining, as required by law.

The board stands, politically, eighteen Republicans and eight Democrats, so that there was a natural predisposition suspected to make the Assembly districts as nearly Republican as possible.

When the board reassembled, Supervisor Joseph B. See of North Castle offered the following as the apportionment to be adopted by the board:

First District—Yonkers, Mount Vernon, East Chester; population, 41,880.

Second District—Greenburgh, Mamaroneck, New-Rochelle, Pelham, Rye, Scarsdale, White Plains, Westchester, and Harrison; population 45,581.

Third District—Bedford, Cortlandt, Lewisboro, Mount Pleasant, New-Castle, North Castle, North Salem, Ossining, Poundridge, Somers, and Yorktown; population, 39,958.

Two amendments were offered, but they were voted down, and the apportionment of Mr. See was adopted.

When this work had been accomplished, the board was warmly congratulated by the Democrats, who said they could not have done better themselves.

The Democrats claim that this makes the First and Second Districts Democratic, and the Third more Democratic than it was, as the Democratic town of Mount Pleasant has been added to it.

Congressman Benjamin L. Fairchild, (Rep.,) who was present as a committee of one, representing the Republicans of the Second Assembly District, said this was the most outrageous apportionment that could have been made, and that the Second District will take it into the court, and, if possible, have it annulled.

Assemblyman John N. Stewart, another Republican, who has also been renominated, seconded Congressman Fairchild's opinion, and thought it the worst apportionment that could have been made. As the Republicans of the Second district preceded last Saturday, and made a nomination for Assembly, and as it is now considerably changed in the names and number of towns, it will have to hold another convention, when perhaps they may not find many Republicans eager for the empty honor of a nomination.

The boar adopted a resolution legalizing the use of the Myers automatic balloting machines in any towns that may wish to use them.

A committee was appointed to construct a new bridge at Pine's Bridge, at a cost not to exceed $8,000, to replace the present one, which is considered unsafe.

HIS AUDIENCE WITH THE POPE

James J. Coogan Tells of His Visit to Rome and the Ceremonies.

James J. Coogan was a passenger on the belated American Line steamship Paris, which arrived Sunday night. Mr. Coogan has been away since June last, traveling with his family on the Continent, and through the different cities of Europe. To him was granted on Sept. 18 an audience with the Pope. There were twenty-three persons present at the audience, among them Dukes, Counts, and other titled personages from Belgium, Italy, and France. Mr. Coogan describes the ceremonies as wonderfully impressive.

"After saying mass," he said, "his Holiness raised his right hand, with a graceful sweep from left to right which semed to put under a spell those in his presence, as he blessed them. Every word his Holiness uttered was full of beauty, but came from his lips with evident effort. His appearance sanctified even the glories of the Vatican. He is very frail physically. There is a look in his eyes and a penetration in his voice that produced in me a feeling that it would be impossible for me to describe.

"After mass, his Holiness knelt and heard mass, which was celebrated by a Belgian Cardinal, whose name I have forgotten. He then went to the high altar, and sat there surrounded by his attendants. They consisted of fifteen Cardinals, perhaps a half dozen Bishops, and twelve or fifteen priests. He sat there in state like a king, and conversed with those who addressed him.

"Regarding his health," said Mr. Coogan, "he is, as I've said, very frail looking, but he has wonderful energy. His looks, his manner, and his speech, denote the utmost intensity of thought and feeling."

Mr. Coogan would not talk upon politics, saying that he was not informed as to the present local political situation. He said positively he would not again take active part in municipal affairs.

COMPLAINED AGAINST HER ADMIRER

Miss Lucy F. Baker Said Chatain Had Threatened Her Life.

Lucy F. Baker, thirty years old, a telegraph operator in the Western Union Telegraph Office in Jefferson Market, appeared in the Jefferson Market Court yesterday as complainant against Edward D. Chatain, a former admirer, thirty-four years old, of 54 West Twenty-fourth Street, whom she charged with annoying her with his attentions and threatening her life.

She told Magistrate Crane that the prisoner had been following her with unwelcome attentions for the last year, and that she had told him that she wanted nothing more to do with him, as her parents objected to him. When she told him this, he threatened to shoot her, and on one occasion implored her to go with him to the Ramble, in Central Park, and there commit suicide with him. Yesterday Chatain had, as usual, put in his appearance at the telegraph office, and had again bothered her with his troubles. She called in a policeman of the Charles Street Police Station and had him arrested.

Chatain denied that he had ever threatened to shoot her, and promised that he would keep away from her in the future. Magistrate Crane discharged him with a warning.

Father Dent Arrested for Perjury.

The Rev. Francis Dent, the priest who has figured prominently in courts for the last five years, was arrested in the Circuit Court Room in the Kings County Court House yesterday by Detective Bagnarello of the District Attorney's office.

The arrest was made on an indictment found by the Grand Jury in October, 1893, charging him with perjury. The charge grew out of certain statements which Father Dent made in his suit for reinstatement in the Society of the Order of St. Francis, from which he had been expelled some years ago.

At the trial before Justice Cullen, in 1893, Father Dent produced a rescript which he declared had been sent from Rome, commanding a suspension of the proceedings. It was subsequently ascertained that no such document had been filed in Rome.

Father Dent alleges that the whole case against him is a conspiracy. He was held for trial.

PROTEST BY MINISTERS

Methodist Preachers Strongly Against Sunday Political Conferences.

ANTI-TAMMANY LEADERS REBUKED

Declared to Have Outrageously Affronted the Christian and Moral Sentiment of the People.

The Methodist ministers of this city are incensed because of the conduct of the leaders of various anti-Tammany organizations in holding conferences on Sunday to arrange for a fusion ticket.

At the New-York Preachers' Meeting of the Methodist Episcopal Church yesterday morning, at 150 Fifth Avenue, the following resolution was adopted unanimously:

The members of the New-York Preachers' Meeting of the Methodist Episcopal Church desire to put on record their condemnation of the action of the representatives of political parties and political factions who, claiming to represent the reform sentiment in this city, spent the hours of Sunday, Oct. 6, in conference over the parceling out of the nominations for office on the basis of the number of votes they claimed to control.

We desire to declare that in a political campaign where the chief moral issue is the rigid enforcement of Sunday law, this Sabbath desecration by the men who claim to represent the moral elements in our politics is an outrageous affront to not only the Christian sentiment of the people, but to the moral sense of law-abiding citizens.

The meeting was a closed one, and the members refused to be quoted, saying that it made no difference who spoke at the meeting so long as the sentiment of the gathering was accurately reported.

Several of the ministers will refer to the matter in their sermons next Sunday.

Members of the association stood about the main hall, on the second floor of the building, long before the meeting was called to order, and discussed the holding of the conference on Sunday.

"It is a shame and a disgrace to the intelligence of the American people," said one preacher, before the meeting, "to think that in the face of the present issue, namely, the upholding of the American Sabbath, these self-constituted leaders of the reform element snould themselves desecrate the day that we are all trying to preserve in the cause of good morals and the Church.

"Such reform is a sham, such conferences a pretext, and the intelligent voter will be apt to seriously question the sincerity of the leaders who participated in the reported conference. Why, even Tammany Hall would refrain from committing itself so grossly."

Another minister said: "We are not seeking notoriety, but we do think that when these political conferrees had adjourned their meeting on Saturday night, good sense and common decency should have counseled them to do so until Monday. As they did not do so, I think honest voters may well have a doubt as to the sincerity of the leaders, who, while preaching one thing, do the other."

The resolution was decided upon before the meeting was opened. When it was offered in the meeting, no time was given or asked for discussion, and it was adopted with a whirlwind of "Yeas."

The Rev. Dr. James M. King of the Union Methodist Episcopal Church presented the resolution, and in a brief speech he outlined the peculiarity of the situation and roundly denounced the action of the conference committees. He closed by asking that a copy of the resolution be mailed to Edward Lauterbach of the Republican State Committee, Charles Stewart Smith of the Chamber of Commerce, Charles S. Fairchild of the State Democracy, James O'Brien of the Anti-Tammany Democracy, and to the Steckler organization.

BAPTISTS ELECT OFFICERS.

The Rev. J. H. Dudley Chosen President of Their Ministers' Association.

At the meeting of Baptist ministers yesterday morning, at 149 Fifth Avenue, officers of their association were elected as follows for six months:

President—The Rev. J. H. Dudley of Union Hill, N. J.; Vice President—The Rev. A. A. Cameron of Calvary Baptist Church, Brooklyn.

When the Nominating Committee presented the names of Mr. Dudley and Mr. Cameron, Dr. Harrison of Brooklyn moved that Mr. Cameron be made President instead of Vice President.

Dr. Harrison said that for over twenty years the office of President had been awarded by rotation, and it was Brooklyn's turn now to have the place.

Dr. Cauthen, Chairman of the Nominating Committee, declared that if the action of the committee was reversed he would never again serve on a committee. "To do as Dr. Harrison suggests," he said, "would be clearly a vote of want of confidence in your committee. I never yet heard of such a thing."

On motion of Dr. Morse, Dr. Harrison's motion was tabled by a vote of 14 to 12, and then the committee's ticket was elected.

After the election the Rev. J. A. Francis read a paper on "The Baptism of the Holy Ghost."

SAVED FROM A WATERY GRAVE

Two Men Overturned in Their Boat, and Very Nearly Drowned.

BRANT ROCK, Mass., Oct. 7.—There came near being a fatal accident here at 11 A. M. John B. McKay, Captain of the hook and ladder company of Jamaica Plain, and W. C. Parsons, a marketman of Ayer, Mass., had been out cooting, and started back in their boat. When near the end of Brant Rock an immense wave struck their boat broadside and overturned it in a second.

Parsons, who weighs 250 pounds, caught the boat on the first roll over, but McKay was not so fortunate, and went under the boat three times before Parsons caught his hand and pulled him up so that he could get a hold. Their guns and all their traps went to the bottom. Capt. Manter and his crew of the life-saving station saw the accident, and, hauling their boat to the shore, put out through waves ten feet high, and rescued them.

McKay was almost gone, and could have held out but a little longer. Parsons, on account of his weight, was lashed to the lifeboat and towed ashore. Mrs. McKay and Mrs. Parsons were both witnesses of the accident, and their joy was almost hysterical when their husbands were brought ashore.

A NOVEL LIFE PRESERVER

Submitted to the Navy Department by the Inventor.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.—There is a curious life preserver in possession of the Navy Department, having been submitted by the inventor, who hopes to supplant the Franklin life buoy, which is used on all warships. The designer is A. Van Vliet of Paterson, N. J. It is made of material light in weight, filled with cork, and arranged so that one may fix it around his body. There is an interior mechanism attached to miniature propellers, by which the man may literally bring himself into port, assuming that he is not submerged by the storm which may break up his vessel. There is a rudder, also, so that the unfortunate being may not drift at the mercy of currents, and there is a rope attached, by which other members of the family may string along behind if they choose.

The experts have looked upon the invention as interesting on account of its novelty, but it is hardly applicable to the conditions of service. Shipwreck generally occurs in time of storm, when there is little time to adjust an intricate mechanism, and still less opportunity to control a device such as that presented by Mr. Van Vliet.

Struck by a West Shore Train.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Oct. 7.—Benjamin Miller, of 6 Dubois Street, West Hoboken, drove to this city to-day in a light wagon. On his way home his wagon was struck by a West Shore Railroad train at the Ravine Road crossing. The wagon was demolished and the horse killed, but Miller jumped, and escaped uninjured.

SECOND FIRE IN ITS HOUSE

Young Men's Christian Association's Up-Town Building Twice Attacked—Old Volunteer Fireman's Involuntary Act.

The building of the Yorkville Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, 153 East Eighty-sixth Street, was wrecked by a fire at 3:30 o'clock yesterday morning. The fire started in the gymnasium in the rear of the main building, and alongside the bowling alley.

The fire was discovered by Watchman John Rusle. By the time the firemen reached the house the flames had spread throughout the building, which is an old frame structure, and a second alarm was sent out summoning more aid. For a time the flames ascended to the roof of the building and attacked a five-story double flat on the west and the frame dwelling of Frank Bazzoni on the east.

The fire found its way into the fourth story of the flathouse through a side window, and also caught the side and roof of the Bazzoni house. The firemen worked with great energy, and soon checked the progress of the flames, but not until they had spread throughout the building in which they started. The damage to the building of the Young Men's Christian Association is estimated at $5,000, and to the furniture and fixtures, which were totally destroyed, fully as much more. Mr. Bazzoni's house was damaged to the amount of $500. The flathouse on the west side of the burned building was damaged to the amount of $250, and Mrs. Kraus, who occupies the fourth floor, lost $500 on her furniture. Mrs. Miller, who lives on the fourth floor, also, had her furniture somewhat damaged by water.

This is the second fire that has taken place in the Young Men's Christian Association Building within five weeks. The first was at 1 o'clock on the morning of Aug. 31, and did damage to the amount of $10,000. The building and contents were insured at that time for about half of the amount of the loss. Since the first fire the burned portions of the building were boarded up, and no attempt was made to repair the damage, the association having determined to raise money for a new structure. The loss by the second fire is not covered by insurance.

While the fire was at its height it was reported that Watchman Rusie was in the building. As soon as possible a search was begun for him, and while it was in progress he made his appearance, having been notifying the members of the association of the fire.

Frank Bazzoni is a veteran fireman. He was foreman of Engine 35 of the old department, and was for years bellringer in the Yorkville tower. Awakened suddenly by the fire, he forgot the thirty years that have passed since he had been a fireman, and, seizing his old fire trumpet, he rushed into the street and began to shout orders as of old. He was quite abashed when he came to himself, and he rushed back into the house to look after his effects.

ARREST MADE IN THE BLISS CASE

Ferdinand Wilckes, It Is Expected, Can Give Some Important Testimony —Released on Bail.

It was learned yesterday that an arrest was made late Saturday night in the case of Mrs. Fleming, who is in the Tombs awaiting trial on the charge of having poisoned her mother, Mrs. Bliss. Acting Chief Conlin and Inspector McCullagh, who made the arrest, had been working on the clue several weeks.

The man arrested is Ferdinand Wilckes of 217 East Fifty-first Street. He is supposed to be the mysterious man who figured in the investigation of Mrs. Bliss's death as "Ferdinand." Wilckes is said to be twenty-four years old, unmarried, and well educated. He is engaged in business in this city with his brother, and has only been in this country three years.

The police had been in constant communication with him for three weeks, and are said to have made some discoveries that will furnish positive evidence against Mrs. Fleming, with whom Wilckes is said to have been well acquainted.

The prisoner was taken before Judge Allison, in the Court of General Sessions, yesterday afternoon, and admitted to bail in $2,500. Bail was furnished by Philip Freund of 218 East Fifty-third Street, and Ernatz Schultz of 826 East Twenty-ninth Street. Wilckes gave his residence as 217 East Fifty-first Street. The bail bond was approved by Ass

STATE PLATFORM IGNORED

Buffalo Republicans Declare for a Wide-Open Sunday.

PRESENT EXCISE LAWS DENOUNCED

The A. P. A. Dictates Nominations for Members of the Assembly—Senator Persons Controls the Conventions.

BUFFALO, Oct. 7.—The Republicans of the Fifth Assembly District to-day took issue with the State platform, and gave expression to views on the excise question which may be regarded as "liberal" in the extreme. The resolutions say:

Whereas, There remain upon the statute books of the State of New-York certain arbitrary and ill-conceived acts of sumptuary legislation interfering with the legitimate and proper enjoyment of thousands of citizens of the State, which laws were long wisely allowed to lie dormant, but have recently been exhumed by narrow-minded bigots and their enforcement insisted upon and known as the "blue laws"; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we do hereby declare said laws to be contrary to the Constitution of the United States and to be class legislation, directed against law-abiding thousands of our fellow-citizens, and to be subversive of the principles of human liberty, unfair, and oppressive, and we do hereby pledge ourselves and declare, as the sense of this convention, that our nominees shall be pledged to do their best to secure the repeal of such legislation and to substitute therefor laws which will secure to this community and to others throughout the State the right to declare by popular vote their views upon the liquor question generally, "Sunday opening" in particular, and enact into law the principle known as local option, whereby the will of the sovereign people can alone be ascertained and fulfilled.

Candidates for the Assembly were nominated by the Republicans in the eight districts of Erie County to-day. In all except the First District the Republicans expect to elect their candidates, and on the basis of last year's vote would do so. In the First District, which is strongly Democratic, the candidate is Thomas Murphy, who has been admitted to the bar, but has not practiced law, preferring to devote himself to the business of lobbying in the Board of Aldermen for electric light and paving companies. His is the only Irish name on the Republican ticket so far, not an Irishman having been nominated on the city or county ticket, a circumstance which has created much comment. Second District—Henry W. Hill, a lawyer, who was a member of the Constitutional Convention, is the nominee. The district is Republican overwhelmingly. This is the district represented last year by Joseph L. Whittet. There was a lively fight in the Third District Convention, which ended in the nomination of Benjamin R. Peevers, who runs a general store on Lovejoy Street. All the candidates in this district were A. P. A. men except one. Peevers is credited to the A. P. A. Charles O. Hertle, the candidate of the Republican organization, was defeated for the nomination in the Fourth District, which nominated Philip Springweiler, a locomotive engineer, who was a member of the Constitutional Convention. The A. P. A. also claims Springweiler's nomination. Assemblyman Charles Braun was renominated in the Fifth District. He is the only Republican Assemblyman renominated from this county.

The Buffalo Express, Republican, said to-day that his record was probably the worst of any member of the last Legislature, among new members. It intimated that it would oppose his election. Braun makes his living out of politics. "Chris." Smith, who was three times defeated for the office by Henry L. Guenther, was nominated in the Sixth District, in place of Assemblyman Philip Gerst, nominated for City Treasurer. He is a nominal real estate dealer. The Seventh District Convention was held at Clarence, and nominated Henry L. Steiner, now a Supervisor from the town of Newstead. He is a farmer. Herman Blasdell was nominated in the Eighth District. Senator Persons, the new "boss," picked him up as an unknown. He is also a farmer. The nominations in the Seventh and Eighth Districts were dictated by Senator Persons. Assemblymen Schoepflin and Whittet were not candidates for renomination. Seibert has been nominated for the Senate.

DUTCHESS COUNTY DEMOCRATS.

A Full Ticket Nominated by the Convention at Poughkeepsie.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Oct. 7.—The Democratic County Convention for Dutchess County assembled at the Court House, in this city, this afternoon, and named the following ticket: County Judge—Daniel W. Guernsey, Poughkeepsie, renominated; Surrogate—Charles Morschauser, Poughkeepsie.

James W. Hinkley, Chairman of the State Committee, called the convention to order, and William C. Albro of Poughkeepsie was elected Chairman, with Charles Walsh of Armenia, and John McCann of Wappinger's as Secretaries. A. Lee Wager of Rhinebeck, nominated; Mr. Guernsey, and Henry G. Waldcroft of Fishkill, Mr. Morschauser. Both nominations were made by acclamation.

At the Democratic Assembly Convention for the Second Dutchess District, which was held after the County Convention, M. V. B. Schryver of Rhinebeck was elected Chairman, and George Halstead of Hyde Park and Isaac De Groff of Poughkeepsie Secretaries. R. E. Connell nominated Charles A. Hopkins of this city as a candidate for member of Assembly. He was chosen by acclamation. William Church Osborn of Garrisons, the Democratic candidate for Senator in the Twenty-fourth District, was introduced, and made a spirited speech, in which he said he was in the campaign to win. He was enthusiastically applauded.

Wyoming County Democrats.

WARSAW, Oct. 7.—The Wyoming County Democrats' Nominating Convention convened here to-day at the Court House. Editor Frank P. Hulette, the Democratic nominee for Senator in the Forty-sixth District, presided. These nominations were made by acclamation: For Member of the Assembly—James H. Van Arsdale of Castile; Judge—Frank W. Brown of Warsaw; Treasurer—Fred E. Strause; Superintendent of the Poor—James Maher of Eagle; Coroner—Dr. Byrnes of Java.

CORNING, N. Y., Oct. 7.—At Owego, Saturday, the Prohibitionists of Tioga County nominated Joseph W. Knapp of Waverly for member of Assembly, and John J. Hooker of Owego for Sheriff.

Assembly Nominations.

KINGSTON, Oct. 7.—At the Republican Convention for the Second Assembly District of Ulster County, held at New-Paltz this afternoon, James Lounsberry was nominated as a candidate for the Assembly. Dr. W. E. E. Battle, his Democratic opponent, announced positively to-day that he would not accept the nomination.

COURT WORK DELAYED BY POLITICS

Judge Moore Unable to Impanel a Grand Jury for This Month.

Judge Moore, in the Kings County Court of Sessions, yesterday intended to swear in the Grand Jury for this month, but only nineteen persons responded to their names, although no less than fifty names were called.

He became quite angry, and said: "I can't understand this. The law requires that the Grand Jury shall consist of at least sixteen persons, yet there remain only fifteen in the box. If the servers of notices in the offices of the Commissioner of Jurors attended to their business this would not happen. The trouble is that these men pay too much attention to politics at this time of the year. While they are attending to politics they can't attend to business. The Grand Jurors in the box will be kind enough to appear here Wednesday morning, when an extra panel of twenty Grand Jurors will be called."

Judge Moore sent for Deputy Commissioner of Jurors Cawthorne, and, when he appeared, said:

"This morning, out of fifty Grand Jurors only nineteen appeared. My record shows that notices were left at the houses of only twenty-eight out of fifty. Your men are paying altogether too much attention to politics. I will make a complaint to the Commissioner of Jurors, and all the notice servers must appear before me at recess."

The notice servers were subsequently given a lecture on their poor work by Judge Moore.

Brother and Sister Die the Same Day.

BABYLON, L. I., Oct. 7.—Capt. Ketcham Terry, a well-known South Side yacht Captain, sixty-eight years old, and his sister, Mrs. Mary Purdy, a few years younger, natives of Amityville, died within a few hours of each other to-day. They will be buried together Wednesday. Capt. Terry leaves a large family.

COOPER UNION LABOR BUREAU

Applicants at the New Place of Registration—Plans for the Work.

The Cooper Union Labor Bureau was opened yesterday in Room 15, Cooper Union. It is under the management of the New-York Association for the Improvement of the Condition of the Poor, and will supply places for men out of work free of cost.

"We had over sixty applicants to-day," said J. W. Kelgaard, the Superintendent of the bureau, yesterday, "and in the first hour two men got places. We think our bureau superior to the pay bureaus for various reasons. In the first place, neither the employer nor the employe will have to pay anything. Then this bureau will itself investigate a man's references, so saving time and mistakes to the employer. Written references, you know, are very often untrustworthy. I think that the average reputable workingman will register here in preference to doing so at the pay bureaus.

"Married men with families, married men without families, and single men in order will be considered. The bureau is for men only."

Mr. Kelgaard added that at least six months' residence in this city is necessary for registry. That provision, he said, would keep the unemployed in other cities from coming here to take advantage of the new bureau.

The Labor Bureau Committee consists of John B. Devins, Theodore B. Woolsey, Percy R. Pyne, Jr., J. F. O'Rourke, Edward R. Hewitt, J. Seeley Ward, Jr., and W. H. P. Faunce. Edward Cooper is President.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., Oct. 7.—Justice Newburger, who was shot by a notorious character named Housemann Oct. 2, at Tafton, Pike County, Penn., died yesterday. The murderer is still at large, and, it is said, although he has visited his wife once since the murder, the authorities have made no effort to capture him.

PRINCETON, Ill., Oct. 7.—Mine No. 1 of the Spring Valley Coal Company, said to be the largest coal mine in the State, is on fire, and fears are entertained that it will be destroyed. The loss is placed by the company at $80,000, and this sum may be greatly increased.

DENVER, Col., Oct. 7.—Joseph Ewalt today shot Mrs. Nellie Stegman, residing in North Denver. The woman is dying. After the murder, Ewalt turned the pistol on himself and sent a bullet through his brain, failing dead.

DAYTON, Ohio, Oct. 7.—The Rev. Dr. Longstroth dropped dead in the pulpit of the Wayne Avenue Church yesterday while conducting services.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Oct. 7.—The Evening Post of this city began taking the service of The United Press to-day.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

—Leaves of Absence—Lieut. George T. Langhorn, Third Cavalry, twenty days' extension; Lieut. George Palmer, Ninth Infantry, four months; Lieut. Charles Crawford, Tenth Infantry, ten days; Lieut. Robert D. Walsh, Fourth Cavalry, one month; Lieut. George W. Kirkman, First Infantry, thirteen days' extension; Lieut. Isaac P. Wilson, assistant surgeon, one month; Capt. Isaac W. Little, Assistant Quartermaster, fifteen days' extension.

—The following officers of the Engineer Corps will report to the Examining Board at New-York City for examination for promotion: Capt. William T. Rosell, Lieut. David Du B. Gaillard, and Lieut. Spencer Cosby.

—Capt. Charles B. Hall, Nineteenth Infantry, has been relieved from duty at Washington, D. C., and will proceed to the headquarters, Department of the East, for special service.

—Capt. Edwin F. Glenn, Twenty-fifth Infantry, is announced as Acting Judge Advocate of the Department of the Columbia, relieving Capt. Charles McClure, Eighteenth Infantry.

—Col. Robert H. Hall, Fourth Infantry, will proceed to Fort Spokane, Washington, to investigate charges brought against the management of the post exchange.

Navy.

—Gunner William Walsh has been detached from the Constellation, and ordered to Cramps's ship yard for duty in connection with the Indiana.

—Carpenter W. H. Barrett has been detached from Cramps's ship yard, and ordered to duty in connection with the Indiana.

—Lieut. L. J. Clarke has been detached from the War College, and ordered to steel inspection at Munhall, Penn.

—Pay Inspector H. G. Colby has been detached from the Wabash, Oct. 31, and placed on waiting orders.

—Lieut. P. R. Miner's resignation has been accepted, to take effect Oct. 11.

—Paymaster C. W. Slamm has been ordered to the Wabash, Oct. 31.

THE "SHORT-AD." PAGE

The Usual Way.

Will T. Hale in The Memphis Commercial Appeal.

Most all the funds had been subscribed to build at Hampton Glades
A hoss-rack fer the countrymen to hitch their tired jades.
Fer when Fust Mondays rolled aroun', the folks that come to town
Would hitch to fences an' to trees, an' t'ar improvements down.
So we dedicated for to ask the orators come,
An' speechify an' make the list with new donations hum!

There wus a poppin' crowd on hand, an' orators a few—
The Kurnel Pronetogass wus there an' Capt'in Sumtimes Blue;
State Senatur De Spute wus seen a-settin' on the stage
Beside old Lawyer Fleesemwell, both lookin' mighty sage;
An' take it all in all, I thought the people would be stirred
To do their best an' give the rest an' never say a word.

Well, there was eloquence perfuse, an' noise an' dust an' sweat,
An' 'twas by old-time men declared the biggest blow-out yet!
But then somehow or somehow else, it made the people tired—
An' we hain't been enabled since again to git 'em fired!
An' so the hoss-rack enterprise has took a back-'ard move,
An' seems won't budge another inch fer begging or fer love!

Experience is a costly school, I've always heard it said,
An' down at Hampton Glades each man has now a wiser head.
The rush to celebrate all things, from pennin' up a shoat
To settin' up a soggrum mill, ain't wuth a silver groat;
Fer when there's thund'rin' at the start, as shore as you are born,
There's goin' to be an endin' with—a little old tin horn!

Still Unabashed.

From The Chicago Tribune.

Indignant Employer—I took you in out of charity, you worthless hound! I have paid you good wages, you have had light work, short hours, and a half holiday once a week. You show your appreciation of a good job by reading my private correspondence and stealing my postage stamps! What will you do, I'd like to know, when I kick you out into the street?

Office Boy (pale, but self-possessed)—I shall resign my place here, Sir, to accept a position in some other establishment.

Flourishing.

From The New-York Weekly.

Friend—How are you getting along now?

Sharpfello—First rate. Making money hand over fist.

"Indeed! You told me some time ago that your trade no longer paid living wages."

"Well, it doesn't,"

"Then how do you make so much money?"

"Teaching others my trade."

Complaisant.

From Brooklyn Life.

John thought he'd take his fair young bride
Out for an early morning ride.

Said he, "Shall I procure a steed,
Or shall we try our cycles' speed?"

She answered, "As you like. You know
I'm yours for either wheel or whoa."

On the Way.

From Truth.

A. D. T. Boy 137—Las' night I dreamed I wuz in heaven.

A. D. T. Boy 713—Wuz dere any messenger boys dere?

A. D. T. Boy 137—Nah, not yet; but I wuz tole dere wuz sev'ral on de way.

His Heart in the Right Place.

From Harlem Life.

Tornado Tom—He was tough, but his heart was in the right place.

Blizzard Bill—That so?

Tornado Tom—Yes. I shot for the place where it ought to be and it was right there!

A Couple of Definitions.

From Puck.

Obstinacy is another man's view of our determination; pig-headedness, our view of his.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Females.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Chambermaids.

A LADY DESIRES PLACE FOR A NEAT, competent chambermaid and seamstress or maid and seamstress. Present employer's, 43 West 58th St., from 10 to 1.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress in small private family; city references; no cards. 337 West 43d St.; ring Duffy's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a Swedish girl as chambermaid in a small private family; or chambermaid and waitress. E. R., Box 851 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as chambermaid; willing to assist with grown children; last employer can be seen. M. M., Box 899 Times Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable young woman as first-class chambermaid; if required will do plain sewing; six years' city references from last place. 721 6th Av., King's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young woman as first-class chambermaid in private family; has the best city references. L. M., Box 886 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent young woman as chambermaid and laundress in small family; good references. L. M., Box 885 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By girl as chambermaid and waitress in private family, or waiting alone; best city reference. 436 West 49th St.; ring Enwright's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable girl as chambermaid and seamstress or parlormaid; first-class city reference. 81 West 45th St., third bell.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a competent young girl as chambermaid and waitress; first-class city reference. 365 West 52d St., Murray's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent person to do chamberwork and sewing or wait on lady; in a private family; good city reference. M. C. H., Box 258 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent young woman as chambermaid and to do sewing or wait on elderly lady; personal city references. K. D., Box 359 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By young girl in private family; two years' reference from last employer. 326 West 36th St., first flat, east.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young woman as first-class chambermaid in a private family, will assist with waiting, has very best city references. 236 East 47th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent chambermaid; understands all her duties; willing and obliging; good city reference. Box K. C., 811 2d Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid or chambermaid and waitress; city reference. D., Box 812 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a reliable girl as competent chambermaid and waitress; best city reference. E. N., Box 854 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By respectable young girl as chambermaid and do plain sewing; reference. 460 West 28th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By experienced young girl as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; reference. B. C., Box 800 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent chambermaid and laundress; American family preferred; good city reference. 101 East 52d St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By neat young girl as chambermaid; assist in waiting; willing and obliging; best city reference. 127 West 72d St.

CHAMBERMAID.—Three and a half years' city reference from last employer. E. R., care of Roth, 272 Avenue A.

CHAMBERMAID or WAITRESS.—In private family; five years' reference. 826 East 66th St., top floor.

CHAMBERMAID.—Willing to assist with washing and ironing; two and a half years' reference; no cards. 1,054 3d Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl to do chamberwork in small private boarding house; city reference. 530 East 17th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a girl as chambermaid and seamstress in a private family; best city reference. 426 West 47th St., Kelly's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young woman in a private family; would assist butler or waitress; city references. M. O., Box 852 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a Protestant as competent chambermaid; will assist with waiting; city references. 40 West 10th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a girl with two years' reference; left on account of a death. 1,160 3d Av., third flat.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young girl in a private family; city reference. 1555 3d Av., care Mrs. Dunne.

CHAMBERMAID.—First-class; willing and obliging. Present employer's, 64 East 66th St.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young colored woman in private family; will wait on a lady; neat and tidy; willing and obliging; can furnish very best personal or written reference from last employers. M. J., Box 253 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID—PARLORMAID.—By two English Protestants as first-class chambermaid and parlormaid in private family; together or separate; country preferred; very best city references. A. K., Box 303 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By neat young girl as competent chambermaid and waitress; good city references. Willing, 1,570 3d Av., near 83d St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress; not long in country; willing and obliging. 211 East 95th St.; ring McKeon's bell.

CHAMBERMAID and LAUNDRESS.—In private family; good city reference. 247 East 56th St.; top floor.

Companions.

COMPANION.—By an educated English lady who has had nine years' experience in England and one year in New-York, as useful companion to a lady or as governess to young children; satisfactory reference. English, Box 298 Times, Up Town.

COMPANION, &c.—By a young woman, educated, good reader, traveler, to take care of household, with lady as companion; city or country; references. S. S., Box 193 Times.

Cooks.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—By two Norwegian girls; one as cook; the other as chambermaid; good workers. 8 State St.

COOK.—By an excellent cook in a private family; fully capable; best of references. 206 East 96th St., Mitchell's bell.

COOK.—By a young Englishwoman as good cook and do coarse washing; good city reference. 333 West 40th St.

COOK.—First-class, with first-class reference; thoroughly understands all branches of cooking. 140 West 52d St., first floor.

COOK.—By a first-class Swedish cook, by the day; can get up dinners and luncheon parties; best references. H. L., 377 4th Av., second floor.

COOK.—By Protestant woman in a private family; competent in all branches of cooking; $25; references. Mrs. Wells, Box 208 Times.

COOK.—By first-class cook in a private family, where a kitchenmaid is kept; wages, $35; best city reference. K. M., Box 391 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By competent woman as good family cook and laundress; good city reference. 490 6th Av., Room 14; no cards.

COOK.—By colored girl as cook in a small private family; best reference. F. E., 151 West 24th St., first floor. Call from 10 to 5.

COOK.—Thoroughly competent; will assist with washing; city reference; city or country. 145 West 51st St., two flights, back.

COOK.—By a respectable woman in small private family; willing and obliging; best city references. 802 8th Av.

COOK.—By a young girl as plain cook; washing, ironing; willing and obliging; references. 184 West 80th St., basement.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as good cook and do some washing in a private family; good city reference. H., 270 West 34th St.

COOK.—By thoroughly experienced cook in private family; willing to go in country; best reference. 308 West 27th St.

COOK.—By excellent family cook; willing to assist with washing; city or country; best reference. 208 East 63d St.; ring three times.

COOK.—By a first-class German cook; no washing or ironing; best references. 349 East 34th St., dentist's.

COOK.—By an American Protestant woman as cook in school or hospital; best references. A. M., 219 2d Av.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—Good; by day, week or month; city or country; good references. 362 West 46th St.

COOK.—Competent; in private family; thoroughly understands her business; satisfactory reference. Call, Monday, at 84 East 53d St.

COOK.—By young woman as first-class cook; understands her business in all branches; best reference. 216 West 36th St., Cummings's bell.

COOK.—By a young experienced girl as cook; wash and iron; city reference. 240 East 47th St.

COOK.—In first-class private family; best city reference. 273 West 47th St., Flynn's bell.

COOK.—By young girl; willing to do plain washing; best city reference. 90 Columbus Av.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—First-class; by the day; city references. F. H., 473 3d Av.

COOK.—By a competent cook; best city reference; private family. 40 West 10th St.

COOK.—By young girl as good cook and laundress; good city references. 601 West 55th St.

COOK.—By a good cook in a private family; personal & y references. 902 6th Av., fourth bell.

COOK.—By a very good cook; has best of references. Cook, Box 55, 1,242 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Females.

Cooks.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—By two sisters; both competent and good girls; one as good cook; other as chambermaid; would assist with waiting; personal city reference. F., Box 255 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a young North of Ireland woman; first-class; excellent pastry and bread maker; first-class city reference. 648 6th Av.; ring first bell.

COOK.—By a first-class cook in private family; understands cooking thoroughly; best city reference; wages, $35. M. D., Box 389 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—First-class; North of Ireland woman; understands all branches, pastries, and desserts; best city reference. L. K., Box 333 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—North of Ireland; understands English and American cooking; entrées and desserts; creams and jellies; first-class baker; good references. C., Box 357 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By reliable Protestant woman; understands family cooking; in small private family; assist with little washing; last employer seen. 441 West 30th St., janitor's floor.

COOK.—By competent woman as good cook and baker; private family; do coarse washing if required; city reference; wages, $20. S. C., Box 349 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a competent woman as thorough cook and baker; private family; thoroughly understands her business; wages, $30; best references. L. K., Box 251 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By middle-aged Protestant woman as cook and to assist washing and ironing; best references; city or country. 245 East 28th St., rear.

COOK.—Where good family cooking only is required; competent to take entire charge; will do marketing; best city reference. A. S., Box 323 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a first-class English cook; understands her business thoroughly; where kitchenmaid is kept; first-class city references. A. R., 150 East 36th St.

COOK.—By a respectable girl as cook in a small private family; no objection to do coarse washing; reference from last place; lady can be seen. 423 West 42d St., second floor, front.

COOK.—By a respectable woman to do cooking and assist with washing in small private family; willing and obliging; good city reference. 331 East 39th St.

COOK.—By a Protestant cook; understands good plain cooking in all its branches; one year's reference from last employer. 163 East 76th St.; no cards.

COOK.—By young woman as first-class cook; understands soups, game, meats, pastry, and desserts of all kinds; best city reference. N., Box 352 Times, Up Town.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By two girls, together or separate; one as cook and plain laundress, the other as chambermaid and waitress, in private family. 243 West 33th St.

COOK.—By first-class cook; by Protestant girl; references; city or country; English, German, French cooking; all baking. 101 West 45th St., first floor.

COOK.—By competent woman as first-class cook; understands all kinds of soups, meats, and side dishes; game; good baker; city reference. 706 3d Av.

COOK.—By a young girl as good plain cook or as second cook where chef is kept; first-class references. M. M., 102 West 37th St.; Cullen's bell.

COOK.—By good French cook; small American family; reference. J. M., 140 West 33d St., Bell 11.

COOK.—By young woman as cook and laundress in a small family; best city reference. McC., Box 356 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By competent, reliable woman as good cook and baker and laundress; good city reference. 490 6th Av., Room 14.

COOK—LAUNDRESS.—By two experienced girls; one as first-class cook and laundress; the other as chambermaid and waitress. 437 West 46th St.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; understands her business; best reference; marketing if required; private family. C. L., 666 2d Av.

COOK.—Good; in a private family; would do coarse washing; good city reference. M. D., 310 West 31st St.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—Washing, ironing, or housecleaning; by a reliable woman; with undoubted reference. 152 East 39th St., first floor.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—By a competent person by day or week; good renovator, cutter, designer, and fitter; work also taken at home; patterns cut, fitted, and basted; terms moderate. French Dressmaker, 765 5th Av., near 47th St.

DRESSMAKER.—First-class; good fitter and draper; street costumes, evening dresses, or fancy waists; would like a few engagements for present season; by day or week. M. G., Box 355 Times, Up Town.

DRESSMAKER.—By an excellent dressmaker; thoroughly understanding evening and street dresses; would like a few more customers by the day; reference. 945 6th Av., Clark's bell.

DRESSMAKER.—Artistic; perfect fit guaranteed; latest designs; tailor-made costumes, evening dresses, and fancy waists; at home or by day. Mrs. Gindele, 711 7th Av.

DRESSMAKER and CLOAKMAKER.—Finest worker on seal garments; superior fitter; will remodel into capes, collarettes and Eton jackets. Greig, 131 West 22d St.

DRESSMAKER.—By a Frenchwoman as children's dressmaker, to go out by the day; can make any kind of alterations. E. B., Box 390 Times, Up Town.

DRESSMAKER.—Formerly with Mme. Dieden; will make gowns, latest style, during this month from $10 to $12; references. Hayes, 202 West 43d St.

DRESSMAKER.—By a dressmaker; daily or at home; clever at alterations. L. Harnett, Box 316 Times, Up Town.

DRESSMAKER.—Elegant cutter and fitter; tailor suits and evening dresses; reference. M. Corbett, 215 East 35th St.

DRESSMAKER.—French; first-class; for children's dresses; also baby's outfit; best city reference. M. K., 1,325 5th Av., bell 5.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—French visiting governess; diplomée; very successful; teach French, all branches; obliging; take children out if necessary; first-class city references. Mme. M. Geliet, 209 West 32d St.

GOVERNESS or COMPANION.—By a young person, teaching French and German; best reference. Mademoiselle, 264 West 21st St.

GOVERNESS.—First-class visiting governess; Parisienne; graduate; best references. Miss Barrie, French Flats, 108 West 83d St.

GOVERNESS.—By refined lady as governess; English, music, French; city references. Evans, 226 West 58th St.

GOVERNESS.—By French Protestant as governess; three years' city references. M. F., (French Home.) 341 West 30th St.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By an experienced teacher of all English branches and music; takes entire charge of children and willing to assist with light chamberwork or sewing; best city reference. 825 7th Av.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By a well-educated North-German girl; good seamstress; best references. R. Dronia, 28 Sutton Place.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By English governess; also piano teacher; willing to assist in chamberwork; best city reference. 52 East 55th St.

VISITING GOVERNESS.—By a North German young lady, teaching German, French, English, music, as visiting governess; highest references. Instruction, Box 875 Times, Up Town.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By French housekeeper or lady's companion; knows all her duties; no objection to traveling; long city reference. M. A. G., 203 West 41st St.

Housework.

HOUSEWORK.—By girl to do housework in a small family, or do plain laundry work; good references. 51 West 45th St.

HOUSEWORK.—By a strong girl, lately landed, in a private family; willing and obliging. 204 West 60th St., second floor.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young girl in small family to do general housework. 101 East 40th St.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By most respectable person; very competent; good dressmaker; cut and fit; S. S. Taylor system; will also make children's coats and dresses; good hairdresser; first-class packer; accustomed to travel; six years' city references. G. A. C., Box 256 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By an active, educated French, German, and English speaking Swiss Protestant, middle-aged, as competent lady's maid, or nursery governess; experienced traveler, packer, and dressmaker; city references. 411 4th Av., top floor.

LADY'S MAID.—Experienced, competent; understands dressmaking and hairdressing; also good family seamstress; good packer and traveler; English; best city references. C., 36 Washington Square West.

LADY'S MAID.—German; competent and experienced in her duties; sewing, packing, hairdressing; charge of lady's wardrobe; first-class references. S. M., 120 West 58th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By Swedish woman; thoroughly understands all her duties; experienced hairdresser and shampooer; excellent city reference from last employer. 157 East 27th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a young Swiss person as lady's maid; speaks German, French, and English; good seamstress; best city references. M. S., care of Neubauer, 729 East 156th St.

LADY'S MAID.—German; speaks English and French; first-class hairdresser and dressmaker; accustomed to travel; best city reference. J. L., Box 292 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By Swedish woman; first-class hairdresser, seamstress, and packer; excellent city references from last employer. 157 East 27th St.

LADY'S MAID and GOOD SEAMSTRESS.—In private family; city reference. Mrs. Lliger, 431 7th Av., second floor; rear house.

LADY'S MAID.—By a competent Scotch Protestant as maid; good seamstress; very best references. 23 West 57th St.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a German Protestant with American family, for grown children, aged 8 to 12; best city reference. E. H., 301½ 9th St., Jersey City, N. J.

MAID.—By a French Parisian girl in private family as maid and first-class dressmaker; cut and fit; best references. V. N., care of Mrs. Tamboise, 187 West 80th St.

MAID.—By an educated German Protestant as maid and fine seamstress in an American family; no objection to do light chamberwork; personal reference. K. S., Box 322 Times, Up Town.

MAID.—By a young girl as maid and first-class seamstress; city reference. S. D., Box 403 Times, Up Town.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class family washing; carried home; best of reference; ladies and children a specialty. Mrs. Lee, 47 East 19th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress; references same. 246 West 52d St. Langtry.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—Laundry work wanted by a first-class hand; dress shirts a specialty; all clothes done equal to new. Mrs. Mullare, 442 East 86th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By respectable young girl as laundress, and to assist with chamberwork; call Monday, present employer's best references. 122 East 40th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By an excellent laundress in private family; very best city references; last and former employers can be seen. L., Box 342 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; by young woman; would assist with chamberwork or do laundry work alone; in American family; city reference. 321 East 24th St., third floor.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable woman; first-class laundress; private family in city; good city references; no cards. 243 East 25th St., first flight, front.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young girl as first-class laundress and to assist with chamberwork; best city references. 200 East 75th St.; ring Mrs. Egan's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By young woman as first-class laundress by day or week in private family; five years' city reference. Mrs. Cooper, 417 West 31st St.

LAUNDRESS.—By Protestant woman as first-class laundress; shirts, cuffs, and collars a specialty; willing to assist with other work; references. 129 West 33d St., Room 9.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress; first-class reference from last employer. 50½ East 32d St. No cards.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable girl as first-class laundress; best city reference. 165 West 98th St., first floor.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young girl as laundress in private family; good city reference. M. B., 100 East 29th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By young girl as first-class laundress; willing to help with chamberwork; city references. D. R., 844 3d Av.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress in a private family; best city reference. P. R., Box 361 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; in small private family; wages, $20 to $25; good city reference. L. R., Box 328 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By a thoroughly competent laundress in a private family; very best personal city reference. M. F., 742 3d Av.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; at home. M. Haham, 116 East 32d St.

Nurses.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By a competent young woman as infant's nurse; understands foods and bottle feeding; very good sewer; exceedingly trustworthy; six years' city reference; last employer can be seen if desired. Call, Tuesday, at 100 West 83d St., first flat.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By a first-class infant's nurse; thoroughly competent to take entire charge of infant; understands sterilizing milk and baby foods; for interview and reference apply where last employed. 4 East 65th St., from 1 to 3 o'clock.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By a first-class nurse for infant; able to take care of baby from infancy; understands all about bottle feeding; can give first-class city reference from last place, or lady can be seen. 204 West 98th St.; ring Norton's bell.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By a competent, middle-aged woman as infant's nurse; thoroughly experienced; first-class city personal references. 254 West 30th St., in bakery.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By an experienced and desirable infant's nurse. For interview and reference apply, where at present employed, 4 East 65th St., Monday and Tuesday, from 1 to 3.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By Protestant woman as infant's nurse, with many years' experience; takes entire charge; best city reference from last employer. 224 1st Av.

NURSE.—By a Protestant infant's nurse; fully competent to take systematic care of a young child; thoroughly understands the preparation of the most reliable food used in artificial feeding; wages, $2 per day. 945 6th Av., Clark's bell.

NURSE.—As nurse to an infant, or as maid to lady; competent in every capacity; can bring up baby on bottle; good traveler; best of reference from first-class families. Call, for two days, 212 West 25th St.

NURSE.—By competent woman, to growing children; or as maid to lady; plain sewer; wages, $18; eight years' first-class city reference from last place. M. I., Box 862 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By German Protestant nurse; perfectly competent; trustworthy; prefers young children; good sewer; excellent reference; city family. B., Box 350 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By a neat, educated girl, speaking only German, as nurse to children; willing to go to some other country. Fehrmann, 314 East 62d St.

NURSE, &c.—By experienced Protestant girl to wait on invalid lady, or do chamberwork and assist with waiting; reference. Care of Wilson, 226 East 27th St.

NURSE.—Experienced in taking care of a baby, and thoroughly understands children; best city reference. 630 10th Av.

NURSE.—By Protestant nurse and chambermaid; willing and obliging; city or country; good reference. M. R., Box 348 Times, Up Town.

NURSE or MAID.—By a refined North German; speaks English and French; wages, $20 to $25; good references. F. F., Box 325 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By a middle-aged woman as infant's nurse; can take entire charge from birth; best city reference. M. H., Box 353 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By a competent woman to take full charge of infant in private family; good reference. 157 West 53d St.

NURSE.—By an educated Protestant woman as nurse to child or elderly lady; sew and teach; best reference. 374 Park Av.

NURSE.—By young girl as nurse and seamstress to one or two grown children. Call, to-day, at present employer's, 12 West 12th St.

NURSE.—As baby's nurse or take charge of one child; is a good seamstress; five years' city reference. B. M., 254 8th Av.

NURSE.—By a reliable woman to take care of invalid lady; physician's first-class reference. E. F., 248 West 125th St.

NURSE.—By a young girl as nurse to infant or grown children; $20. 4 East 70th St.

NURSE.—By a young girl, Protestant, as nurse; city reference. 212 East 44th St.

NURSE.—By young French girl as nurse; can teach French. 123 West 29th St.

NURSE.—By girl for growing children; good seamstress. 301 West 18th St.

Parlormaids.

PARLORMAID or CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as parlormaid or chambermaid. Can be seen at present employer's, 4 West 48th St.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS and CHAMBERMAID.—By an experienced girl as seamstress and chambermaid; willing to wait on lady; first-class reference. 82 West 9th St.; call, Tuesday, between 9 and 12.

SEAMSTRESS.—Understands dressmaking; willing to assist with light duties or go as maid to grown child; city reference. S., 152 6th Av.

SEAMSTRESS.—By month; good dressmaker; willing to assist with other work. 1,594 3d Av.; ring Carpenter's bell.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—First-class; by young woman much above the sex, in private family, who can endure or excuse something uncommon; good reference; wages, $20 to $25. L. B., Box 321 Times, Up

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

Speculation in the Grain Markets Moderate at Lower Prices.

NFLUENCED MAINLY BY THE WEST

Wheat at the Close Was Steady—Corn Was Heavy—Provisions Firm —Cotton Barely Steady —Coffee Easier.

The grain markets were unsettled and irregular, as influenced by the Western news, which included enormous receipts and lower prices, while the Southwest bought heavily. The feeling at the close was barely steady at lower prices. Provisions were exceptionally firm and showed increased activity. Cotton was less active and lower with outside markets. Coffee was offered freely and had little demand.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2, in elevator	65¼@	
Oats, No. 2 mixed, in elevator	22½@	22¾
Corn, No. 2 mixed	36½@	36⅝
Flour, straights, Spring	$3.20	@$3.50
Flour, straights, Winter	3.25	@ 3.35
Cotton, middling uplands	9⅛@	
Wool, Ohio and Pennsylvania X	17	@ 20
Pork, mess	9.75	@10.00
Lard, Western steam	6.22½@	6.25
Beef, family	9.00	@12.00
Butter, creamery, fancy	22½@	23
Sugar, granulated	4⅝@	5 1-16
Coffee, Rio, No. 7	16¾@	16¾
Cheese, State, full cream, new	8¾@	9¼
Iron, No. 1 foundry	12.00	@12.75
Iron, Scotch, Coltness	20.00	@ 22.50
Copper, lake	12.15	@12.25
Lead	3.33	@ 3.37½

WHEAT—Contracts opened weak and declined 1@1⅜c, with liberal selling on account of the heavy receipts of Spring in the Northwest, with cables steady. The visible supply was expected to show a large increase, but was only fair and caused renewed buying, which reacted prices only to again break through the offerings, while the later dealings were at steadier prices, with heavy buying for Southwestern account. The close was steady at ⅝@¾c decline. Spot was dull and easy. Sales, 16,000 bushels No. 1 Northern at ½c over December, free on board, afloat....Nominal quotations at the close: No. 2 red, free on board, December price to 1c over December price; No. 1 Northern, 1¼@1½c over December price, free on board, afloat; No. 2 red, afloat, 65¼c; No. 1 Northern, afloat, 65¼c; No. 1 Northern, 65½c....Clearances hence, 87,747 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 122,765 bushels....receipts, 133,975 bushels; at interior ports, 215,566 bushels; in the interior, 1,722,000 bushels. Stock of wheat in warehouses increased for the week 231,646 bushels, or to 4,406,384 bushels (1,218,217 bushels contract red and 585,215 bushels No. 1 Northern Spring), and 1,200 bushels afloat....The visible supply shows an increase of 1,064,000 bushels, or to 41,832,000 bushels, against 73,624,000 bushels same time last year.

CORN—Contracts were depressed and dull, with the weakness caused by the big decline in wheat and following the West, with receipts liberal and a light decrease in the visible. The close was heavy at ⅛@¾c decline....Spot was easier and more active. Sales, 195,000 bushels, including 3,000 bushels No. 2 at 36¾c, afloat; 30,000 bushels No. 2 white at 36¾c, store; 8,000 bushels do at 37c over October, free on board, afloat; 10,500 bushels No. 2 and 10,500 bushels No. 2 white at 38½c, free on board, afloat....Receipts, 86,775 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 119,759 bushels; in the interior, 420,553 bushels....Clearances, from Atlantic ports, 204,153 bushels....Stock of corn in warehouses decreased for the week 22,017 bushels, or to 258,993 bushels, (81,723 bushels No. 2 corn, and no steamer mixed.)....The visible supply shows a decrease of 37,000 bushels, to 3,341,000 bushels, against 3,905,000 bushels same time last year.

OATS—Contracts were influenced by the decline in other cereals, and closed weak at ¼@⅜c decline, with a moderate trade....Spot were easier and more moderate demand....Sales, 102,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, elevator, at 24@24½c; No. 3 white at 22¾@23c for 3,000 bushels; No. 2 white, clipped, 26c; No. 3, 24c; No. 2 mixed, 22½@22¾c for 20,000 bushels; No. 3, 22c; rejected white, 22c; No. 2 Chicago, 23¼@23¾c for 30,000 bushels; track mixed, 23@24½c; track white, 24@30c for 49,000 bushels....Receipts, 92,400 bushels; exports, none....Stock of oats in warehouses increased 25,000 bushels, to 787,228 bushels. (35,545 bushels No. 2 white and 253,552 bushels No. 2.)....The visible supply shows an increase of 711,000 bushels, or to 3,436,000 bushels, against 8,650,000 bushels same time last year.

OPTION SALES.

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
October		@	63⅜
December	5,080,000	65 @65 9-16	65¼
May	800,000	68¾@69⅜	69⅛
Total	5,880,000		

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
October	210,000	36 @36⅜	36
November	30,000	35¾@36	35⅞
December	150,000	35 @35¼	35
May	40,000	34⅞@35	35
Total	435,000		

OATS.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
October	75,000	22¾@22⅝	22½
November	5,000	22⅞@	22⅞
December	40,000	23⅛@	23⅛
May	50,000	25⅛@25¼	25⅛
No white—			
October		@	24½
November		@	24½
Total	170,000		

WORLD'S SHIPMENTS.

The following cablegram, from Broomhall's Corn Trade News, was received by William H. Trafton:

Week's breadstuffs shipments to Europe as posted by Liverpool Corn Trade Association:

	Bushels.
America	2,408,000
Euxine	4,592,000
India	232,000
Others	648,000
Total	7,880,000

DESTINATION.

United Kingdom	3,520,000
France	816,000
Belgium	1,280,000
Holland	808,000
Germany	392,000
Italy	872,000
Others	192,000
Total	7,880,000

FLOUR—A generally slow trade, with prices irregular and some inclination to force business....Sales, 12,000 bbls, including of City Mills, 3,000 bbls patents; 3,000 bbls clear, 725 bbls extra, and 1,000 bbls fine, at quotations; 1,500 bbls Spring patents, $3.75; 750 bbls bakers' extra, $3.10; 500 sacks do, $2.50; 750 sacks No. 1 Spring, $2.75; 150 bbls Spring straights, $3.40; 150 bbls Winter supers, $2.25 in sacks; 150 bbls fine, $2.25; 300 bbls Winter straights, $3.40, and 250 bbls Kansas do straights, $3 for sacks....Arrivals, 11,217 bbls and 11,515 sacks; exports, 2,363 bbls and 18,044 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 69,514 bbls and sacks.

WINTER.

	Barrels.
Fine	$2.25@
Supers	2.50@$2.60
No. 2	2.65@ 2.75
No. 1	3.00@ 3.20
Clears	3.00@ 3.25
Straights	3.25@ 3.35
White wheat straights	3.25@ 3.50
Patents	3.50@ 3.60
Special brands	3.60@ 3.75
City patents	4.20@ 4.45
City clears	4.00@ 4.10
City extras	3.10@ 3.20
City supers	2.90@ 3.00
City fine	2.80@ 2.85

SPRING.

	Sacks.	Barrels.
Fine	$2.00@	$2.00@$2.10
Supers	2.10@$2.15	2.25@ 2.30
No. 2	2.25@ 2.30	@ 2.50
No. 1	2.60@ 2.75	3.00@ 3.10
Clears	2.75@ 2.85	2.90@ 3.25
Straights	3.15@ 3.30	3.40@ 3.50
Patents	3.35@ 3.65	3.50@ 3.80
Special brands	3.50@ 4.20	3.95@ 4.25

RYE FLOUR—Steady and in fair demand; sales, 350 bbls. We quote: Western and State superfine, $2.60@$2.90; fancy, $3.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Easy and quiet at $1.60@$1.70 per 100 lb.

BARLEY—Dull and nominal. Quoted: No. 2 Milwaukee at 46@50c; Western at 45@50c.

MALT—Dull and nominal. We quote: Western at 56@63c; two-rowed State at 70c; six-rowed do at 75@80c.

OATMEAL—Demand moderate at steady prices. Quoted: Rolled oats, $2.90@$3.30; cut, $3.30@$3.70; ground, $3, including wholesale and jobbing prices for fresh goods; No. 3 pearled barley, $2.

RYE—Entirely nominal; no boatloads here; State and Jersey quoted at about 48c; Western, 50c for No. 2.

CORN PRODUCTS—Steady and in light demand. We quote: Brandywine, $2.80; Saginaw, $2.60; Esmeralda, $2.60; granulated yellow meal, $2.40@$2.60; white do, $2.50@$2.65; brewers' meal, 90@95c; grits, 90@95c; chops, 70@75c; coarse meal, 75c; fine do, 90c.

FEED—Moderately active and steady. Quoted: 40, 60, and 80 lb, 67½@72½c; middlings, 77½@85c; sharps, 95c@$1; rye feed, 77½@80c; ollmeal, $20 per ton, in sacks, spot or to arrive; cottonseed meal, $18@$18.50, spot or to arrive; job lots, $1 extra; screenings, 50@75c for No. 2 seed and 75c for No. 1.

SEEDS—All grass seeds were entirely nominal in price as concerns full lots, with absence of export interest.

OILS.

COTTONSEED—The position concerning the new crop of seed is in no way changed. The mills get a few lots, work them up, and close pending the making of further accumulations. Even the mills in Texas are not fully employed. Some of the trade entertain the opinion that the next ten days will show a new order of affairs—that the mills at near coast points will in that time rather generally have a seed supply for moderate out-turns of the oil. At the same time there is apparently a good deal of doubt over extensive crushing right away, and liberal supplies of the oil are hardly expected before the first of next month. The large farmers South are not only holding on for own productions of seed, but are in the market for additional supplies wherever they can be had, and at slightly above the prices offered by the mills. This demand for fertilizing is proving a serious competition for the mills, while over here the mills are holding new crude in bulk strong, and placed one lot of equal to 500 barrels at 19c, but not for this market. There has been business here in prime new yellow for deliveries from the first week in November into December to the extent of 1,000 bbls, at 28c. For prime old yellow 27½c was bid, and for distinctly prime 28c was asked, with good off-grade yellow at 27. PALM OIL was at very regular prices; Lagos at 5¼@5¾c; prime red at 4⅜@4⅝c. LINSEED had a fair jobbing demand; American at 44c, boiled at 47c, and Calcutta at 48c. NEATSFOOT OIL was in fair jobbing demand, with pure unracked yellow at 56c, and racked yellow up to water white at 57@80c. No. 1 at 50c; No. 2 at 48c; common at 45c. LARD OIL was firmly held; 51@52c quoted for city.

Petroleum.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 7.—The oil market closed at $1.24, the only quotation to-day; the Standard's price, $1.25.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—There were stronger prices, more especially on new crop months, with the advance of 5 on pork, 2½ points on lard, and 2¼@5 points on bacon. There was not much activity to speculative business, but the distributing trade was keeping along in good volume in pork and meats generally, while there was some increase of home orders for lard. The larger supplies of hogs were accounted for in the desire of farmers to market them promptly through some fear of cholera, while later deliveries of the products were, in consequence, held most firmly. Exports from Atlantic ports for last week were 2,629 bbls pork, 7,982,986 lb lard, and 7,625,200 lb bacon; same time last year, 4,970 bbls pork, 4,925,785 lb lard, and 9,215,920 lb bacon. Chicago shipments last week were 9,883 bbls pork, 12,586,881 lb lard, and 16,457,428 lb meats; same time last year, 2,685 bbls pork, 5,246,096 lb lard, and 10,319,088 lb meats.

LARD—The West was up about 2½ points, although quiet, with October there at $5.80 bid, closing at $5.82½@$5.85; January at $5.80@$5.85, closing at $5.82½@$5.85; May at $5.97½ bid, to $6, closing at $6 asked. Here there was little business, without important sales of cash, which was quoted at $6.22½@$6.25. City steam was steady at $6, with 80 tcs sold. Options—October closed at $6.22 nominal. Refined was dull and nominal; Continent quoted at $6.55, and South American at $6.90. Compound lard was firm at 4⅝@5c, as to quality.

POPK—There was a steady movement here for export, at firm prices, with sales of 300 bbls mess. The West made an advance of about 5c, and closed steady, although dull. October closed at $8.40 asked; January was at $9.50@$9.60, closing at $9.57½ bid, May at $9.75@$9.85, closing at $9.82½....Quotations here: For mess, in job lots, $9.75@$10; family mess, $11.75@$12.50; short clear, $11@$13.50.

BACON—Was without more than light speculative animation at the West, although a fair jobbing movement was under way chiefly in special cuts for export. Short ribs, for October closed at 5.17½@5.25c, closing at 5.25c; November closed at 4.90c nominal; January at 4.85@4.90c, closing at 4.87½c bid. CUT MEATS—The market was quiet, but yet firmly held. Sales of 8,000 lb clear bellies at 7c; city-pickled shoulders, 6@6¼c; pickled bellies, 12-lb average, 6¾@7c; 10-lb average, 7¼c; pickled hams at 9@9½c; clear bellies, boxed, 7@7½c. At Chicago: Fresh hams nominal for 12 lb and 7⅝@7¼c for 14 to 16 lb; pickled hams at 8¾c for 10 lb.

BEEF—There was a well-sustained line of prices, with fair demands. Quotations: Packet, $8.50@$9 do, in tierces, $12@$13; family, $9@$12; extra mess, in barrels, $7.50@$8; city extra India mess, in tierces, $17 for best grades and $13.50@$14 for good second grades.

BEEF HAMS—Were easy and dull. Quoted at $14@$14.50 at the West, and $15@$15.50 here.

HOGS—Were offered much lower on freer supplies. Receipts at the West, 51,072 head; same time last year, 33,179 head. Chicago—Receipts, 36,000 head; slow; 5c lower; $3.55@$4.30; left over, 2,000 head. Cincinnati—Receipts, 5,104 head; active; $3.40@$4.25. St. Louis—Receipts, 3,598 head; lower; $3.70@$4.20. Omaha—Receipts, 1,200 head; opened steady; $3.75@$3.95. Pittsburg—Steady; $4.30@$4.55. Milwaukee—Receipts, 1,740 head; $3.50@$4.15. Kansas City—Receipts, 3,000 head; steady; $3.70@$4. Cleveland—Light, average and Yorkers, $4.20@$4.35. Indianapolis—Receipts, 1,000 head; steady; $4.20@$4.35. Quotations here were 5½@5⅝c for heavy, 5¾c for 180 lb, 6c for 160 lb, 6c for 140 lb, 6¼c for 120 lb, and 6⅝c for pigs.

TALLOW—The market was steady at 4¾c for city, with moderate home trade wants, and sales of 100 hhds at 4¾c. For country mad, there was a steady, light inquiry, and sales of 40,000 lb prime, in tcs, at 4⅜c.

STEARINE—For oleostearine the market was slow and wholly nominal, without Western or local buying interest; it was thought that 6c would buy, but there was no bidding of that price. For lard stearine the market was dull, with 7c bid for Western.

COTTON.

Contracts opened at a decline of 6 points, through free selling and following the weakness abroad and at New-Orleans, with an appearance of a hold off on the part of spinners on account of the high prices while the heavy receipts accumulate at all points. The market became unsettled, with only a moderate business and the close barely steady at 3@6 points decline....Spot was dull and unchanged. Sales, 195 bales to spinners.

Middling Gulf	9¾
Middling uplands	9¼

Quotations are for cotton in sight, running in quality not more than half grade above or below middling.

Rates on and off middling, as established by the Revision Committee, at which grades other than middling may be delivered on contracts:

Strict good middling	⅛c on
Good middling	5-16c on
Strict low middling	8-16c on
Low middling	7-16c on
Strict good ordinary	13-16c on
Good ordinary	1¼c on
Good middling tinged	Even
Strict middling stained	7-32c off
Middling stained	7-16c off
Strict low middling stained	29-32c off
Low middling stained	1⅜c off

The sales for future delivery, the highest and lowest prices, and the closing prices of the day are as follows:

Months.	To-day's Closing Prices.	—Extremes— Highest.	Lowest.	Sales.
October	8.80@8.83	8.84	8.84	300
November	8.81@8.83	8.85	8.81	1,900
December	8.89@8.90	8.95	8.89	1,600
January	8.97@8.98	9.02	8.96	79,600
February	9.02@9.03	9.07	9.02	8,100
March	9.07@9.08	9.12	9.06	51,900
April	9.12@9.13	9.14	9.12	4,600
May	9.17@9.19	9.22	9.16	11,400
June	9.22@9.24	9.25	9.25	300
Total				164,700

RECEIPTS AT PORTS WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, OCT. 11.

	S.	S. & M.	T.	W.	T.	F.
Galveston	8827	18770	....	....	....	....
New-Orleans	10067	19570	....	....	....	....
Mobile	1902	3865	....	....	....	....
Savannah	6448	7087	....	....	....	....
Charleston	2867	4437	....	....	....	....
Wilmington	1998	2729	....	....	....	....
Norfolk	1915	3391	....	....	....	....
Boston	46	111	....	....	....	....
Philadelphia	212	129	....	....	....	....
West Point	919	1973	....	....	....	....
Total	35261	62172	....	....	....	....
This day last week	28856	53578	34873	29462	24816	40310
This day last year	37905	69834	62252	45299	38919	47917

COFFEE.

Contracts were dull and without special features, outside of a desire to realize, while cables were generally firmer. Havre was irregular and about ⅛f up, and Hamburg dull and unchanged to ⅛ pfennig up. Spot Rio easier and dull; No. 7 quoted at 16@16¼c. Sales, 500 bags Central American on private terms. Opening Call—11 A. M.—December, 500 bags at 15c; total, 50 bags. Between Call and Close—December, 500 bags at 15c; 250 bags at 14.95c; March, 500 bags, at 14.60c; May, 500 bags at 14.25c, 500 bags at 14.20c; total, 2,250 bags; total for day, 2,750 bags.

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	To-Day.	Same Time Last Year.
January	14.75@14.85	10.70@10.75
February	14.65@14.75	10.65@10.75
March	14.50@14.60	10.65@10.70
April	14.30@14.40	10.60@10.70
May	14.10@14.20	10.55@10.60
October	15.25@15.30	12.25@12.30
November	15.10@15.15	11.55@11.60
December	14.90@15.00	11.10@11.15

BRAZIL COFFEE IN STOCK AND AFLOAT.

Total stock in New-York Saturday	266,169
Arrivals—Steamer Merida, Rio	7,248
Steamer Merida, Santos	3,707— 10,955
Total	277,124
Warehouse deliveries Saturday	10,680
Total stock in New-York to-day	266,444
Total stock in Baltimore	47,089
Deliveries Saturday	129—46,960
Total stock in New-Orleans	24,164
Arrivals—Steamer Horrox	26,412
Total	50,576
Deliveries Saturday	966—49,610
	96,570
Total stock in United States	363,014
Afloat from Rio per steam to Oct. 5	126,000
Afloat from Rio per sail to Oct. 5	4,000
Afloat from Santos per steam and sail to Oct. 5	80,000
Afloat from Victoria to Oct. 2	16,000
	225,000
Total	588,014
Same time 1894	464,828

BRAZIL COFFEE.

Invoice value of No. 7 flat bean.....16 @16⅛

Differences between the grades as fixed by Exchange coffee standards:

No. 1	2.95 above No. 7	No. 6	1.00 above No. 7
No. 2	2.60 above No. 7	No. 8	1.00 below No. 7
No. 3	2.20 above No. 7	No. 9	1.60 below No. 7
No. 4	1.80 above No. 7	No. 10	1.60 below No. 7
No. 5	1.30 above No. 7		

Differences actually existing on the current Street deals:

No. 1	Nom. above No. 7	No. 6	1.00 above No. 7
No. 2	Nom. above No. 7	No. 8	1.00 below No. 7
No. 3	8.75 above No. 7	No. 9	1.75 below No. 7
No. 4	2.25 above No. 7	No. 10	2.37½ below No. 7
No. 5	1.50 above No. 7		

MILD COFFEE.

Invoice Rates.

Java, fancies	28 @31	Mocha	28 @25½
Java, Malang	21 @22	La Guayra—	
Padang, int'r	27½@27¾	Cora	16½@17½
Macassar—		Caracas	17¾@18¼
Timor	23 @24	Dv. washed	19 @21
Pajo	21¼@22½	Porto Cabello	17 @18
Maracaibo—		Do, washed	19 @20½
Trujillo	17 @18	Ocana	18¾@19½
Bogota	17½@18	Bucara'ga	18¾@20½
Tovar	17¾@18	Do, washed	20 @20¼
Merida	18 @20	Bogota	20 @22
Cucuta, ord'y	18 @18¾	Mexican—	
Do, f'r to g'd	19 @19⅜	Cordova, g'n	18 @18½
Do, fi'e to c'e	19¼@20	Do, white	18¾@19
Central America—		Oaxaca	19 @21
Costa Rica	16¾@20	Guatemala and	
San Salvador	17¾@18¾	Coban	19 @21¼
Do, washed	19 @	Jamaica	16¾@20

GROCERIES.

MOLASSES—Demand fair, with fancy grades scarce and prices firm.

N. Orleans, centrif'gal—		N. Orleans, open kettle—	
Ordinary	12@13	Fair	23@25
Common	14@17	Good	26@30
Fair	17@18	Prime	29@30
Prime	19@21	Choice	31@32
Choice	22@25	Barbados, job'g	24@26
Puerto Rico	26@31		

RICE—Supplies only moderate, with a fair inquiry at firm prices.

Domestic—		Japan	3⅜@3¾
Ordinary	3 @3½	Java, in bond	2 @2¼
Good	4¼@4½	Java	3¼@3½
Prime	4⅝@4⅞	Rice flour	2 @2¼
Choice	5 @5¼	Rice, pol., 100 lb	$1.00@$1.10
Fancy	5¼@5⅜	Rice bran, 100 lb	60@ 65
Fair	3¾@4		
Head	5¾@6		

SUGAR—The raw market was firmer, with a light inquiry. Sales, 6,500 bags centrifugals, 96° test, at 3⅝c, and 700 bags molasses sugar, 89° test, at 3c....Refined fairly active and higher.

RAW SUGARS.

Muscovado, 89° test	3½ @..
Molasses sugar, 89° test	2⅝ @..
Centrifugals, 96° test	3 9-16@3⅝

Quotations are for wholesale lots. The outside figures are quotations posted by the refining companies, and the inside prices show actual cost, after deducting rebates at present allowed. New-York and Philadelphia refiners also allow 1 per cent. trade discount on lots of 100 bbls or more, and on less quantities one-half of 1 per cent. They will not sell less than 25 bbls. Any sugar packed in bags there is an additional charge on granulated, (Nos. 13 and 14,) but ⅛c per lb on all other grades.

REFINED SUGARS.

Dominoes	5¼ @5 7-16
Cutloaf	5¼ @5 7-16
Crushed	5¼ @5 7-16
Powdered	4⅝ @5 1-16
Coarse powdered	4⅞ @5 1-16
Granulated	4⅝ @4 13-16
Fine granulated	4⅝ @4 13-16
Coarse granulated	4¾ @4 15-16
Extra fine granulated	4¾ @5 1-16
Confectioners' granulated	4⅞ @5 1-16
Cubes	4¾ @5 1-16
XXXX Powdered	5 @5 1-16
Mold A	5⅛ @5 1-16
Diamond A	4⅝ @4 13-16
Confectioners' A	4¼ @4 11-15
(1) Columbia A	4⅜ @4 9-16
(2) Windsor A	4⅜ @4 9-16
(3) Ridgewood A	4⅜ @4 9-16
(4) Phoenix A	4.31 @4½
(5) Empire A	4.18 @4⅜
No. 6	4.06 @4.31
No. 7	4 1-16 @4¼
No. 8	4 @4 3-16
No. 9	3 15-16@4⅛
No. 10	3⅞ @4 1-16
No. 11	3 13-16@4
No. 12	3⅞ @3 15-16
No. 13	3¾ @3 11-16
No. 14	3⅝ @3¾

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BEANS AND PEAS—Not much increase in the receipts of new domestic white beans, and the jobbing trade is taking the stock up closely at firm prices. Old white beans getting in very small compass, and will probably go out at about present values. New red kidney still unsettled; the extent of the export demand this week will alone determine the position of the market. Old reds pressed for sale. Other varieties quiet and unchanged. Green peas have eased off a little. We quote: Beans, domestic, marrow, 1895, choice, per bushel, $1.70; do, marrow, 1894, $1.55@$1.60; do, pea, 1895, $1.50; do, medium, 1895, $1.55; do, pea and medium, 1894, $1.50@$1.45; do, red kidney, 1895, $1.55@$1.60; do, red kidney, 1894, $1.25@$1.30; do, turtle soup, 1894, $1.70@$1.75; do, white kidney, 1894, $1.90; do, yellow eye, 1895, $1.85; do, Lima, California, 1894, $2.80@$3; do, foreign, medium, 1895, $1.40; do, foreign, pea, 1894, $2.20@$2.30; do, foreign, medium, 1894, $1.75@$1.85; green peas, bbls, 90c; do, bags, 85c; do, Scotch, 82½@85c.

BUTTER—There is a firm feeling over all desirable stock, which meets with fair attention, including June creamery. Stock shows improved quality, and fine goods show better assortment.

Creamery, State and Pennsylvania, extras	22½@23
Creamery, Western, extras	@23
Creamery, Western, firsts	20 @21½
Creamery, Western, seconds	16 @18
Creamery, Western, thirds	14 @15
Creamery Western, June, extras	20 @21
Creamery, Western, June, sec. to firsts	16 @19
State dairy, half-firkin tubs, extras	20 @22
State dairy, half-firkin tubs, firsts	17 @19
State dairy, half-firkin tubs, seconds	14 @16
State dairy, Welsh tubs, firsts	17 @19
State dairy, Welsh tubs, seconds	14 @16
State dairy, tubs, thirds	12 @13
Western imitation creamery, firsts	14 @16
Western imitation creamery, seconds	11 @12
Western dairy, firsts	12 @13
Western dairy, thirds to seconds	10 @11
Western factory, firkins, June	11½@12½
Western factory, tubs, June, extras	@12½
Western factory, tubs, June, seconds to firsts	11 @12
Western factory, firkins, current make	10½@11½
Western factory, current make, tubs, firsts	11 @..
Western factory, current make, tubs, seconds	10 @10½
Western factory, fourths to thirds	8½@ 9½

CHEESE—There is scarcely enough doing to settle prices, but holders of fine large full cream are asking higher prices on account of first cost. Exporters are doing nothing. Part skims dull.

State, full cream, large, Sept. colored, fancy	8½@8¾
State, full cream, large Aug. colored, fancy	8¼@8⅝
State, full cream, large, Sept., white, fancy	8¼@8½
State, full cream, large, Aug., white, fancy	@8¼
State, full cream, large, good to choice	7½@8
State, full cream, large, common to fair	6 @7¼
State, full cream, small size, colored, fancy	9¼@..
State, full cream, small size, white fancy	@9¼
State, full cream, small, good to choice	8¼@9¼
State, full cream, small, com. to fair	6¾@8
State, part skims, Chenango and neighboring Co's, small, prime to choice	5½@7
State, part skims, large, white, choice	5¾@6
State, part skims, large, colored, choice	5½@5¾
State, part skims, good to prime	4½@5
State, part skims, common to fair	3 @4
State, full skims	2 @2½

EGGS—Moderate arrivals, and a firm tone over all desirable stock.

State country marks, per doz	19½@ 20
Pennsylvania country marks	19 @ 19½
Western, northerly sections, fresh-gathered fancy selected	.. @ 18½
Western, northerly sections, average prime	17½@ 18
Western, central sections, prime	17½@ 18
Western, southerly sections, fair to good	17 @ 17½
Western, refrigerator, prime to fancy	16 @ 16½
Western and Southwestern, fair, per 30-doze case	$4.20 @$4.75
Western and Southwestern, fair, per 30-dozen case	3.60 @ 3.90
Western dirties, candled, 30-dozen case	3.15 @ 3.60
Western checks, candled, per 30-dozen case	2.40 @ 3.00
Western seconds, per 30-dozen case	2.70 @ 3.45
Western culls, ungraded	1.50 @ 2.70

FRUITS—FRESH—Apples are in moderate receipt; fancy table sorts scarce and firm; good grades of green Fall fruit are steady and some call for best grades of later varieties. Inferior good still dull. Fancy table pears of all kinds rule firm. Quinces scarce and good lots wanted. Plums scarce and quickly salable. Peaches dull; supply light, but mostly of undesirable quality. Choice table grapes are fairly steady except Catawba, which rule easier; and there are very few fancy Delaware or Niagara offering. Under grades drag, except such as are packed in trays and larger packages; these sell freely to winemakers. Cranberries in steady, fair demand and firm. We quote: Apples—Fancy table fruit, per bbl, $2@$2.50; do, Fall varieties, green and blush, $1.50@$2; do, 20-ounce, $1.50@$1.75; do, King, $1.50@$2.25; do, Baldwin, $1.25@$1.62; do, Greening, $1@$1.37. Pears—Bartlett, per barrel, $2@$4; do, Boston boxes, $1.75@$2.25; do, Seckel, per barrel, $2@$4; do, Beurre Clairgeau, $2@$3; do, other late table sorts, $2@$2.50; do, cooking, $1@$1.50. Quinces, per barrel, $2@$3. Plums, per 10-lb basket, 75c@$1. Peaches—Jersey, per basket, 30c@$1; do, Maryland and Pennsylvania, per carrier, $1.50@$2; do, per crate, 75c@$1.50; do, per basket, 50c@$1.25. Grapes—State Delaware, per basket, 8@18c; do, Catawba, 10@11c; do, Niagara, usual quality, 9@9½c; do, Concord, 8@9½c; do, up-river, per gift crate, 50@65c; do, per large basket, 14@16c; do, per small basket, 8@9½c. Wine grapes, in bulk, per lb, 1½@2c. Cranberries—Cape Cod, fancy, large varieties, per barrel, $6@$7; do, early black, $4.50@$6.25; do, per crate, $1.50@$2. DRIED —The wants of the jobbing trade are not large as yet, but with fair call for export and moderate arrivals, the market for evaporated apples is firm, especially for the grades from prime upward. Sun-dried apples of prime to choice quality are held about steady, but the abundance of the lower sorts keeps the feeling on these quite easy. Chops wanted and firm. Cores and skins quiet. Peaches have a very limited trade. Raspberries in light supply at the moment, and jobbing sales are at 17¼c. Cherries steady. Blackberries and huckleberries dull. We quote: Apples—Evaporated, fancy, 6½c; do, prime to choice, 5¼@6c; do, common to good, 4@5c; do, sun-dried, 3@3½c; 2@2½c; do coarse cut, 2@3¼c; chops, 1¾c; cores and skins, 1c; peaches, peeled, 5@6½c; raspberries, evaporated, 17@17½c; do, sun-dried, 15½@16c; cherries, 8@9½c; huckleberries, 6¾@7c; blackberries, 3½@3¾c; apricots, 9@12c; prunes, 4@5¾c.

GAME—A good demand for choice lots of all kinds, but prices irregular as to quality. We quote: Woodcock, per pair, 75c@$1.25; partridges, near by 75c@$1.25; do, Western, 50@90c; grouse, $1@$1.12½; quail, per doz., $2@$2.12; golden plover and English snipe, per doz., $1.50@$2; grass plover, $1.25@$1.50; reed birds, 40@60c; wild ducks, per pair—canvas, $2@$2.50; red head, $1.50@$2; Mallard, 50@75c; teal, 30@50c; common, 20@30c; rabbits, 30@40c; venison, saddles, per lb, 20@22c; do, whole steer, 12@14c.

POULTRY—ALIVE—Receipts were 2 carloads. Fowls opened steady at 11c, and a number of fair sales of prime quality were at that, but the supply was excessive, and the price fell to 10½c later. Chickens, steady at 10c. Turkeys, slow. Ducks and geese, ashade easier. We quote: Chickens, per lb 10@10½c; fowls, 10½@11c; old roosters, 6@6½c; turkeys, 9c; old ducks, per pair, 55@90c; geese, $1.12@$1.50. DRESSED—Receipts are not heavy, and there has been an effort to maintain the recent advance; a few early sales of scalded chickens were at 12½c, but later the trade fell off, and there was quite generally accepted. Fowls are freely offered at 12c, and quiet, with some sales a shade lower. Turkeys, steady. Nearby poultry nominally unchanged in absence of important fresh receipts. We quote: Turkeys, old, per lb, 10@12c; do, young, large, 12@14c; do, small to medium, 6@11c; fowls, 11½@12c; old cocks, 7c; chickens, Philadelphia, 13@18c; do, Western, dry-picked, 11@12½c; do, scalded, 12c; Spring ducks, Eastern, 15@16c; do, Long Island, 14@17c; do, Western, 8@11c. Eastern geese, 14@17c; squabs, per dozen, $1.75@$2.50.

VEGETABLES—Small receipts of potatoes, but supply is ample for all wants. Fancy onions firm, supply liberal, and demand moderate.

Cauliflowers, good to fancy, per bbl	$2.00@$3.00
Cauliflowers, poor to fair, per bbl	1.00@ 1.50
Cabbages, per 100	3.00@ 4.00
Cucumbers, per 1,000	75@ 1.50
Corn, Jersey and L. I., per 1,000	5.00@10.00
Celery, State and Western, fancy, per dozen stalks	30@ 40
Celery, State and Western, fair to prime, per dozen stalks	15@ 25
Celery, State and Western, poor, per dozen stalks	8@ 12
Celery, Jersey, prime, per dozen stalks	20@ 30
Celery, Jersey, small, per dozen stalks	7@ 10
Eggplants, Jersey, per bbl	75@ 1.25
Lima beans, potato, per bag	2.00@ 2.50
Lima beans, flat, per bag	1.75@ 2.00
Onions, Orange County, white, per bbl	1.25@ 1.75
Onions, Orange County, red, per b

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

A Futile Bear Raid Followed by a Sharp Recovery.

KAFIR SITUATION LESS DISTURBING

Liberal Buying of Americans by London—Money Rates Hardening—Western Tariffs—Speculation in the Industrials.

MONDAY—P. M.

London was a liberal buyer of Americans to-day, and as a result the local market opened strong. But country orders were to sell at the opening, and this condition was taken advantage of by the bear leaders to raid the market. The improvement was thus checked early in the day, but at the decline little or no long stock came out. In the afternoon the bears bought back the stocks put out in the morning, and the market rallied sharply, so that the losses for the day were immaterial.

The bears were aided in the early trading by reports of rate demoralization in the West, and by the calling of loans by some of the banks. The rate cutting is really no worse than it has been for many months, the only difference being that open quotations are now made, where formerly they were made in secret. The loans were called by banks whose reserve is below the 25 per cent. line. Call loans were slightly firmer in consequence, the rate advancing to 3 per cent., but there was little or no change in rates for time money. The uneasiness over the Kafir situation in London was less pronounced, owing to the recovery in the market there, and assurances that a break is not at all probable at this time.

The bear pressure was directed chiefly against the Grangers, and the extreme declines were ⅞ in Atchison, 2 in Rock Island, 1⅜ in Burlington, ⅞ in St. Paul, and ⅝ in Northwestern. The recovery in the late trading left St. Paul unchanged, Atchison and Northwestern each down ⅛, Burlington down ¾, and Rock Island ⅞. In the general list, Canada Southern, Louisville and Nashville, Ontario and Western, Reading, Southern preferred, and Wheeling and Lake Erie closed with fractional advances. Kansas and Texas preferred lost ½ and Missouri Pacific ⅞.

Covering in Chicago Gas brought the price back from 65⅝, at which it sold in the morning, to 70, and the close was at 69½, a net loss of ½. There was nothing new concerning the reorganization further than a promise from Attorney General Moloney that if the plan, which he has not seen, is in conflict with the law of the State, he will oppose it. Tobacco was second in point of activity in the industrial group, and it was heavy throughout, closing at a net loss of 1¼ points. Sugar moved between 109⅝ and 108, and closed at 108⅜, the same as on Saturday. There was a further advance in the price of the refined product. Distillers moved with the rest of the market, and ended ⅝ lower. Leather preferred was weak on liquidating sales, the condition of the trade being less encouraging. Its net loss was 1¼ points. Tennessee Coal and Iron, after the early decline, recovered to 44¼, and closed at 44, a net gain of ¼.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was firmer. Call loans were at 2@3 per cent. The last loan was made at 2 per cent.

Time money was freely offered, but indications point to higher rates. Rates were 2 per cent. for 30 days, 3 per cent. for 60 to 90 days, 3½ per cent. for four months, and 4 per cent. for five to six months.

Commercial paper was in moderate demand. Quotations were 4 per cent. for 60 to 90 days' indorsements, 4@4½ per cent. for four months' commission-house acceptances, 4½@5 per cent. for choice four months' single names, and 5@6 per cent. for names less well known.

Clearing House exchanges to-day, $90,528,612; balances, $6,835,409; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $82,967.

Money in London, ¼ per cent.; short and three-months' bills, 9-16 per cent.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was easy. Nominal rates were $4.87 for 60 days and $4.88 for demand. Actual sales were at $4.86½ for 60-day bills, $4.87⅛ for demand, $4 87¾ for cable transfers, and $4.85½ for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.18¾ for long and 5.17½ for short; reichsmarks at 95¼ and 95 9-16, and guilders at 40 and 40⅝.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—60c discount. Boston—20c discount. San Francisco—Sight, par; telegraphic, 5c per $100 premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, $1.75 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, par; selling, ⅜ per cent. premium up to $5,000; 1-10 per cent. premium for $5,000 and over.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 67½@67⅝. There were no sales.

The commercial price of bar silver was 67⅝c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 53¾c.

In London bar silver sold at 30⅜d per ounce.

The following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1892:

Exports from Jan. 1, 1895, to date.	$68,498,002
Imports for the same period.....	23,417,464
Net exports.....	$45,080,538
Net exports to date, 1894.....	66,142,532
Net exports to date, 1893.....	13,197,896
Net exports to date, 1892.....	51,752,961

CHANGES IN STOCKS.

ADVANCED.

Bay State Gas	1⅞
Delaware, Lackawanna & Western	1⅝

DECLINED.

American Tobacco	1¼
Chicago Gas	⅞
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	⅛
Erie Telegraph & Telephone	1½
Illinois Steel	1
Lackede Gas pf	1
Lake Erie & Western pf	⅞
Lake Erie & Western pf	⅞
Louisville, New Albany & Chicago	⅝
Minneapolis & St. Louis 2d pf	¾
Minnesota Iron	1
Missouri Pacific	⅞
National Lead	1⅛
New-York, New-Haven & Hartford	1
Pittsburg & Western pf	⅝
Pullman Car	1½
St. Paul & Omaha	¾
United States Leather	¾
United States Leather pf	1¼

RAILWAY AND OTHER BONDS.

Railway bonds were fairly active and generally lower. The principal changes were:

ADVANCED.

Equitable Gas, Chicago, 1st	1½
St. Paul con. 7s	1½
Toledo, St. Louis & K. C. 1st, t. r.	1¾

DECLINED.

Missouri Pacific con	1
Mobile & Ohio gen	1⅛
Oregon Improvement con	1
Oregon Improvement 1st	5
Oregon Short Line & U. N. con., t. r.	1
St. Louis & Iron Mountain 5s	1
W. N. Y. & P. gen	1
Wisconsin Central 1st, t. r.	1

Government bonds were strong. The sales were $5,000 5s, registered, at 116; $1,000 5s, coupon, at 116½; $50,000 4s, 1925, coupon, at 123, and $10,000 4s, 1907, registered, at 112. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1891	97	
4s, r., 1907	111¾	112¼
4s, c., 1907	111¾	112¾
4s, r., 1925	123	123½
4s, c., 1925	123	123½
5s, r., 1904	116	116½
5s, c., 1904	116	116½
Currency 6s, 1895	100	
Currency 6s, 1896	101½	..
Currency 6s, 1897	104½	..
Currency 6s, 1898	108	..
Currency 6s, 1899	110	..
Cherokee 4s, 1896	100¾	..
Cherokee 4s, 1897	100¾	..
Cherokee 4s, 1898	100¾	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100¾	..

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
American Cotton Oil	23	23	22¾	22¾	22½	23	40
American Cotton Oil pf	71½	71½	71½	71½	71½	72	100
American Express	115	115	115	115	113½	115	32
*American Sugar Refining	109¼	109⅝	108	108⅜	108⅜	108⅞	23,802
*American Sugar Refining pf	101¾	101¾	101⅛	101¾	101	101⅝	122
American Tobacco	97¼	97¼	95¾	96⅜	96¾	96⅝	32,660
American Tobacco pf	108¾	108⅝	108¼	108¼	105	109	45
Atch., Top. & S. F., all in. pd.	21⅞	21⅞	21	21⅜	21¼	21⅜	16,025
Baltimore & Ohio	62½	62½	62¼	62¼	62½	63½	200
*Bay State Gas	21½	22	21½	22	21	22	425
Canada Southern	54¾	54½	54¼	54⅜	54¼	54⅝	438
Chesapeake & Ohio	19⅝	19⅝	19⅜	19⅜	19¼	20	1,210
Chicago Gas	71	71	69⅝	69½	69¾	70	33,490
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	50	50	50	50	49½	50½	100
Chicago & Eastern Illinois pf	103¾	102	101¾	103	100	102	20
Chicago & Northwestern	105	105	104¼	104⅝	104⅜	104⅞	2,150
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	86⅜	86⅜	85	85½	85¾	85½	25,000
C., C., C. & St. Louis	45	45	44¼	44¼	44½	45	900
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	76½	76½	75⅝	76⅜	76	76⅛	28,210
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul pf	127	127	127	127	127	127½	100
Chicago, R. I. & Pacific	78	78	76	76⅝	76½	76⅝	14,058
Colorado Fuel & Iron	39½	39½	39½	39½	39	39½	100
Consolidated Gas Company	144⅞	144⅞	144⅞	144⅞	144	145	110
Delaware & Hudson	132	132	131¼	132	131¼	132	1,134
Delaware, Lack. & Western	169	169⅜	169	169⅜	169½	169¾	300
Denver & Rio Grande pf	53	53	52⅞	52⅞	53	54	600
Des Moines & Fort Dodge	8	8	8	8	8	9	100
Distilling & C. F., all in. pd.	24	24⅜	22⅜	23⅛	23	23¼	11,845
Edison Electric Ill. of N. Y.	99	99	98¾	98¾	98½	99	30
Erie Telegraph & Telephone	62	62	61½	61¾	61	63	300
General Electric	38⅜	38⅝	37⅞	38⅛	38¼	38½	4,080
Illinois Central	102	102	102	102	100¾	101¾	480
Illinois Steel Company	81	81	80	80	80	80½	800
Iowa Central	10½	10½	10¼	10¼	10	10¾	50
Laclede Gas	28⅝	28⅝	28½	28⅝	28¼	29	100
Laclede Gas pf	85	85	85	85	83	87	300
Lake Erie & Western	23¾	23¾	23⅜	23⅜	24	24⅜	10
Lake Erie & Western pf	78	78	78	78	78	78¼	300
*L. I. Traction, all in. pd.	19½	19½	19½	19½	19½	20	200
Louisville & Nashville	63	63	62¾	62¾	62¾	63	3,725
Louis., N. A. & Chicago	9½	9½	9½	9½	10	10½	421
Louis., N. A. & Chicago pf	28½	28½	27½	27½	27¾	27⅞	607
Manhattan Consolidated	111⅞	111⅞	111	111⅛	111	111⅝	760
Minn. & St. Louis	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	25⅜	25⅝	123
Minn. & St. Louis 2d pf	60¾	60¾	60¾	60¾	60½	61	100
Minnesota Iron	70¾	70¾	70	70	69	70	335
Missouri Pacific	37½	37⅝	35⅝	36⅜	36	36½	8,210
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	17⅛	17⅛	17½	17⅛	17⅛	17⅜	630
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf	37¼	37¼	36¾	36¾	36⅜	36¾	2,700
Mobile & Ohio	22½	22½	22½	22½	23½	24	25
*National Lead Company	34½	34½	34¼	34¼	34⅛	35	370
*National Lead Company pf	92	92	91⅞	91⅞	92¼	92¾	295
National Starch 1st pf	51¼	51½	51½	51¼	51	60	100
New-Jersey Central	113⅜	113⅜	111½	113½	113	113⅝	941
New-York Central	102½	102½	102½	102½	101¼	102	10
New-York & New-Haven	187	187	187	187	185	187	156
N. Y., L. E. & W., 1st in. pd.	12	12¼	12	12¼	12	12¾	200
New-York, Sus. & Western	12¾	12¾	12⅝	12¾	12⅜	13	450
New-York, Sus. & West. pf	36	36¼	35½	36¼	36	36½	512
Norfolk & Western	3½	3½	3½	3½	3⅜	3⅞	35
North American	5¼	5½	5¼	5½	5½	5¾	300
Northern Pacific	4⅞	5	4⅞	5	4⅝	5	270
Northern Pacific pf	18½	18½	18½	18½	18¾	18¾	100
Ontario & Western	18½	19	18⅜	18⅞	18⅝	19	7,902
Pacific Mail	31	31	30⅝	30⅝	30⅜	31	715
Philadelphia & Reading	21⅛	21⅝	20¼	21½	21½	21⅝	29,155
Pittsburg & Western pf	30	30	30	30	..	31	100
Pitts., C., C. & St. Louis	19¼	19¼	19¼	19¼	19	19⅜	375
Pullman Palace Car Co	172	172	172	172½	173	173	203
Quicksilver pf	15	15	15	15	17	20	49
St. Louis Southwestern	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	8	625
St. Louis Southwestern pf	16¾	16¾	16½	16¾	16¾	17	800
St. Paul & Duluth	32	32	32	32	31	33	100
St. Paul & Omaha	43⅝	43⅝	43	43	43⅝	43½	700
Southern Pacific	24	24¼	24	24¼	24	24½	340
Southern Railway	13	13	12¾	12⅞	12⅞	13	1,535
Southern Railway pf	38⅞	39	38¼	38⅝	38⅞	39¼	2,474
Tennessee Coal & Iron	44	44½	43	44	44⅛	44¼	9,580
Tennessee Coal & Iron pf	100	100	100	100	101	105	200
Texas Pacific	11⅜	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜	11¼	11½	600
Toledo, A. A. & North Mich	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1½	1⅝	100
*Toledo, St. Louis & K. C.	9	9	9	9	8	..	400
Union Pacific	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼	14½	210
U. S. Cordage, all in. pd.	8½	8½	8⅜	8⅜	8½	8⅝	920
U. S. Cordage pf., all in. pd.	16½	16½	16	16	16⅜	16⅝	300
United States Express	47½	47½	47½	47½	45	50	25
United States Rubber	40½	40½	40½	40½	40¼	41	350
United States Rubber pf	94	94	94	94	93½	94½	110
*United States Leather	15½	15½	15¼	15¼	15¼	15½	1,180
*United States Leather pf	84¾	84¾	83¾	83½	83	83¾	4,535
Wabash	9	9	9	9	8	8½	230
Wabash pf	23½	23½	22½	22½	22½	22⅝	2,500
Western Union Telegraph	92¼	92⅜	92¼	92¼	92¼	92⅝	851
Wheeling & Lake Erie	15⅞	15⅞	15	15¾	15⅝	15⅝	4,900
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf	49⅜	49⅜	49⅜	49⅜	48	49	100

Total sales..... 293,857

*Unlisted.

Bonds.

Am Cotton Oil Co 8s 8,000....113
Ann Arbor 1st 4s When Issued 1,000....74
Atch, Top & S Fe Trust Co Certfs 15,000....81⅝ 12,000....81½ 15,000....81⅛ 25,000....81 20,000....81¼ 15,000....81¾ 5,000....81⅝ 30,000....81½
Atch, Top & S Fe Gen 4s, When Issued 10,000....82¾ 10,000....82⅝ 7,000....82¾ 15,000....82⅝ 10,000....82⅝ 3,000....82½
Adjustment 4s When Issued 1,000....56 9,000....56½ 10,000....56 1,000....55¼ 4,000....55⅝ 1,000....55⅜ 6,000....55⅜
Atch, Top & S Fe 2d 3-4s, Class A, Trust Co Certfs 1st instlmt paid 10,000....33¾ 20,000....33½ 2,000....33½ 5,000....33⅜ 60,000....33½ 10,000....33¼ 65,000....33 34,000....32¾ 5,000....33 15,000....33⅜ 5,000....33 Bkyln W & W Co 5s 165,000....102¾ 25,000....103 Ches & Ohio Con 5s 7,000....112 Ches & Ohio Gen 4½s 5,000....80½ 12,000....81½ 4,000....80½ 1,000....80 3,000....80¾ Ches & O. R & A Div 1st Cons 4s 11,000....97 Chic. Bur & Quincy Nebraska Ext 4s 10,000....93½ Chicago & Erie 1st 20,000....112½ 10,000@20f....112¾ Chic G Y & C Co 1st 5,000....94 Chic & Nor Pac 1st Trust Co Certfs 3,000....48½ 4,000....47¾ Chic & Northwestern S F Deb 5s, 1933 5,000@20f....112¾ Consumers' Gas Co of Chicago 1st 5s 5,000....89¾ Colorado Midland 4s Trust Receipts 7,000....28½ 1,000....28¼ Col & Ninth Av 1st 14,000....111 Denv & Rio G'de 4s 6,000....92¾ Dul, So S & Atl 5s 5,000....100½ Edison Elec Ill Co of N Y 1st 5s 4,000....108 Equitable Gas & Fuel of Chicago 1st 5,000....97½ H & Tex Cen G M 4s 11,000....72¼ Ill Central, Western Line 1st 4s 2,000....103¼ Illinois Cent 4s, 1951 1,000....113 Kan Pac 1st Cons Trust Co Certfs 10,000....89¾ L S & M So 2d Reg 2,000....123¼ Lehigh & W-B Con Assented 1,000....108 Louisville & Nashv 5s 3,000....104½ Louisv & Nashville Gen'l Mtge 6s 1,000....119½ Lo, N A & Chic Cons 3,000....103 3,000....104 Lo, N A & Chic G M 5,000....78½ Metropolitan Elev 1st 1,000....120½ Mexican Int 1st 4s 9,000....73¾ 6,000....73½ Mich Central Cons 7s 15,000....121¼ Mil & St Paul Cons 1,000....129 Mil & St Paul 1st Chic & Pac Wn 5s 4,000....115 Mo, K & Tex 1st 4s 4,000....88¾ 11,000....88½ Mo, Kans & Tex 2d 1,000....66½ Mo Pac 1st Cons 5,000....103 Mob & Ohio G M 4s 5,000....66 10,000....65½ Nash, C & St L 1st 7,000....122 N Y Central Deb 5s 1,000....108 N Y, Chic & St L 4s 1,000....104¾ N Y, Lake E & W'n New 2d Consol 10,000....80¾ D M & Co Certfs Stamped 8,000....80¾ 14,000....80 N Y, Ontario & W'n Refunding 4s 5,000....93¼ N Y, S & W Term 1st 2,000....108 Nor & W Gen Mtge 1,000....28¼ North Pac 1st Reg 5,000....117⅞ North Pac 3d Coup 3,000....73 4,000....72½ North Pac Cons 5s 33,000....39 5,000....38½ Nor'n Ry of Cal 5s 5,000....92 7,000....92¼ Ohio Southern 1st 1,000....90 Oregon Impvmt 1st 5,000....95 Oreg Imp Co Con 5s 20,000....73 4,000....36½ 2,000....36 Oregon R & Nav 1st 8,000....111½ Oregon R & Nav 5s Trust Co Certfs 10,000....100 Oreg Short Line 5s Trust Co Certfs 11,000....107¼ 7,000....107 2,000....107 Oreg S L & U N Con Trust Co Certfs 10,000....61¼ 16,000....61 9,000....60¾ Pecple's G & C, Chic 1st Cons 6s 2,000....104 2d Gtd 6s 2,000....105¼ Peo, Dec & Evy 2d Trust Receipts 10,000....37 Phila & Rdg Gen 4s Trust Co Certfs 10,000....78¾ 8,000....78¾ 5,000....79 2,000....79½ Phila & Reading 2d Pref Inc 35,000....24½ 3d Pref Inc 20,000....18¼ Pitts, C, C & S L 4½s Series A 3,000....111 2,000....110¾ Pittsburg & W'n 1st 3,000....85¾ 4,000....85¾ Rich & Danville 6s 2,000....121¼ Rio Grande W'n 1st 12,000....78½ 2,000....77⅝ St L & S F G M 5s 5,000....99 St L Southw'n 1st 16,000....85 15,000....84¾ St L & S F G M 5s 5,000....99 St L Southw'n 1st 16,000....85 15,000....84¾ St L Southw'n 2d Inc 10,000....37¾ St Paul M & M 1st Consolidated 6s 2,000....123 Savannah & W'n 1st Trust Receipts 3,000....63 Scioto Val & N E 4s 3,000....84 So Car & Ga 1st 5s 6,000....90½ So Pac of Cal 1st 6,000....112 Southern Ry 1st 5s 5,000....96⅞ 10,000....96¾ 4,000....96¾ 6,000....96⅜ 5,000....96½ Tenn Coal, Ir & R 6s Birmingham Div 1st 2,000....97¾ Tex & N O Cons 5s 10,000....94¼ Tex & Pac 1st 5s 1,000....91¼ 4,000....91 4,000....91½ Tex & Pac 2d Inc 4,000....27½ 5,000....27⅝ Trad A A & Cad 6s Trust Co Certfs 10,000....27 5,000....26¾ 32,000....27 36,000....26¾ 3,000....27⅛ 5,000....27¼ Tol, A A & Cad 6s Trust Co Certfs 5,000....76 Tol & Ohio Cent 1st 3,000....110½ Tol, St L & K C'y 1st Trust Co Certfs 1,000....75¼ Union Pac 1st, 1808 10,000....108¼ Union Pac 1st, 1899 30,000....108¾ 10,000....108¾ U S Cordage Co 1st Trust Co Certfs 2,000....48½ Virginia Midl'd G M 5,000....102 Wabash 1st 11,000....108¾ 20,000....109 West Shore Gtd 4s 4,000....106½ Registered 500....107 Wn N Y & Penn Inc 17,000....19¼ 12,000....19 Wn N Y & Penn Gen 2,000....48¼ Wn Nor Car 1st 6s 3,000....116¼ Wn U Col Trust 5s 2,000....110 Wheeling & L E 1st 5,000....103½ 5,000....103 Wiscon Cent Co 1st Trust Co Certfs 1,000....59½ 5,000....59

Total sales..... $1,514,500

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions were:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adams Express	149	151	Mexican Central	12¾	13½
Albany & Susquehanna	175	..	Mexican National ctfs	2	2½
Alton & Terre Haute	63	65½	Michigan Cen'tral	100½	102
American Coal	100	..	Minn. & St. L. 1st pf	86½	87½
American District Telegraph	35	40	N. J. C. & St. L.	70	90
American Tin Plate	27	95	National Linseed Oil	22¾	24½
*Atch., T. & S. F. pf., when iss.	32	33	National Starch	8¾	9¾
Atlantic & Pacific	1	1⅛	National Starch 2d pf	25	35
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	8	10	New Cent. C.	6	9
B. & So. Ill. pf	102½	..	N. Y. & N. E. all in. pd.	51	56
Boston A. L. pf	103	..	N. Y., C. & St. L.	15¼	16¼
Brunswick Company	1	2	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf	68	75
Buffalo, R. & P.	..	21	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf	30½	32
Buffalo, R. & P. pf	50	60	N. Y., L. E. & W. pf., 1st in. pd.	25	..
Bur., C. R. & N.	53	..	Norfolk Southern	70	80
Canadian Pacific	61	61½	Northern & Western pf	14¼	15
Cedar F. & M.	..	10	Northwestern Tel	109½	..
Central Pacific	13½	19½	Ohio Southern	7	15
Chicago & Alton	163	..	Ontario Mining	8¾	10
Chicago & Alton pf	170	..	Oregon Imp	6	10
Chicago & Northwest pf	147	150	Oregon R. & N.	23	28
Cleveland & Pittsburg	165	..	Oregon S. L. & U. N.	9	10
Col. Coal & I. Dev	6½	7	Pennsylvania Coal	300	..
Col. Fuel & I. pf	..	100	Peo. & East	8½	10
Col. & H. Coal	3	3½	Peo., D. & E.	5	5½
C., H. V. & T.	23½	24	Pitts., Youngs. & Ash	47¾	60
C., H. V. & T. pf	62	65	P., C., C. & St. L. pf	58	60
Com. Cable	150	..	P., P. W. & C.	165	..
Consol. Coal	32½	34	P., P. W. & C. sp	150	..
Denver & Rio Grande	16¼	17	Quicksilver	3½	3⅞
D. M. & Ft. D. pf	45	55	Rens. & Sar	180	..
*D., S. S. & A.	6½	7½	Rio Grande W.	17¾	19
*D., S. S. & A. pf	11	14	Rio Grande W. pf	41	43
Ed. El. Ill. of Brooklyn	107¾	107¾	R., W. & O.	117	..
Ev. & T. H.	..	37	St. J. & G. I.	1	2½
Ev. & T. H. pf	..	57	St. P. & O. pf	121	122
Flint & P. M. pf	..	48	St. Paul, M. & M.	114	117
Great Northern pf	124	128	Silver bullion certificates	67½	67¾
G. B. & W., t. r.	⅛	⅜	Southern Cotton Oil	..	45
G. B. & W. pf., t. r.	¼	¾	Twin City R. T. pf	100	..
Homestake	29	..	T. P. Land Tr.	9	10
H. & T. Texas	2½	3½	Tol. & O. C.	38	41
Ind., Ill. & Iowa	19	19½	Toledo & O. C. pf	77	78½
Iowa Central pf	34	35½	Toledo, Peoria & W.	10	15
Kanawha & Michigan	8	9	*Tol., St. L. & K. C. pf	17	18
Keok. & D. M.	4	6	U. P., D. & G.	6	6½
Keok. & D. M. pf	17	..	U. S. Cord. gtd., all in. pd.	32½	33
Lake Shore	150	151	Utica & B. River	150	..
Long Island	85	87	Virginia Midland	23	..
L., St. L. & T.	⅛	4	Wells-Fargo Express	106	112
Mah. Coal R.	106	..	*Wheel. Beef	9¼	9¾
Manhattan Beach	5	6½	Wisconsin Central	6⅜	7
Maryland Coal pf	50	65	*Unlisted.		

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Sug. Ref.	109⅜	109⅜	108	108⅜	8,120	M., K. & T.	17⅜	17⅜	17⅛	17⅛	10
Am. Tobacco	97⅜	97⅜	95¾	96¾	3,970	M., K. & T. pf	36⅜	36⅜	36⅜	36⅜	30
At., T. & S. F.	21⅜	21½	20⅝	21⅜	5,000	Mo. Pac.	37⅛	37⅛	35⅝	35⅝	1,290
A. C. Imp.	29⅜	29⅜	29⅛	29¼	70	Nat. Lead	34½	34½	34½	34½	120
Balt. & Ohio	62¼	62¼	62¼	62½	20	N. Y. L. E. & W.	12	12	12	12	20
Chic. Gas	71¼	71¼	68¾	70	9,910	N. Y. O. & W.	18⅞	19	18⅜	19	180
Ch., R. I. & P.	77⅜	77⅜	76½	76½	1,480	Nor. Pac. pf.	18⅜	18⅜	18⅛	18¼	30
C., B. & Q.	86⅝	86⅝	85	85½	8,670	Wisconsin	21¾	21¾	20¾	21¼	4,560
C., M. & St. P.	76¼	76¼	75⅝	76¼	18,730	Ph. & Read.	21¾	21¾	20¾	21¼	4,560

Bonds.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Cent. of N. J.	112½	112½	112½	112½	20
Ch. & NW	104½	104½	104½	104½	30
Ches. & Ohio.	19¾	19¾	19½	19½	130
D., L. & W.	169	169	169	169	60
Dist. & C. F.	24	24½	22¾	23½	4,580
Gen. Elec.	38½	38½	38	38¼	580
Louis. & N.	62⅝	62⅝	62⅝	62⅝	250

Total sales..... 63,960

Bonds.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
N. Y. & E. R. Gas 5s	80	80⅛	80	80⅛	$12,000

Wheat.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
December option	59⅜	59⅝	58⅞	59¼	839,000

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

(Reported by Messrs. Tobey & Kirk, 8 Broad Street.)

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit	90	96
American Bank Note	38½	41½
American Exchange Nat. Bank	161½	..
American Grocery 1st pf	57	..
American Surety Company	215	223
American Typefounders'	3¾	4¾
American Typefounders' pf	30	32
Atlantic Mut. Ins. scrip of 1895	106¾	107¾
†Atlantic Trust (new)	..	185
Bank of America	215	220
Barney & Smith Car	24	26
Barney & Smith pf. stock	82½	85
†Barney & Smith Car 6s	101	102½
Beckton Construction pf	84	90
Bond & Mortgage Guarantee	125	..
*Boston & N. Y. Air Line pf	103	105
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	195	200
†Broadway & Seventh Av. 1st	106	..
†Broadway & Seventh Av. 2d	108	..
†Broadway Surface 1st 5s	109	..
†Broadway Surface 2d	104	..
Brooklyn City Railroad	177	178½
Brooklyn Elevated	20	21½
Brooklyn Traction	12¾	13¾
Brooklyn Traction pf	59	61
‡Buffalo Cross-Town 1st	105½	107
‡Buffalo Street Railway 1st	108¾	110¼
*Buffalo Street Railway Stock	84	85¼
Celluloid Company stock	66	69
†Central & South American Tel	123½	125½
Central Cross-Town	175	190
Cent. Park, North & East River	161½	167
Central Railroad of Ga. deb	20	24
Cent. R. R. of Ga., tripartite 1s	128½	..
Central Trust Company	1015	1025
Chi. & Nor. Pac. R. R. stock	1¼	2½
Clin., Jack. & Mack. R. R. stock	¾	1¾
Clin., Jack. & Mack. R. R. bonds	50	52
Commercial Cable Co. stock	155	..
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bds.	102	105
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stk.	92	95
Continental Trust	168	175
Corliss Steam Engine Co. of Providence, R. I.	..	140
Cramp Shipyard stock	70	76
Detroit Gas bonds	70	72½
Detroit Gas stock	27½	29½
Detroit, Hillside & S. W. R.	95	97
Dry Dock, E. B'way & B. R. R.	165	167
‡Dry Dock, E. B. & Bat. 5 per cent. scrip	103½	103½
Edison Electric Ill. of Brooklyn	108	110
Eighth Avenue Railroad	336	..
Ensley Land Company	1	2
†Eppens, Smith & Wiemans Co.	75	80
Equitable Gas Co. of New-York	136½	139
Erie & Pitsburg Railroad	130	..
Farmers' Loan & Trust

FINANCIAL—CONTINUED.

Financial Directory.

BANKS.

The BANK OF NEW-YORK, N. B. A. CAPITAL, $2,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000. 18 WALL STREET.

Merchants' National Bank — 42 Wall Street.

Chemical National — 270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce — CAP. AND SUR. $8,500,000. — 29 Nassau St.

Mercantile National Bank — Cap. and Surplus, $1,900,000. — 191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank — CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,900,000. — 9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank — Corner Beekman and Nassau Street.

Fourth National — 16 Nassau Street.

Central National — 322 Broadway.

Chase National Bank — 15 Nassau Street.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank — Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,115,000.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company — 18 Wall Street.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY, 39 WILLIAM STREET. L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SCHIDAM, Sec'y.

Manhattan Trust Co. — Corner Wall and Nassau Streets.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO., 44 and 46 Wall Street. CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

The State Trust Co. — 36 Wall Street.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co. — CAPITAL, $2,000,000. SURPLUS $900,000. MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING, 59 CEDAR ST.

Washington Trust Company — Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Bankers' Cards.

State, City & County Bonds — BOUGHT AND SOLD. Municipal Securities our specialty. Bond letter and Descriptive Circular furnished upon application. Correspondence and personal interviews invited. N. W. HARRIS & CO., 15 WALL ST., N. Y. 70 STATE ST., BOSTON.

FRED H. SMITH, STOCK BROKER, 8 BROAD ST., NEW-YORK. COMMISSION, 1-16. OUTSIDE SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED.

Financial.

New York Guaranty & Indemnity Co., 65 CEDAR STREET, N. Y., Mutual Life Building.

CAPITAL, - - $2,000,000
SURPLUS, - - $1,500,000

IS A TRUST COMPANY UNDER THE BANKING ACT AND TRANSACTS ALL TRUST COMPANY BUSINESS.

Is a legal depository of trust funds.

Acts as Trustee, Transfer Agent, or Registrar for Corporations.

Acts as Executor, Administrator, Guardian, or Trustee of Estates.

ALLOWS INTEREST ON DEPOSITS subject to check.

WALTER G. OAKMAN, President.
ADRIAN ISELIN, JR., Vice-President.
GEORGE R. TURNBULL, 2d Vice-President.
HENRY A. MURRAY, Treas. and Sec.
J. NELSON BORLAND, Asst. Treas. and Sec.

DIRECTORS.

Samuel D. Babcock, George F. Baker, George S. Bowdoin, Frederick Billard, Walter R. Gillette, Robert Goelet, G. G. Haven, Oliver Harriman, R. Somers Hayes, Charles R. Henderson, Adrian Iselin, Jr., Augustus D. Juilliard, James N. Jarvie, Richard A. McCurdy, Walter G. Oakman, Alexander E. Orr, Henry H. Rogers, Henry W. Smith, H. McK. Twombly, Frederick W. Vanderbilt, William C. Whitney.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, 80 Broadway, New-York, October 1, 1895.—In accordance with the terms of the LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY'S SOUTH AND NORTH ALABAMA SINKING FUND 6 PER CENT. MORTGAGE this company as trustee, dated April 1, 1880, twenty thousand dollars ($20,000) have been paid to this company, to be invested in the purchase of bonds of said issue for the Sinking Fund, and notice is hereby given that sealed proposals for the sale of said bonds, to the amount that the above-named sum will purchase, will be received at the office of the Union Trust Company of New-York, No. 80 Broadway, and opened at noon on Friday, October 11, 1895, when the lowest offer will be accepted, provided it does not exceed par and accrued interest, together with 10 per cent. of the par value, in addition thereto.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, Trustee.

New-York & New-England REORGANIZATION.

NEW-YORK, BOSTON, } Oct. 2, 1895.

NOTICE is hereby given that the books of transfer of certificates, issued by the MANHATTAN TRUST COMPANY in New-York or the OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY in Boston, and representing preferred or common stock of the New-York and New-England Railroad Company deposited for account of the undersigned committee under the agreement of reorganization, dated April 26, 1894, will be closed at noon on Saturday, Oct. 12, 1895, preparatory to distribution of the stock of The New-England Railroad Company pursuant to the terms of said agreement.

JOHN J. WATERBURY,
HENRY W. CANNON,
T. JEFFERSON COOLIDGE, JR.,
Reorganization Committee.

NEW-ENGLAND LOAN & TRUST CO.

This Company will pay the principal of the First Series of its Debentures AMOUNTING TO $100,000 and maturing November 1st, 1896, on the FIRST DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1895.

Holders of these debentures are requested to present them at the company's offices on that day for payment in full.

34 Nassau St., New-York.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Dividends.

GALLATIN NATIONAL BANK. New-York, September 25th, 1895.

The Directors of this bank have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. and an extra dividend of ONE PER CENT. out of the earnings of the past six months, payable on and after October 7th prox.

The transfer books will remain closed until that date. ARTHUR W. SHERMAN, Cashier.

CENTRAL RAILROAD CO. OF NEW-JERSEY, 143 Liberty St., New-York, Oct. 7, 1895.

A dividend of ONE AND A QUARTER per cent. has this day been declared, payable Nov. 1. The transfer books will be closed from Monday, Oct. 14, till Friday, Nov. 1.

J. W. WATSON, Treasurer.

Dividends.

Union Pacific Railroad Company Collateral Trust 6% Bonds.

Coupons due July 1, 1895, will be paid on presentation at the office of the

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, No. 80 Broadway, on and after Tuesday, Oct. 8, 1895.

NEW-YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE BANK. New-York, Oct. 1, 1895.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day a dividend of THREE PER CENT. was declared, payable Oct. 15th.

Transfer books will be closed from the 7th to the 15th inst., inclusive.

WILLIAM A. SHERMAN, Cashier.

Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.

REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, WEDNESDAY, Oct. 9,

at 12:30 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

(By order of administrator.)

$2,500 Midland R. R. of New-Jersey 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Gold Bonds, 1910.
10 shs. Continental National Bank.
12 shs. Niagara Fire Insurance Co.
15 shs. Home Insurance Co.
13 shs. N. Y. Central and Hudson River R. R. Co.
25 shs. Standard Oil Co.
50 shs. Floating Dry Dock Co.
50 shs. Del., Lack. and Western R. R. Co.
20 shs. United N. J. R. and Canal Co.
30 shs. N. Y., Susq. and Western R. R. Co. common and $81 scrip.
24 shs. N. Y., Susq. and Western R. R. Co. pref.
$1,700 N. Y., New-Haven and Hartford R. R. Co. 4 p. c. Convt. Deb. Bds.

(By order of executor.)

20 shs. Long Island Bank.

(For account of whom it may concern.)

$294,800 Simsmahoning Iron and Coal Co. of Pennsylvania 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bonds, 1940, Sept., 1892, coupon on dhyp'd.)
13 shs. Hide and Leather National Bank.
25 shs. Seventh National Bank (hyp'd.)
98 shs. Wilson Milling Co. of Wilson, Kan. (hyp'd.)
100 shs. Lawyers' Title Insurance Co.
100 shs. Brooklyn Trust Co.
50 shs. Wagner Palace Car Company.
13 shs. First National Bank of Springfield, Ky.
16 shs. Brooklyn Warehouse and Storage Co.
$1,000 Retsof Mining Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bd., 1925.
$750 Retsof Mining Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. scrip.
1 founder's share German-American Investment Co.
10 shs. German-American Investment Co., com.
100 shs. Morris & Essex R. R. Co.
10 shs. Plaza Bank.
$1,000 New-Jersey Electric Ry. Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bd., 1944.
86 shs. Toledo & Ohio Central R. R. common.
49 shs. Quicksilver Mining Co. pref.
50 shs. 3d Avenue R. R. Co.
10 shs. Nat'l Park Bank.
100 shs. Wagner Palace Car. Co.
11 shs. Wagner Palace Car Co.

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO. HENRY W. DONALD, Auctioneer. REGULAR AUCTION SALE STOCKS AND BONDS, TUESDAY, Oct. 8, at 12:30 P. M., at the Real Estate Exchange & Auction Room, 59 to 65 Liberty St.

(For account of whom it may concern.)

$4,500 New-York Suburban Water Co., 1st Mortgage 5 per cent. Bonds, due Oct. 1, 1925, (hypothecated.)
$300 New-York Suburban Water Company, 1st Mortgage 5 per cent. Bond, scrip, (hypothecated.)
$255 New-York Suburban Water Co., 1st Mortgage 5 per cent. "Cash" Bond, scrip, (hypothecated.)
60 shares New-York-Suburban Water Co. stock, (Receipt of Knickerbocker Trust Co.,) (hypothecated.)
50 shares Mount Pleasant Park Co., $10 each, (hypothecated.)
10 shares Chatham National Bank, $25 each.
10 shares Equitable Gas-Light Co., $100 each.
509 shares Consumers' Cordage Co. of Canada, preferred, $100 each.
1,491 shares Consumers' Cordage Co. of Canada, common, $100 each.

Lists at Auctioneers', 71 and 73 Liberty St.

Meetings and Elections.

THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILWAY COMPANY. Richmond, Va., Sept. 10, 1895.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company for the Election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may lawfully come before the meeting, including the ratification of all acts of the Board of Directors, and all Committees thereof, since the last Annual Meeting, will be held at the office of the Company in the Place Building in the City of Richmond, Virginia, on TUESDAY, the 22d day of October, 1895, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The stock transfer books will be closed at the office of the undersigned, J. P. Morgan & Co., No. 23 Wall Street, New-York, on Saturday, September 21st, 1895, at 12 o'clock noon, and will reopen on Wednesday, October 23d, 1895, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

C. E. WELLFORD, Secretary.

CLEVELAND CINCINNATI, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS RAILWAY COMPANY.

You are hereby notified that the annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors and for such other business as may come before the meeting, (including the approval of all acts of the Board of Directors and all Committees thereof since the last annual meeting,) will be held at the office of the Company, corner Third and Smith Sts., in Cincinnati, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, October 30, 1895, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The stock transfer books will be closed at 12 o'clock noon on Saturday, October 5, 1895, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. Monday, November 4, 1895.

E. F. OSBORN, Secretary.

Cincinnati, September 18, 1895.

OFFICE OF THE DENVER AND RIO GRANDE RAILROAD CO. New-York, Sept. 18, 1895.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it, will be held at the principal office of the company, in Denver, Colorado, on the third Tuesday of October next, (being the fifteenth of said month,) at 12 o'clock noon.

The transfer books will be closed at 12 o'clock noon Oct. 5, and reopened on the morning of Oct. 28, 1895.

By order of the Board of Directors.

WILLIAM WAGNER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-ORLEANS & NORTH-EASTERN RAILROAD CO.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of this company for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company, in the City of New-Orleans, on Wednesday, November 6th, 1895, at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN GLYNN, Jr., Secretary.

New-Orleans, La., October 5th, 1895.

New-York, Sept. 30, 1895.

The annual meeting of stockholders of the Morris and Essex Mutual Company, for the election of directors, will be held at the Waverly Hotel, Philadelphia, Penn., on Wednesday, Oct. 16, 1895. Polls open from 11 to 12 A. M.

S. W. CORWIN, Secretary.

ITS CAPITAL REDUCED ONE-HALF

Stockholders of the Bank of America Agreed with the Directors.

Pursuant to notice issued several weeks ago, the stockholders of the Bank of America met yesterday to pass upon the proposition to reduce the bank's capital from $3,000,000 to $1,500,000. The subject had been well canvassed even before it received publicity, for the notice for the meeting indicated plainly that the owners of a majority of the stock favored the change.

After the issue of the circular practically all the other stockholders signified their approval, so that the meeting yesterday, at which 75 per cent. of the stock was represented, was attended with no discussion or differences of opinion. The bank had carried a larger capital than any other State bank and was taxed accordingly. Since it had accumulated a surplus of $1,500,000 and was rich in resources, the Directors concluded that it would be wise management to reduce the capital. Dividends had been regularly paid and the reduction had no bearing on that subject, except that there was no reason why the earnings should not be as large as formerly, and hence dividends might be increased.

The capital of the Bank of the Manhattan Company, $2,050,000, is now the largest among the State banks.

Condemnation Proceedings Delayed.

The Rapid Transit Commissioners applied yesterday to the General Term of the Supreme Court for a commission in condemnation proceedings. In denying the application, the General Term said:

"It appearing that the Governor having designated an Appellate Division of the First Department, to whom this application should be made, it is ordered that the application be denied, not upon its merits, but on the ground that it should have been made to the Appellate Division."

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court does not meet until January next.

GOOD DAY FOR FAVORITES

Most of Them Won Their Races at Gravesend Yesterday.

BELDEMERE MADE A VERY POOR RACE

Belle Amie and Wild Violet Had the Only Sharp Contest of the Day—Captive Won at a Mile.

Notwithstanding that it was an off day for racing at Gravesend yesterday, there being no stake events down for decision, and that the weather was anything but inviting, the attendance was up to the average. The races resulted in tame affairs. The only semblance of a contest was in the fifth event, in which Belle Amie beat Wild Violet in a ding-dong finish by half a length.

With One-I-Love and Captive withdrawn from the opening event, Mack Briggs so far outclassed the others that he was made an odds-on favorite. He clearly proved his superiority over his field by winning in a big romp by two lengths from Runover, who had about as easy a time in securing the place.

P. Dunne's two-year-old, Captive, was made the medium of a big plunge for the second event, though the distance was a mile, the longest journey any youngster has yet been asked to go this year. He went the route, and the easy manner in which he beat his field stamps him as more than an ordinary youngster. O'Leary waited with him to the head of the stretch, allowing Harrington to cut out the pace. When straightened out for the run home O'Leary sent Captive through, and the colt, responding gamely, had his field beaten before the final sixteenth was reached, winning, eased up, by a length and a half. Harrington died away to nothing in the last quarter and was passed by both Adelbert and Discount, who made an exciting race to the end, the former getting the verdict by a short head in the last jump. Emma C. and Belmar were virtually the only two backed in the third event, and when it came to racing the contest was between them. Emma C., however, had by far the best of the argument. When Griffin called on her in the stretch she simply played with Belmar and beat her out in a common gallop by a length and a half.

Beldemere, first choice at 3 to 5, made a sorrowful exhibition in the fourth event. He raced with the outsider, Melba, for seven furlongs, and then stopped almost to a walk. Arapahoe, coming from the ruck with a rush, won as he pleased.

The fifth event brought about some spirited speculation, Belle Amie, Wild Violet, and Sunrise II. going to the post about equal favorites. Wild Violet moved off in the lead, and in the first three furlongs opened up a gap of four or five lengths. She had then shot her bolt and began to come back to her field. Belle Amie gradually closed on her in the last twenty-five yards, and by hard riding Sims managed to close up the big gap and win by half a length. Wild Violet was two lengths in front of Sunrise II.

The closing event resulted in an easy victory for the favorite, Peacemaker. The fight for the place was a sharp one between Buckrene and April Fool. The former, who was tiring badly, managed to last long enough to get the verdict by a neck.

Details of the racing, with the order in which the horses finished and the betting against each of the starters, are given herewith:

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds; guaranteed value $500, of which $75 to second and $25 to third. Five-eighths of a mile. Time—1:02⅘.

1—Mack Briggs, Duke & Wishard's br. c., by Strathmore-Ortawin, 108 pounds..... (Reiff)
2—Runover, J. W. Rogers's ch. g., 98..(Keefe)
3—Forum, Louis Stuart's blk. c., 104....(Griffin)
4—Premier, 111.
5—Bon Ami, 101.
6—Radnor, 98.
7—Sebastian, 98.
8—Tremarco, 101.
9—Remnant II., 115.

Betting.

To Win.	Place.	To Win.	Place.
4—5..Mack Briggs.	1—4	30—1..Radnor	10—1
3—1..Runover	4—5	12—1..Sebastian ...	4—1
4—1..Forum	1—4	40—1..Tremarco ...	15—1
6—1..Premier	2—1	15—1..Remnant II.	5—1
50—1..Bon Ami	20—1		

Won by two lengths; the same distance between second and third.

***

SECOND RACE.—Heavy handicap for all ages; guaranteed value $650, of which $100 to second and $350 to third. One mile. Time 1:42⅘.

1—Captive, P. Dunne's ch. c., by Strathmore-Black Maria, 92 pounds..... (O'Leary)
2—Adelbert, Preakness Stable's gr. g., 6, 118.. ..... (Sims)
3—Discount, J. W. Rogers's b. c., 4, 125..(Reiff)
4—Harrington, 4, 122. 5—Integrity, 5, 109.

Betting.

To Win.	Place.	To Win.	Place.
7—5..Captive	1—2	8—1..Harrington ..	2—5
8—1..Adelbert	3—1	8—1..Integrity	3—1
2—1..Discount	4—5		

Won by a length and a half; a head between second and third.

***

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds; guaranteed value $500, of which $75 to second and $25 to third; selling allowances. One mile. Time—1:44⅘. No bid for the winner.

1—Emma C., J. Dunn's br. f., by Darebin-Guenn, 106 pounds, $1,200.....(Griffin)
2—Belmar, Preakness Stable's gr. c., 113. $1,600 .....(Reiff)
3—Manchester, J. Ruppert, Jr.'s, b. c., 107. $1,000 .....(Reagan)
4—Kennel, 108.

Betting.

To Win.	Place.	To Win.	Place.
4—5..Emma C.	1—2	3—1..Manchester ..	1—1
3—1..Belmar	7—10	10—1..Kennel	8—5

Won by a length and a half; two lengths between second and third.

***

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap, for fillies three years old and upward; guaranteed value $750, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. One mile and an eighth. Time—1:56.

1—Arapahoe, Preakness Stable's ch. f., 4 years, by Cheviot-Vienta, 114 pounds. (Taral)
2—Bombazette, C. Littlefield, Jr.'s, b. f., 3, 104 .....(Griffin)
3—Beldemere, Preakness Stable's b. f., 4, 117.. ..... (Sims)
4—Owlet, 3, 109. 5—Melba, 5, 93.

Betting.

To Win.	Place.	To Win.	Place.
5—1..Arapahoe	1—2	8—1..Owlet	7—5
6—1..Bombazette ..	8—5	20—1..Melba	8—1
3—5..Beldemere ...	Out		

Won by a length and a half; two lengths between second and third.

***

FIFTH RACE.—For maiden fillies, two years old; guaranteed value, $500, of which $75 to second and $25 to third. Five-eighths of a mile. Time—1:03.

1—Belle Annie, Preakness Stable's ch. f., by Belvidere-Contralto, 110 pounds. .....(Sims)
2—Wild Violet, A. F. Walcott's ch. f., 110.. ..... (Ballard)
3—Sunrise II., Marcus Daly's ch. f., 110.(Reagan)
4—Karma, 110. 6—Sister Kate, 110.
5—Connemaugh, 110.

Betting.

To Win.	Place.	To Win.	Place.
5—2..Belle Annie.	5—5	3—2..Karma	4—5
2—1..Wild Violet.	7—10	40—1..Connemaugh.	10—1
3—1..Sunrise II...	1—1	60—1..Sister Kate.	15—1

Won by a half length; two lengths between second and third.

***

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; guaranteed value $500, of which $75 to second and $25 to third; selling allowances. One mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:50. No bid for the winner.

1—Peacemaker, Goughacres Stable's b. g., 4 years, by Onondaga-Jocose, 109 pounds $1,500 .....(Sims)
2—Buckrene, F. Burlew's ch. c., 4, 107, $1,000. .....(Reiff)
3—April Fool, P. Lorillard's b. c., 103, $800.. .....(Griffin)
4—Inquirendo, 3, 93. 6—Captain T., 5, 102.
5—Sue Kittie, 3, 90.

Betting.

To Win.	Place.	To Win.	Place.
3—5..Peacemaker .	Out	30—1..Inquirendo .	8—1
5—2..Buckrene ...	4—5	15—1..Sue Kittie..	5—1
10—1..April Fool...	3—1	15—1..Captain T...	5—1

Won by a length; a neck between second and third.

The Card for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—Handicap, for two-year-olds; guaranteed value $650, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Three-quarters of a mile.

	Pounds.		Pounds.
Salvable	117	Carib	100
Merry Prince	112	Volley	98
Right Royal	110	Intermission	98
Cassette	102	Emotional	93

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; guaranteed value $500, of which $75 to second and $25 to third; selling allowances. One mile and a sixteenth.

Cash Day	117	Hessie	105
Ed Kearney	110	Governor Sheehan	102
Shelley Tuttle	109	The Swain	93
Agitator	108	Second Attempt	90

THIRD RACE.—The Neptune Stakes, for two-year-olds; guaranteed value $1,500, of which $200 to second and $100 to third; selling allowances. Three-quarters of a mile.

Kamsin	105	Sebastian	91
Prince Lief	102	Heresy	91
Premier	94	Runover	91
Amanda V.	91	Volley	91

FOURTH RACE.—The Parkville Stakes, for three-year-olds; guaranteed value $1,800, of which $200 to second and $100 to third. One mile.

Connoisseur	115	Lucania	107
Brandywine	110	Applause	107
Primrose	110	Andrews	105
Manchester	110		

FIFTH RACE.—Handicap, for all ages; guaranteed value $750, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. One mile and three-sixteenths.

Sir Excess	123	Galilee	110
Counter Tenor	112		

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; guaranteed value $500, of which $75 to second and $25 to third; selling allowances. Three-quarters of a mile.

Harry Reed	116	The Coon	110
Sirocco	117	Cuckoo	107
Agitator	117	Samaritan	107
Ameer	112	Gutta Percha	104

A Fine Show of Horses.

The exhibition of W. D. Grand's silver cup sale horses at Durland's Academy yesterday was above expectations. Every one was justly surprised, for the show was up to many of the prize affairs.

Considering the inclement weather, a large number of persons were present and manifested their pleasure by frequent applause. The parade began early in the morning, and lasted without intermission until late in the evening.

The opinion seemed to be general that Straus & Hexter's collection would capture the cup. The other exhibitors had some regular "crack-a-jacks," too, but the average for the lot was not as high. However, to-day's sale will be the best, and a more just or a fairer one could not be conceived. The money test is the ultimate and supreme one. If the bidders to-day are anything like as numerous as the sightseers were yesterday, the exchange will be taxed to its utmost.

Mr. Grand says that the horses are very much finer in every way than he had expected when he started the idea of the silver cup sale, and he is consequently in very high feather over the success of his pet scheme.

Jockey Club Directors Chosen.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Coney Island Jockey Club, held at Sheepshead Bay yesterday, the following Board of Directors were elected for the coming year:

J. Harry Alexandre, James Gordon Bennett, J. H. Bradford, Gen. Daniel Butterfield, John M. Bowers, Cornelius Fellowes, Robert Goelet, F. Gray Griswold, John G. Heckscher, Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., A. B. Hollins, Gideon L. Knapp, Laurence Kip, C. H. Kerner, Pierre Lorillard, A. Newbold Morris, H. L. Nicholas, H. C. Pell, Schuyler L. Parsons, F. A. Schermerhorn, W. H. Taller, James P. Scott, William K. Vanderbilt, James W. Wadsworth, and George Peabody Wetmore.

Death of the Filly Axiom.

Philip J. Dwyer, President of the Brooklyn Jockey Club, has lost by death his fine two-year-old thoroughbred filly Axiom, by Maxim-Touche Pas. On Sept. 19 the filly was kicked by Bessie Browning while at the post for the Willow Handicap. The wound then inflicted proved a bad one, spinal meningitis set in, and Axiom died on Sunday afternoon. Axiom was a fair race horse, but high strung, and Handspring's defeat in the race for the Coney Island Jockey Club's Futurity was supposed to be due to the fact that Axiom kicked him at the post.

Racing at Huntington.

The Fall trotting and pacing meeting of the Huntington (L. I.) Driving Park will begin today, continuing to-morrow and Thursday. The sport will begin at 12:45. Trotters will compete in the 3:00 and 2:25 classes, there will be a pacing race for horses of the 2:50 class, and a running race, best two in three heats, at half a mile.

To Give Shows of Live Stock.

A certificate of incorporation was filed with the County Clerk yesterday for the Live Stock Society of America, the object of which is stated to give exhibitions in this city and vicinity of domestic animals, birds, and products of the soil. The capital stock is placed at $25,000. The Trustees are James G. K. Duer, Thomas H. Terry, Kinsley Magoun, Frances P. Magoun, and John E. Borne. It is stated that John Jacob Astor, Cornellus Vanderbilt, and others of like prominence are stockholders in the company.

A New Form Book.

The semi-monthly issue of "The Form Book," just issued, contains tabulated records of all races run in this country from July 19 to Oct. 3, inclusive. It is a very valuable handbook, and well worth the price, 50 cents, to any racing man.

A VICTORY FOR BALTIMORE.

They Win Their First Game in the Temple Cup Series.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 7.—The baseball champions to-day made their first appearance on the home grounds in the Temple Cup series. They had no trouble in placing the game to their credit. But two Cleveland players got beyond first base, and both were left at second. Esper pitched magnificently, and was supported grandly. Keeler especially distinguished himself. Cuppy, too, pitched a good game, except in the third inning, when five of Baltimore's nine hits were bunched. These, with two bases on balls, gave them 2 runs.

There was a large police force on the grounds, but they had nothing to do, as there was no disposition shown to interfere with the players. Nor was there any particular commotion among the "rooters"—no noise-making device, other than lusty voices, being allowed in the inclosure. After the game, however, there was almost a riot outside the grounds when the Cleveland club tried to enter their stage. A platoon of police had to escort the players to their omnibus, and several rode down town to protect them from the hoodlums who threw sticks and stones at the Cleveland men. Fortunately none of them was seriously injured. The score:

BALTIMORE.	R	I	P	O	A	E.	CLEVELAND.	R	I	P	O	A	E
McGraw, 3b.	1	1	1	2	0	0	Burkett, lf.	0	0	4	0	0	0
Keeler, rf.	2	1	2	3	0	0	McKean, ss.	0	1	1	1	0	
Jennings, ss.	1	3	2	2	0	0	Childs, 2b.	0	0	3	6	0	
Kelley, lf.	0	2	4	0	0	0	McAleer, cf.	0	1	0	0	0	
Brodie, cf.	1	1	3	0	0	0	O. T'bau, 1b.	0	1	8	1	0	
Gleason, 2b.	0	0	4	4	1	0	Zimmer, c.	0	0	3	0	1	
Carey, 1b.	0	0	6	1	0	0	Blake, rf.	0	0	1	0	0	
Robinson, c.	0	0	3	0	0	0	McGarr, 3b.	0	1	0	2	0	
Esper, p.	0	0	1	0	0	0	Cuppy, p.	0	0	0	1	0	0
Total.	5	9	27	9	1		Total.	0	5	24	10	1	

Baltimore	0	1	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	—5
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Earned runs—Baltimore, 2. First base by errors—Cleveland, 1. Left on bases—Baltimore, 6; Cleveland, 4. First base on balls—Off Cuppy, 2. Struck out—By Esper, 3; by Cuppy, 3. Two-base hits—Carey, Jennings. Sacrifice hit—Gleason. Stolen bases—McGraw, Keeler, Jennings, Kelley. Double play—Jennings, Gleason, and Carey. Umpires—Messrs. Hurst and Keefe.

THE CADET FOOTBALL TEAM.

Preparing for the Game with Harvard on Saturday.

WEST POINT, Oct. 7.—The cadet team is rapidly getting in shape for the game with Harvard next Saturday. The wearers of the crimson have never appeared on the parade grounds, and it is proposed to receive them suitably. Yale and West Point are old acquaintances, and the Yale football system is in vogue at the Military Academy. For years past Yale's crack players have coached the cadets, with the result that the soldiers are becoming dangerous rivals to the big colleges that formerly ruled the football "roost."

The game last Saturday with Trinity was a surprise to everybody. The Trinity team held Yale down to 8 points a few days before, and it was with dazzling visions of victory that Trinity went on the field. Even after the kick-off, when the ball was shot with lightning rapidity toward the visitors' goal, their swagger had not departed. When the first half had ended, with a score of 22 to 0 against them, they were utterly disheartened, and the cadets had no difficulty in sending up the score before twenty minutes had elapsed to 50 points. This was the worst defeat ever experienced by any team on the parade grounds.

Before the game with Trinity the cadets had only thought of keeping Harvard from scoring next Saturday. Now this is all changed, and there are strong hopes of victory among the soldiers. The weak and strong points of the cadet team were fully displayed in Saturday's game. King and Stacey played well. The former's punting was excellent, and the latter ran around the weak ends like a deer. On several occasions when the ball was in Trinity's possession Stacey would suddenly squirm with it out of the heap and gain many yards for West Point. Nobody could tell just how he got possession of the ball.

A noticeable weakness was the interference. The quarter also needed more life and dash, which will no doubt come with practice. It is Cadet Hoffman's first experience as a football player, but he does remarkably well for a novice. McCormack, as centre, is not so strong as Ames, but his work deserves no harsh criticism. Lott, Nolan, and Berry will be in trim for Saturday's game, and it is doubtful if Harvard has stronger or brawnier men. Fay and Romeyn will keep their positions on the team. They are "plebs," but there are no better men for half the tackle, which positions they fill.

PRINCETON WILL NOT PLAY.

No Desire for a Game with University of Pennsylvania.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 7.—Capt. Lea to-day put a quietus on the talk about a football game with the University of Pennsylvania. He said that the recent statements sent out to the effect that he was desirous of a game were without foundation, and that no game would be played. He will follow the advice of the graduate Advisory Committee in this matter, which committee last Spring put a stop to athletic contests with Pennsylvania. The offer of a cup for the football game will "cut no ice" with Capt. Lea. He summed up the situation to-day with the following statement:

In many of the papers has appeared a misleading statement that the alumni and undergraduates of each university were anxious to have a game. However far this may be true of Pennsylvania it is a mistake to suppose that the undergraduates here are unanimously in favor of a game this Fall. Such a contest should be marked by dignity and a feeling of generous rivalry, which at this time, so soon after the open rupture between the two institutions in regard to athletics, is simply out of the question. The condition of affairs now is the same as it was last Spring, when the action was taken, and the hard feeling and bitterness on both sides at the present stage would only be increased by a game. Until this subsides it is idle to talk about a game. If Princeton were willing to play at all, she would do so for the sport itself, and the offer of a magnificent cup would be no inducement."

CRESCENT FOOTBALL PLAYERS.

A Fine Schedule of Games Arranged for the Season.

The management of the Crescent Athletic Club football team has arranged a schedule of games this year which is in keeping with the strength of the eleven. The dates booked show that the crack Brooklyn team will have worthy foemen right through the season, and that all the games to be played at Eastern Park, Brooklyn, will be good contests.

Beginning with this week, the Crescents will have the best kind of football experience. They are to meet the University of Pennsylvania team at Eastern Park on Wednesday and the Yale University team on Saturday. The Quakers have shown great strength in their exhibitions so far, but they have not yet tackled any team of the Crescents' calibre. The addition of Wheeler to the Crescent team will make it the strongest team in the country outside of the colleges.

The complete schedule of the Crescent team for the season at Eastern Park is as follows: Oct. 9, Crescent vs. University of Pennsylvania; Oct. 12, Crescent vs. Yale; Oct. 19, Crescent vs. Amherst; Oct. 26, Crescent vs. Williams; Nov. 2, Crescent vs. Princeton; Nov. 5, Crescent vs. Brown; Nov. 9, Crescent vs. Boston Athletic Association; Nov. 16, Crescent vs. Orange.

Harvard and Yale Won't Play.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 7.—Prof. Ames, Chairman of the Harvard Athletic Committee, gave out the following statement for the newspapers last night upon which he forbade any comment for the present:

"Oct. 5 having passed, and Harvard having received no invitation from Yale to play football, it is now definitely settled that there will be no football game this year between the elevens of these universities."

This means a cessation of all athletic relations between Harvard and Yale for two years at least.

It has been definitely decided that the place of Dr. Brooks as head coach of the Harvard team will be taken by B. G. Waters, Captain of the Harvard eleven in 1894.

Intercollegiate Tennis Tourney.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 7.—The intercollegiate tennis tournament begins here to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock. Play will probably last until Saturday. All the larger colleges will be represented. Yale is thought to have the best chance of first honors in both singles and doubles, as the present champions, Chace in singles and Chace and Foote in doubles, will represent the college again this season. Ware and Scudder and George Wrenn and Whitman are expected to represent Harvard in doubles, and three of the four will compete in the singles, as the intercollegiate association permits three entries in singles and two teams in doubles from each college. Fischer will do battle for the New-York University in singles, and Brown will present Budlong as a candidate. The entries from Princeton and Columbia are likely to be week, as will also be the case with the representatives of the minor colleges.

The annual meeting of the Intercollegiate Tennis Association will be held some time this week, probably on Wednesday.

West Side Tennis Games.

The West Side Tennis Club's games went on yesterday at Central Park West and Eighty-ninth Street, the slight showers having improved, rather than damaged, the courts. Putnam and Elliott won a close match in the handicap double from Johnes and Richards. Putnam did by far the best work, his splendid volleying really winning the game for his side, as his partner's play was rather below his usual weak. Putnam will make no in the handicap singles, and next season he may rank with the crack players if his present rate of improvement is maintained. The results:

Men's Handicap Doubles.—Semi-Final Round—A. W

SOROSIS MEETS AGAIN

The Subject of Charity Discussed in an Interesting Manner.

A GUEST PRESENT FROM BOMBAY

Mrs. Nicambe on the Platform Dressed in Eastern Robes—Miss Beatrice Harraden Also a Guest.

Sorosis's first meeting in her twenty-seventh year was a housewarming at the Hotel Waldorf yesterday, where hereafter she will have her headquarters, and the members entered into it with zest.

Seldom has there been a larger gathering at the first meeting of the season than that which yesterday nearly filled the pretty ballroom at the Waldorf, its graceful decorations and soft draperies making a handsome background for fine faces and beautiful gowns. Luncheon, which preceded the regular exercises of the day, was served in the adjoining café. It was a very delicate little luncheon. This is the bill of fare as it was laid before Sorosis's members and guests:

Consommé in Cups.
Bouchées of Lobster.
Filet Mignon Bearnais.
Pommes Laurette.
Lettuce and Tomatoes.
Fancy Ices.
Assorted Cakes.
Coffee and Tea.

The literary programme was a longer one. Miss Gracie Cornell gave first some charming mandolin solos; Miss Anne Virginia Culbertson, a descendent of the old Virginia family, gave fascinating little original recitations, and Miss Clara E. Stutsman sang "When the Flowing Tide Comes In" most delightfully.

This is the way in which Sorosis descends by graduations to the business of the day.

The subject for her first meeting of the year is always philanthropy, and yesterday she resolved, "That small charities defeat the ends of true philanthropy," and asked herself if it was so.

Mrs. Julia Floyd Smith was the Chairman of the Philanthropic Committee, and her speakers were Mrs. Josephine Shaw Lowell, Mrs. Jennie de la M. Lozier, Mrs. Augusta Raymond Kidder, Mrs. Dimies T. S. Denison, and Mrs. Margaret H. Dean.

Mrs. Smith left the discussion of the subject entirely to her committee, and devoted herself to the subject of Sorosis's philanthropic fund.

Very few members, she said, had an exact idea of the use of the fund. Originally, it was intended to give assistance to those in need outside the club, but it was now to be used for the benefit of club members only.

"Do you not think," she asked, "that each member of Sorosis should do her individual best to help increase this fund, until it reaches a sum with interest sufficient to help those of us who may be in need, and not so delicate as to prove that it will vanish at the first heavy touch?"

Mrs. Lowell, with her wide and practical knowledge of charity, then took up the subject of the day, and gave Sorosis a thorough paper.

"I should like to change the question," she said, to: 'Do not charities defeat the end of true charity?'

"Frequently the smaller the charity is, the safer it is. The Good Samaritan is the best example we have of a charitable man. If each person, in a like manner, would attend to the needs of the one nearest to him, there would be no need of charities. Charity is not an occupation. The man who is truly charitable will not underpay his employes, and the charitable woman will not browbeat her servants.

"A shopkeeper told me once that he always gave his cash girls shoes when they needed them.

"Would it be better,' I asked 'to pay them money enough so they could buy their own shoes, instead of giving them charity?'

"Mrs. Lowell,' he answered, 'I would not have a business in which there was no charity.'

"So he pays his cash girls $1.75 a week instead of $2.75, and feels a glow of self-righteousness every time he makes them a present.

"It is the great mass of laboring men and women who should be the objects of our charity—love. The bakers, farmers, cooks and all those who work for us, and without whom we could not live in comfort a single day.

"We forget them, until, in some way, they seek to improve their conditions, when we look upon them with scorn, something as the slaveholder looked upon his slaves—we accept all they give us without a thought as to how they struggle and fight, live and die.

"Although I seem to depreciate charities, I believe in charity and some charities. That is, charity to the working people which helps them to get better wages and shorter hours, education, and which tends to make them able to do something.

"Charity on a large scale must be organized and orderly or it will do more harm than good. But because it is organized it does not do away with the need of individuals."

Mrs. Kidder pleaded for the continuation of small, noiseless charities for the good of others and uplifting of ourselves.

Mrs. Lozier, who is one of Sorosis's brightest and most practical women, was not present, but her paper, read by Miss Lozier, was along similar lines to that of Mrs. Lowell's.

"Justice is a word seldom in our mouths," she said. We must give a fair and living wage to those we employ, if we do not know what that is, we can approximate, and if we do so, we shall go into the homes and the shops and find how the other half lives.

"The result of that will be coffee houses, day nurseries, and tenement-house reforms. Philanthropy is an educational work. We must not palliate symptoms, but get at the true causes. We can seldom interfere in other people's lives without doing harm. If all attended to the work that came in our way, we would have little time left to devote to scattering charities.

"Let us be sure that we have real philanthropy, working along the line of true social order, and then we can work and speak and live for it."

Mrs. Denison recommended the organization of something in the nature of a stock company of women upon the funds of which each member could draw for her dearest charity, each without bringing herself into the condition to need a rest cure, as from church fairs, &c., or make her chirography a terror to her friends in each morning's mail from the same cause.

Mrs. Dean closed the list of papers with a demand for the identification of sympathy in all charities. The Rev. Phebe Hannaford, Mrs. M. Louise Thomas, and others spoke.

A bright figure on the platform with the officers of Sorosis was that of Mrs. Nicambe of the Bombay Sorosis. She wore her Eastern robes of silk, one fold going over her head and around her dark, intelligent face.

She spoke a few words to Sorosis in very excellent English, telling of the work of her club at home.

Miss Beatrice Harraden, author of "Ships that Pass in the Night," was one of the guests, a slender, quiet-looking girl in brown, who stood for a moment in front of the club and bowed.

Dr. Newland, who has large mining interests in the West, was another interesting visitor who made a few remarks.

Other guests: Mrs. H. C. Houghton, President of the Female Guardian Society; Mrs. N. Coe Stewart, President of the Cleveland Sorosis; Miss Gabrielle Stewart, Miss Baldwin, a niece of Miss Frances Willard; Mrs. William W. Rice of Texas, Vice President of the Drawing Room Club; Miss Fiske Wellsley Woman's Club; Miss Jennie Siebold, and Miss Selby.

On the third Monday in the month Mrs. Hester M. Poole will speak to Sorosis upon "How to Decorate Our Homes."

Sorosis has an addition to be made to her badge, which is now simply the letter "S" in gold. It is a pendant in the form of a pineapple, the Sorosis fruit. In the centre in blue enamel is the number 25. These pendants may be worn by all Sorosians who have been members twenty-five years. Mrs. Margaret H. Yardley made the announcement, and exhibited the badge annex.

Mrs. William Tod Helmuth, Sorosis's President, who was abroad last Summer, was present and presided in her usual graceful manner. Mrs. "Jennie June" Croly, the founder of Sorosis, who has also been abroad, sat at Mrs. Helmuth's right hand.

Inspection at Willet's Point.

WILLET'S POINT, L. I., Oct. 7.—Surgeon-General George M. Sternburg of the army visited this post to-day and inspected the medical department of the Engineer Battalion. The officer arrived here about 10 o'clock A. M. and was received with a salute of eleven guns.

The three companies were reviewed and inspected in the afternoon, but the visiting officer said that parade was unnecessary, and the men were dismissed in front of the barracks. The visiting officer inspected only the hospital and accepted the report of the post Surgeon on the sanitary condition of the other buildings and the general health of the soldiers, which is given as good.

HUSBAND AND WIFE RECONCILED

Habeas Corpus Proceedings in the Scott Abduction Case Come to a Tame but Happy Conclusion in Court.

The Scott habeas corpus proceedings, begun in such a sensational manner last Saturday, came to a most tame ending yesterday, before Judge Beach, in the Supreme Court. Lloyd Mifflin Scott appeared in court, accompanied by his young wife, whom he had been accused of "abducting," in order that she might not be able to appear against his father, John C. Scott, in the Philadelphia court, where she is plaintiff in a suit for $100,000 damages.

The young people looked exceedingly happy and contented. Mrs. Scott is a pretty, golden-haired little woman, and she seemed very well satisfied to be at her husband's side.

William R. Bronk, counsel for Mr. Scott, said:

"There is nothing for this court to do. The whole proceeding is absurd. Mrs. Scott, as your Honor can see, is not under duress. She has returned willingly to her husband. The young people have been reconciled. There was no 'abduction.'"

Mr. and Mrs. Scott were married in Glasgow, Scotland, in 1892. They had met in a German university town, where Mr. Scott was a student. The marriage was not to the liking of Mr. Scott's father, John C. Scott, who is a wealthy coal operator, having offices in this city and Philadelphia. The young people separated, and the husband returned to this country, where he obtained a Dakota divorce. The wife followed to America, and through George A. Smythe, a Boston lawyer, she had the divorce set aside. Then she began an action for $100,000 damages against her father-in-law for the alienation of her husband's affections.

This suit was to be tried in Philadelphia next Wednesday. Mr. Smythe found out last Wednesday that his client had disappeared from Boston, and he traced her to this city. He thought that she was with her husband and father-in-law, at the Hotel Hanover, Fifteenth Street and Fifth Avenue.

He then obtained a writ of habeas corpus, alleging that she had been abducted by the Scotts, and was being held in confinement so as to keep her from prosecuting the Philadelphia suit.

Mr. Bronk said yesterday that John C. Scott had never instigated the separation, although he had been opposed to the marriage. The father had simply stipulated that the wife should travel with him and his wife in Europe, while the son was to complete his studies at Heidelberg.

When the Scotts were about to return to this country, however, the young wife said that she wanted to go back to her relatives, and from that time the Scotts never heard of her until last week, when the husband discovered his wife, after a long search, in Boston.

Frank Vandeveer, on behalf of Mr. Smythe, said that it had been a great surprise to him when he heard of the reconciliation of the parties. He said that Mr. Smythe had been trying to bring that about for two years.

"For this purpose, Mrs. Scott," he said, "has been compelled to chase her husband from court to court."

"If a reconciliation is all that Mr. Smythe wants," replied Mr. Bronk, "his wishes have been fulfilled. The wife has gone willingly with her husband, and all are happy."

Judge Beach, thereupon, dismissed the writ, and Mrs. Scott left the courtroom escorted by her husband and father-in-law.

HER LAST WISHES MAY NOT AVAIL.

Emeline Stone's Queer Will and Testament.

A queer document purporting to be "the last will and testament of Emeline Stone of Greenpoint," was filed yesterday in the Surrogate's office by the officers of the Irving Bank, where the papers were deposited.

The "will" is written on several sheets of note paper tied together with a piece of pink ribbon. The first document, which was written on May 1, 1889, declares that the signer wishes her bedding and furniture sold and the money put in the Irving Bank until there is enough to pay for the care of a lot in Greenwood Cemetery. Her clothing is to go to relatives and friends, her sewing machine to C. J. Wetmore, and R. C. Combes and family, and I. A. Sage and F. I. Sage are to have anything they want. This document is not attested by witnesses.

The other document is also written on a sheet of note paper dated Nov. 2, 1890. It is in a different handwriting from the other instrument, and, while the signature looks like the other one, the first name is written "Emiline." It says:

"As Mrs. I. A. Sage knows what I wish done with my things, it is my wish that she shall take possession of my bank books, furniture, clothing, and deed to Greenwood."

The witnesses are Nonie E. G. Scofield and Phebe A. Cheeseman. It is doubtful if this instrument is of any value, as it disposes of nothing.

There is no account as to the value of the estate.

STATE COURTS REOPENED.

Judges Return to Work, Though but Little in Accomplished.

The State courts opened for the Fall term yesterday after the Summer vacation, and the County Court House presented a very busy appearance. But little real work was accomplished. The call of the calendars consumed a great part of the day.

In the Supreme Court three trial terms were started, with Justices Patterson, Lawrence, and Andrews presiding. In the Superior Court, though business is about a year behind, no cases were in shape for trial, and Judges adjourned their courts. In Common Pleas two trial parts began operations.

In the Court of General Sessions three parts were going, with Judge Allison sitting in Part I., Judge Fitzgerald in Part II., and Judge Cowing in Part III.

The Court of Oyer and Terminer was opened with Justice Ingraham presiding, but after a short session it was adjourned until to-morrow. This court will devote its attention alone at present to the trial of murder cases.

A WEALTHY MANUFACTURER SUED.

Real Estate Agents Demand $100,000 for Selling His Business.

Eliphalet W. Bliss, the wealthy Brooklyn capitalist and manufacturer, is defendant in a suit for $100,000 begun yesterday in the Supreme Court, before Justice Patterson. Mr. Bliss was President of the E. W. Bliss Company, press manufacturers of Brooklyn, and owned the R. W. Wilson foundry. The plaintiffs in the suit are S. Douglas Lansing, of 71 Broadway, Henry Clair, and L. Augustus Fisher, all real estate agents. They allege that in 1889 they entered into arrangements with the defendant for the sale of his business to an English syndicate for $1,250,000. The deal was closed with the syndicate, and on July 1, 1890, the business was turned over at the price named, and the plaintiffs demand $100,000 as commissions.

The defense to the action is that Bliss paid to Samuel L. Smoot, the agent for the plaintiffs, $15,000 and some stock, for which he got a receipt in full of all claims.

The case will be continued to-day.

LIQUOR DEALERS TAKE COURAGE.

Seventeen of Them Plead Not Guilty Before Judge Allison.

The liquor dealers, encouraged, evidently, by the kindly treatment accorded them in the Court of General Sessions, since their cases have ceased to be tried before Recorder Goff, have gone back to their old tactics. In the language of one of the attachés of the District Attorney's office, they are "showing fight again."

This fact was emphasized yesterday, when seventeen of the liquor men, charged with excise violations pleaded "not guilty" before Judge Allison, and demanded a trial. When the liquor forces were stampeded before Recorder Goff, the saloon men were eager enough to plead guilty, and thereby minimize their punishment. But they have seemingly recovered from their fright, and are resorting to the old scheme of blocking the courts.

It was said in the District Attorney's office yesterday that the excise trials would be pushed ahead as rapidly as possible.

REFUSED COUNSEL FEES.

Mrs. Beate Has Property of Her Own in Brooklyn.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard R. Beate of 708 Halsey Street, Brooklyn, have started in on a lively fight in the divorce courts. Mrs. Beate yesterday asked Justice Barrett, in the Supreme Court, in this city, to award her counsel fees and alimony pending the issue of an action she has brought for a legal separation. Justice Barrett refused, on the showing of the husband that the wife owns the Halsey Street house, and has property in her name worth altogether over $8,000.

Mrs. Beate alleges that since her marriage, in 1889, her husband has contributed but little to her support, and that he finally abandoned her last December.

Mr. Beate asserts that his wife is simply scheming to be rid of him in order to indulge a fancy she has for a "gay life." He says he left her because she ordered him out of the Halsey Street house, which was given to her by her parents, who are wealthy people.

MRS. CRICHTON'S DIVORCE SUIT.

She Names Bettina Gerard, the Actress as Co-respondent.

Mrs. Emily Augusta Crichton has begun a suit for absolute divorce from her husband, William Crichton, who is Secretary of the United States Legation in Brazil. Bettina Gerard, the actress, daughter of Gen. Ordway of Washington, is named as co-respondent.

Judge Gildersleeve of the Superior Court granted Mrs. Crichton permission yesterday to serve the complaint in her suit by publication.

Miss Gerard, the co-respondent in this action is herself plaintiff in a divorce suit in the Superior Court. She is suing for an absolute divorce from Austin Williams, an actor, to whom she was married after other matrimonial ventures.

HELD FOR BLACKMAIL.

Mr. Miller Says He Was Only Collecting a Debt.

George A. Miller, proprietor of the Mineral Springs Cottage, Hemlock Lake, in Livingston County, was held in $1,000 bail yesterday by Judge Allison, in the Court of General Sessions, on a charge of blackmail. Miller is sixty-four years old, and is a most respectable-looking man.

He was arrested on complaint of H. A. McDonald, a broker, at 6 Wall Street, who alleges that Miller wrote him a letter demanding $60 or he would reveal something connected with the life of McDonald's wife.

Mr. Miller said he had sent any threatening letter. He said McDonald owed him $40, and that he wrote a letter asking for its payment. He said he held McDonald's note for that amount.

Must Sue Schildwachter's Bondsmen.

A case of peculiar interest came to an untimely end yesterday in the Superior Court, before Judge Freedman.

Miss Maud Halliday sued ex-Sheriff Sexton to recover $5,430.31. She recovered a judgment for $5,000 for breach of promise against Charles Schildwachter, Jr., in January, 1894. As young Schildwachter, who is a son of the wealthy butcher, had no property to satisfy the judgment, he was arrested. He gave bonds and was released. The law provides that in such cases the defendant, though released on bonds, may not leave the city limits. Miss Halliday sued Mr. Sexton for the amount of the judgment with interest, alleging that he had, while Sheriff, permitted Schildwachter to go beyond the city limits.

To prove Schildwachter's absence from the city several witnesses were called.

David Welch, representing Mr. Sexton, declined to put in any testimony. He said that Miss Halliday should have sued Schildwachter's bondsmen.

Judge Gildersleeve, on Mr. Welch's motion, dismissed the case.

More Delay for J. K. Van Ness.

When the case of John K. Van Ness was called yesterday in the Court of General Sessions his attorney obtained an adjournment for a week, alleging that Van Ness is probably dying.

The prosecution objected strenuously to the adjournment, alleging that Van Ness, who is a lawyer, had before escaped trial by means of the same excuse.

Van Ness is charged with fraudulently obtaining a check for $1,000 from the estate of Cornelia Waldron. He was arrested on Feb. 3, 1892. Since then he has forfeited his bail three times. He was brought from Plainfield, N. J., on July 29. At that time he was sick, and refused to stir. He was brought over to this city in a cab, however.

No Jury in the Schoenholz Case.

The work of securing a jury for the trial of Morris Schoenholz, the alleged firebug, was continued yesterday before Judge Fitzgerald, in the Court of General Sessions. This is the second week of the search for a jury.

NEWS OF THE COURTS IN BRIEF.

—Samuel Hern, who keeps a sailors' boarding house at 92 New Chambers Street, was arraigned before United States Commissioner Shields yesterday charged by John Scott, a seaman, with declaring his clothing for his alleged debt of $12 for board. Scott had boarded at Hern's house from Aug 27 until Oct. 1. Hern was arrested under the law passed by Congress last February exempting sailors' clothing from attachment for debt, and making money from attachment for debt, and making money from attachment for debt, and making money

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

Consolidation of Three Big Traction Companies in Philadelphia.

A NEW UNION COMPANY FORMED

The Most Extensive Street Railway Combination in This Country—An Aggregate Capitalization of $108,000,000.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 7.—After deliberations extending over a period of two months, the big traction amalgamation was finally consummated at noon to-day, when the three extensive local street railway systems—the Philadelphia, Electric, and People's—were joined together under the title of the Union Traction Company of Philadelphia. All the necessary papers have now been executed, and the lease of the Philadelphia Traction Company to the Union Company has been signed by Presidents John Lowber Welsh and Peter A. B. Widener.

The deal was virtually affected two months ago, but since that time obstacles have arisen in the negotiations that prevented their consummation then, but the last stumbling block has now been surmounted, and the three big lines, forming the most extensive street railway system in the country, will be operated under one executive head.

By the terms of the lease, the Philadelphia Traction Company, including all its allied lines, controlled or owned, shall be leased to the Union Traction Company for 999 years, the Union Company to assume virtually all the obligations now binding upon the Philadelphia Company, and to pay the latter company a rental which will yield the stockholders dividends of 8 per cent. per annum. All that is now necessary to formally carry into effect the triple agreement is the action of the People's Traction Company stockholders on the question of reducing the capital stock, so as to come within the provisions of the act of assembly. This will probably be done on the 25th of this month.

The deal as ratified to-day forms the greatest single system of street railway lines in existence, with about 425 miles of road now operated, and a combined capitalization in stock and bonds, including that of all the subsidiary companies, of more than $108,000,000.

NORTHERN PACIFIC.

Prospect of an Amicable Agreement in the Receivership Dispute.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 7.—Receiver Frank Bigelow of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company says there is no truth to any of the press dispatches from Seattle and St. Paul regarding the demanding of the resignation of General Counsel William Nelson Cromwell, and the alleged agreement between Judge Jenkins's receivers and Judge Hanford's receiver, Mr. Burleigh.

Mr. Bigelow says it is very much desired that an agreement of some kind be reached in order to protect the interests of all the parties holding the bonds and stock of the Northern Pacific, and he thinks this can be done. The co-operation of Receiver Burleigh is much desired, but Mr. Bigelow says the dispatches of The Chicago Associated Press are misleading. He thinks that the United States Judges of the various Circuit Courts through which the Northern Pacific runs will reach some agreement in the course of a few days, so that this great railway system will not be under the control of separate receivers and a war existing between the same.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Oct. 7.—Ex-Senator Spooner, George Miller of Milwaukee, C. B. Hunt and Frank B. Kellogg of this city, of counsel for the Northern Pacific receivers, held a conference with Receiver McHenry yesterday. Nothing is known of what was done, but some legal action will probably result.

Efficacy of Inter-State Commerce Law.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.—The efficacy of the amendment of February, 1893, to the Inter-state Commerce act will be tested in a habeas corpus case filed in the Supreme Court of the United States to-day. By that amendment, it was sought to open a way to secure evidence of violations of the law by providing that persons who thus testified should not be prosecuted for their participation in the offenses, if, indeed, they were particeps criminis. It was brought about by the famous Counselman case, in Chicago, which showed that, without some such provision, the necessary evidence to establish violations of the law could not be obtained.

The circumstances of the present case are these: Thomas P. Brown, Auditor of the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company, was summoned before the United States Grand Jury, in the Western District of Pennsylvania, last May, and asked to tell what he knew of certain rebates unlawfully made to a coal company shipping over the road, by officers of the railroad company. He declined to answer on the ground that he would thereby accuse and incriminate himself, and it was claimed the Constitutional privilege in such cases protected him in refusing. He was adjudged to be in contempt of court by Judge Buffington, for the reason that the ground of refusing to answer was insufficient, and was committed to the custody of John W. Walker, Marshal of the district. Brown applied for a release on a writ of habeas corpus. The writ was denied, Judge Acheson of the Circuit Court concurring with Judge Buffington in his opinion. The Court took the ground that the amendment to the act quoted provided the same safeguards that were contained in the Constitutional privilege referred to, and that was not unconstitutional, and that the petitioner was not entitled to release. Thereupon Brown appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States.

Charges of Conspiracy Not Sustained.

Judge Beekman, in the Supreme Court, has handed down a decision dismissing the second complaint in the action brought by Emil Oelberman against the New-York Central and the New-York and Northern Railroads. He claimed that the New-York Central and the majority stockholders of the other road conspired to throw the small road into the hands of the larger and wealthier one.

Judge Beekman says that the new complaint contains abundant charges of evil intent, conspiracy, and fraudulent purpose, but the charges are not sustained by the acts of the defendants. The first complaint in the action was discussed some time ago by Judge Ingraham. Judge Beekman says that the plaintiff can bring another action on the payment of costs.

Rate Agreement in the Southwest.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 7.—The General Passenger Agents of the Southwestern lines engaged in Texas interstate traffic have adopted the agreement previously submitted for the maintenance of rates and regulation of passenger business. The meeting elected for Chairman W. W. Kent, General Passenger Agent of the Chicago, Peoria and St. Louis line. Headquarters will be located in this city. An Executive Committee was elected, to have general supervision of affairs, composed of General Passenger Agents Wishart, Townsend, and Barker. The agreement will take effect Tuesday.

East-Bound Freight Traffic.

The shipments of dead freight out of Chicago, east-bound, last week, aggregated 79,908 tons, as against 62,024 tons in the previous week, and 54,000 tons last week. The Erie Railway led all of its competitors, carrying 10,833 tons. The Lake Shore hauled 10,453 tons; the Grand Trunk, 10,730 tons; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 10,241 tons; Wabash, 9,395 tons; Panhandle, 7,839 tons; Michigan Central, 7,047 tons; Baltimore and Ohio, 4,560 tons; the Nickel Plate, 5,302 tons, and the "Big Four," 3,508 tons.

RAILROAD MEN AND MATTERS.

—C. P. Huntington, who is now in San Francisco, is quoted in a recent interview as saying: "I have never made any money out of Southern Pacific investments, with the exception of Central Pacific. I have made millions east of the Mississippi River, and put them all into California."

—Control of the Galveston City Street Railway Company in Galveston, Texas, has passed into the hands of the Rangers of New-York. Col. William H. Sinclair, the former President of the company, disposed of his entire holdings, which amounted to $100,000.

—Henry Hentz, Stuart G. Nelson, and B. F. Tracy of New-York, and Francis Peabody of New-Yark, constitute a protective committee in the interest of some of the holders of the consolidated bonds and the stock of the Oregon Improvement Company.

—Vice President Hall of the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad Company says that the Stamford and New-Canaan Branch, recently purchased, and about eight miles in length, is to be equipped with electricity.

—An order has been issued to the trainmen and baggagemasters of all trains on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad that under no circumstances must they allow the passengers on the trains to play cards hereafter.

—Master in Chancery George W. Owens, in Savannah, Ga., sold the Georgia Central Railroad at auction yesterday for $2,000,000. Attorney Crawford, representing Thomas F. Ryan, and Gen. Samuel Thomas bid in the property.

—The Directors of the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company yesterday ratified the sale, by the Executive Committee, of the $440,000 of bonds which, until recently, were held in the treasury of the company.

—On application of E. C. Benedict and other Trustees under the first mortgage of the Kansas City and Omaha Railroad that property has been included in the Union Pacific receivership.

—Stockholders of the Chicago Junctions Railway and Union Stock Yards Company will hold their annual meeting in Jersey City on Nov. 14.

—The twenty-fifth meeting of the American Society of Railroad Superintendents will open in the Hotel Brunswick, this city, next Monday.

—J. L. Laidlaw succeeds W. Howard Gilder of New-York as Treasurer of the Toledo, St. Louis and Kansas City Railroad.

—Marcellus Hopkins has been appointed receiver for the South Side Rapid Transit Company in Chicago.

—H. J. Quigg has been appointed General Manager of the Staten Island Electric Railroad.

SUPERVISOR FITCHIE MAY RUN

As an Independent Republican Candidate for Mayor of Brooklyn His Friends Wish Him to Enter the Field.

The Mayoralty situation in Brooklyn is likely to become more complicated, as there is every likelihood of another ticket's being placed in the field.

The ticket, unless Supervisor at Large Thomas Fitchie changes his determination, will bear his name for Mayor. It will be known as an independent Republican ticket. Mr. Fitchie was a candidate for Mayor at the Republican City Convention last Thursday night, and was disappointed when he ascertained that he had lost the prize.

He knew that he could not win on the first ballot, but felt sure that he held the key to the situation with his 12,000 votes pledged to his support. But the Seventh Ward, in which he lived, did not give him as many votes as had been promised, and his friends in the other wards, taking this as a sign of weakness, instead of supporting him, threw their strength to Mr. Wurster.

Mr. Fitchie was sure that, if his friends had stood fast to his colors, on the second ballot the Bryant men would have gone to his support, and Mr. Wurster would not have been the nominee.

"Pledges were given to get the delegates for the ticket," said one of Mr. Fitchie's friends, "and this is bribery under the law. The Wurster people were determined to win, and they made all kinds of promises in return for votes.

"That nullification means," said the reporter's informant, "that if Mr. Wurster is elected, there will be no change in the heads of departments, except in the elevation of Mr. Barrow to Fire Commissioner. Mr. White will remain as City Works Commissioner if he can be induced to stay."

Mr. Fitchie's friends now intend to upset matters if possible, and they think there are sufficient independent Republicans in the city to aid in their scheme. Already petitions are being circulated in order to get the 600 names necessary for an independent candidate to file with his certificate, and Mr. Fitchie, knowing this, has not restrained his friends. Independent candidates have until Oct. 20 to file their certificates, and Mr. Fitchie's friends expect to be ready by that time to spring him as a candidate for Mayor."

In speaking of this new element in the campaign, Mr. Fitchie said yesterday:

"I have no objection to stating that a direct proposition to that effect was made to me last Friday by friends of mine, both Republican and Democratic. The question is still under consideration, and I shall not reach any definite decision until after the Assembly nominations are completed. I have no opinion in regard to the nominees so far for city and county offices, but it is not necessary to make them public now. My decision depends somewhat on the nominations to be made this week."

A NEW COURT OF APPEALS REPORTER

Edmund H. Smith Chosen by the Judges—Gov. Morton's Appointments.

ALBANY, Oct. 7.—Edmund H. Smith of Albany was appointed to-day State Reporter by the Judges of the Court of Appeals, to succeed the late Hiram E. Sickels. The salary of the office is $5,000, and the perquisites are reckoned equally large.

Mr. Smith was born in 1848. He is a son of Judge James C. Smith of Canandaigua. He was educated at the Canandaigua Academy, Hobart College, and Columbia College Law School. He was admitted to the bar in New-York City in 1872, and became an Assistant United States District Attorney for the Southern District of New-York under Col. George Bliss, District Attorney.

Mr. Smith has had an extensive experience in law reporting, especially as editor of The Central Reporter. In the existence of the Second Division of the Court of Appeals, Mr. Smith acted as Remittitur Clerk, and since the dissolution of the Second Division has been connected with the Clerk's office of the Court of Appeals. Mr. Smith is a Democrat. He is one of the most popular of the attachés of the highest State Court.

Gov. Morton to-day made the following appointments:

James A. Furnham of Ballston as District Attorney for Saratoga County, in place of John Person, deceased.

Dr. Allan R. Thompson of Troy as Coroner of Rensselaer County, in place of John Collins, deceased.

Andrew Tuck of Lisbon as manager of the St. Lawrence State Hospital, in place of James D. Tracey, resigned.

William Bradford of Louisville as United States Deposit Fund Commissioner for the County of St. Lawrence, in place of William H. Paddock, term of office expired, and Anson Thompson of Ellisbury as Trustee of the Craig Colony, in place of N. P. Wardell, declined.

NEWPORTERS CLOSING THEIR COTTAGES

Signs that the Season Is Fast Coming to an End.

NEWPORT, R. I., Oct. 7.—Col. Waring, New-York's Street Cleaning Commissioner, and Mrs. Waring closed their cottage to-day and went to New-York for the Winter.

Mrs. N. D. Clapp and J. B. Wolfe also closed their cottages to-day.

It is reported that J. Pierpont Morgan of New-York is to purchase a building site on Ocean Avenue, containing thirteen acres. The lot belongs to Seth B. French of New-York, and lies between Bateman and Brenton Avenues.

Mr. and Mrs. William Post and Mr. and Mrs. William F. Burden, Mrs. R. M. Hunt, and Miss Hunt went to New-York to-day.

Mrs. J. Watts Kearney gave a ladies' luncheon to-day.

To-day's arrivals include Mr. and Mrs. Prescott Lawrence, Mrs. Charles H. Baldwin and Stewart M. Brice, returning from New-York; Mrs. C. F. Chickering of New-York, Charles M. Bull of Brooklyn, and H. P. Girard of Rye, N. Y.

Accused of Being a Funeral Thief.

Among the attendants at the funeral of Mrs. Rosa Gabel, at 280 Avenue B, Sunday afternoon, was an apparently respectable old gentleman who showed deep sorrow. Later the funeral was interrupted by outcries from several people that they had been robbed.

Undertaker Halle, who was standing outside, saw the respectable old gentleman hurry up the street, stopping to remove the contents of two pocketbooks and drop them when empty in an ash barrel. He called a policeman, who arrested the old man, who was very indignant, but when the pocketbooks were identified had nothing to say.

When arraigned in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday he gave his name as J. Connors and was identified as a professional funeral thief. Magistrate Deuel held him in $1,000 bail.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

SOME MATTERS OF INTEREST REPORTED BY THE BROKERS.

Lots on Fifth Avenue Sold in Partition—The Sale of the Sickles Property to be Had To-day.

Messrs. Terence Farley's Sons have bought of George W. Reddell four lots on the south side of Eighty-seventh Street, 100 feet east of Riverside Drive, and will at once begin the erection of five four-story dwellings on the plot.

Mrs. Margaret F. Mace, better known as the actress, Maggie Mitchell, is the purchaser of the southwest corner of One Hundred and Second Street and West End Avenue, on which she will build an eight-story fire-proof apartment house. The broker was Morgan D. McMonegal.

Messrs. Slawson & Hobbs have sold, for the Bueb estate, at $30,000, the four-story brownstone dwelling 136 West Seventy-seventh Street, 18 by 55 by 102.2.

The principal sale at auction to-day at 111 Broadway will be that, in partition proceedings, of the Sickles estate. Mr. Peter F. Meyer is to be the auctioneer. Among the seventeen parcels to be offered, which are referred to in detail below, are several to commend themselves to investors and speculators. The sale being by order of court, the bidders will fix the prices absolutely, and a profit awaits those who bid with judgment.

In the Trinity Building salesroom yesterday, Mr. Peter F. Meyer sold, in partition, at $25,000, to Leopold Friedberger, the lot, 25.2 by 102.2 2-3, on the east side of Fifth Avenue, 25.1¼ feet south of Ninetieth Street. The two lots adjoining, to the south, one 25.2 and the other 25 by 102.2 2-3, were bought by Henry C. Humphrey, at $22,600 each. These latter two lots were bought from the purchaser after the sale by Mr. Samuel Goldsticker, for a client, who is believed to be Mr. B. I. H. Trask.

Mr. B. L. Kennelly sold, under foreclosure, at $32,100, to D. S. Decker, the plaintiff's attorney, the five-story brick flat, 71 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, north side, 50 feet east of Madison Avenue, 30 by 100.

The sales at auction set down for to-day at 111 Broadway are as follows:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., partition sale, Robert L. Wensley, referee, seventeen parcels belonging to the Sickles estate, as follows: 79 Nassau Street, west side, between Fulton and John Streets, 25.7 by 106.6 by 24 by 105.3, five-story and basement store and office building; also 151 Mercer Street, west side, 125 feet north of Prince Street, 25 by 100, four-story and basement brick store and lofts building; also 111 Nassau Street, west side, between Beekman and Ann Streets, extending to Theatre Alley, 24.7 by 102.9 by 24.7 by 102.6, five-story and basement store and lofts building; also 124a Washington Place, south side, 100.4 feet east of Barrow Street, extending to 181 West Fourth Street, 20 by 100.2 by 21.9 by 91.7, with four-story and basement brick dwelling on Washington Place and three-story and basement brick dwelling on Fourth Street; also 34 Sixth Avenue, east side, 17 feet south of Fourth Street, 17.1 by 57.1 by 17.1 by 56, three-story brick building, with store; also 404 Sixth Avenue, east side, 79.2 feet south of Twenty-fifth Street, 19.7 by 60, four-story brick building, with store; also 64 Gansevoort Street, south side, 96 feet east of Greenwich Street, 25 by 89 by 25 by 88.8, five-story and basement building in front and three-story and basement brick dwelling in rear; also 741 Greenwich Street, east side, 93.9 feet north of Perry Street, 18.8 by about 93.9 by irregular, three-story and basement brick dwelling; also 228 West Thirteenth Street, south side, 172.7 feet east of Greenwich Avenue, 19.11 by 83.1 by 21 by 56, three-story and basement brick dwelling; also 105 Greenwich Avenue, west side, 20 feet north of West Twelfth Street, 20 by 60.10 by 19.2 by 56.6, three-story and basement brick dwelling; also 9 Collister Street, southwest corner of Hubert Street, 20 by 57, three-story and basement brick dwelling; also 147 Waverley Place, north side, 45.4 feet west of Gay Street, 22 by 62.1, four-story and basement brick dwelling; also 6 Beekman Place, west side, 38 feet north of Mitchell Place, 19 by 90, four-story and basement brownstone dwelling; also lot 25 by 100 on south side of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, 200 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue; also leasehold of 55 King Street, north side, between Varick and Congress Streets, 25 by 75, three-story and basement brick dwelling; also two parcels in what was part of the town of East Chester, but is now part of the city, both being salt meadows; one contains about 8 acres and the other 3.3 acres, with Mill Pond as one boundary.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., executor's sale, 303 Bowery, southeast corner of First Street, 18.7 by 73.4 by 10.9 by 70.3, three-story brick building, with 3 stores.

By Adrian H. Muller & Son, auction sale, 54 West Twelfth Street, south side, between Fifth and Sixth Avenues, 19.4 by 103.3, three-story and basement brick dwelling.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, John H. Judge, referee, 57 West Sixty-eighth Street, north side, 437 feet west of Central Park West, 18 by 100.5, four-story brownstone dwelling. Due on judgment, $24,150.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, A. H. Vanderpoel, referee, 1,029 East One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, north side, 471.10 feet east of Southern Boulevard, 25 by 100, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $2,880.

By B. L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, George E. Mott, referee, 435 West Twenty-eighth Street, north side, 325 feet east of Tenth Avenue, 25 by 98.9, five-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $3,120; on prior mortgage, $14,000.

Morgan O. McGonegal has sold for Clara F. Delafield two lots on the southwest corner of One Hundred and Second Street and West End Avenue, to Margaret J. Mace, who will at once improve the property by the erection of an eight-story fire-proof apartment house.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of Plans for New Structures Filed Yesterday.

Nos. 428 and 430 East Seventy-fifth Street, for a two-story brick stable, dwelling, and blacksmith's shop, by Philippine Buck of 406 East Seventy-sixth Street; cost, $11,000.

King's Bridge Road, west side, 300 feet from High Bridge Road, for a two-story frame temporary engine house, by Edward O'Meagher, Superintendent of Buildings of the Fire Department for the City of New-York, owner; cost, $1,000.

One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street and Locust Avenue, northeast corner, for two two-story brick engine house and storage house, by the De La Vergne Refrigerator Machine Company; cost, $16,000.

One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, 38 feet east of Locust Avenue, two one-story frame workshops and factory, by same; cost, $7,000.

Arthur Street, north side, 150 feet east of Fourth Avenue, William's Bridge, for a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling, by Robert F. Shiel of William's Bridge; cost, $2,500.

West Broadway and Third Street, northeast corner, eight-story brick lofts, by John B. Ireland of 15 East Forty-seventh Street; cost, $130,000.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Monday Oct. 7.

AVENUE D, w s, 26 ft n of 9th St, 20.6x 70; Esther Surut to Benjamin Goldberger. $14,000

RIDGE ST, e s, 19 ft s of Stanton St, 24x 60; Theresa Dorner and Franceska Skelly to Abraham and Solomon Schneider.. 1

6TH ST, 613; Julius Brookman and wife to Jacob H. Westheimer..... 14,000

RIDGE ST, e s, 19 ft s of Stanton St, 24x60; Margaretha Ley to Abraham and Solomon Schneider..... 18,500

FORSYTH ST, e s, 150 ft n of Houston St, 25x100; Rebecca Weisel to Joseph Weiser..... 1

RIVINGTON ST, s s, 50 ft e of Attorney St, 25x100; Sarah F. Greengard to Ida Cohen..... 34,000

9TH AV, 445; James E. Davis to Peter Wagner..... 25,000

29TH ST, n s, 365.8 ft e of 7th Av, 19x 48.9; William F. Lane and another, executors of William R. Dales, to William P. Dixon..... 9,000

29TH ST, same property; Clara G. Lane to same..... 2,250

SAME PROPERTY; Rhoda J. Ament and others, trustees of William R. Dales, to same..... 1

58TH ST, 447 West; Henry Van Hoevenbergh to Henry Smith and George Featherstone..... 1,200

49TH ST, n s, 125 ft e of 2d Av, 17.6 x100.5; Benjamin Goldberger and wife to Esther Surut..... 12,300

57TH ST, s s, 28.6 ft w of Madison Av, 18.6x100.5; Thomas C. Oakley and another, executors, &c., of Gilbert Oakley to John W. Cox..... 62,500

101ST ST, n s, 200 ft w of 1st Av, 25x 100.10; Theodore and Washington Wilson, executors of Mary Wilson, to David Steinfeld..... 3,500

56TH ST, s s, 262.6 ft e of 5th Av, 22.6x 100.5; Harriet H. Holder to William F. Sheehan..... 62,000

125TH ST, n s, 300 ft w of 1st Av, 20x 99.11; Jacob H. Westheimer and wife to Theresa Hughes..... 8,750

88TH ST, s s, 171 ft e of West End Av, 18x100.8; Peter Zucher, referee, to Thomas R. Manners and another..... 18,600

9TH AV, 772; Philip G. Dux and Jacob Weis, executors of Barbara Schneller, to Henry Dux and Anna E. Weis..... 34,000

65TH ST, 160 West; Henry L. Sprague to Angus F. MacColl..... 1

48TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of 6th Av, 20x 100.4; Thomas H. Fleming to Philip G. Springer..... 10

CLEVELAND AV, n corner of 21 St, 100x 87.5x100x92; George A. Smith to Mary H. Archibald..... 1

SETON AV, e s, 125 ft n of Jefferson Av, 25x100; Mary D. Eden to Adelle Axelrad..... 450

16TH AV, s e corner of 5th St, Lot 34, map of Wakefield; Sarah N. Anderson to Amy L. Abel..... 3,200

104TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of 1st Av, 25x 100.11; Charles R. Christy, trustee of Elizabeth A. Chapin, to Simon Epstein... 14,000

128TH ST, 10 East; Frederica Schneer to Frederick Kreusler, Jr..... 19,500

131ST ST, 515 West; William Gamble and others to Thomas Carroll..... 18,000

8TH AV, n w corner of 114th St, 50.5x100; Thomas K. Lemon and wife to Edward Rafter..... 1

CONVENT AV, w s, 50 ft s of 133d St, 40x100; Edward Rafter and wife to Thomas K. Lemon..... 1

MANHATTAN AV, s e corner of 103d St, 100.11x95; Simon Adler and Henry S. Herrman and wives to Nicholas Cotter.. 62,500

142D ST, s s, 250 ft e of Brook Av, 50x 100; Martin Geissler and August Moebus to James T. Barry..... 1

142D ST, same property; James T. Barry and wife to Herman Trittler and Max Walther..... 1

GRAY ST, n s, 50 ft e of Topping St, 50x100; Sara D. Bonfils to Louise H. Wassman..... 5,250

165TH ST, n s, 28 ft e of Lot 27, map of Lot 27, Village of Morrisania, by Findlay, 28x217.10; Sarah J. Downes and others to W. Stebbins Smith..... 1

MORRIS AV, or PLACE, e s, 25 ft n of 163d St, 25x100; Emil Biele and wife to Samuel Ettinger, Jr..... 1

ELSMERE PLACE, s s, 425 ft w of Marmion Av, 25x100; Henry C. Wyand to Charles H. Foster, Sr..... 4,500

HEWITT PLACE, e s, 100 ft n of Leggett Av, 25x irregular; William R. Holtz to Thomas Moffit..... 1

TINTON AV, w s, 194 ft n of Wall St, 75x 100; Charles S. Simpson to Joseph and J. Arthur Pinchbeck..... 5,525

OAKLAND PLACE, s e corner of Cambreling Av, 31.8x100.8x20.6x129; Lewis D. Jackson to Gottfried Schalle..... 1,150

Recorded Leases.

CLARK, John J., to John J. Clark, Jr.; basement, &c., 1 and 3 Ann St. and 1 and 2 Park Row; to 1st May, 1897..... $300

FORMAN, John S., to E. J. Moran; store, &c., 215 Park Row, 5 years..... $1,400 and $1,500

MOHRMANN, Jacob, to Meta Wurtmann; 200 Spring St, store, &c., 5 7-12 years..... 1,200

MEYTZ, Amalia, to Christian Hagerdorn; 202 West 19th St, store, &c., and part of 204 West 19th St, 3 years..... 444

FLURI, Catherine, to John Apfel; 323 West 41st St, 5 years..... 1,800

Recorded Mortgages.

ARCHIBALD, Mary H., to George A. Smith; Lots 106 and 107, map of South Mount Vernon, 1 year..... $1,500

BARD, Harriet E., to Anna C. Lamb; n w s of Marion St, 140 ft n of Washingtonville, 3 years..... 600

CLANCY, Thomas M., to David Kennedy and another; n s of 63d St, 116.8 ft w of Columbus Av, demand..... 200

CROCKETT, William F., and others to C. A. Stevens and others, executors; n s of 64th St, 175 ft w of Central Park West, 5 years..... 29,250

CLANCY, Thomas M., to Charles Healy; n s of 63d St, 116.8 ft w of Columbus Av, demand..... 1,120

CONNELL, Edward J., and wife to J. H. McGean and another, trustees; e s of Suburban St, 52.6 ft s of Perry Av, 3 years..... 1,150

CONNELL, Emma A., and another to same; w s of Suburban St, 94 ft n of Decatur Av, 3 years..... 2,100

COTTER, Nicholas, to Simon Adler and another; Manhattan Av, s e corner of 103d St, 1 year..... 32,500

CARROLL, Thomas, to William Gamble and another; n s of 131st St, 175 ft w of 10th Av, installments..... 6,000

DILLENBERG, Caroline, to the Pacific Fire Insurance Company; 403 East 77th St..... 3,000

DEIX, Mary, and another, to Irving Savings Institution; e s of 9th Av, 75.5 ft s of 52d St, 1 year..... 14,000

ETTINGER, Samuel, Jr., and wife to the South Brooklyn Co-operative Building and Loan Association; e s of Morris Place, 25 ft n of 163d St, installments... 7,500

EPSTEIN, Simon, to Charles R. Christy, as trustee; n s of 106th St, 125 ft w of 1st Av, 3 years..... 11,500

FOSTER, Charles H., Sr., and wife to Philip Stacon; s s of Elsmere Place, 425 ft w of Marmion Av, 3 years..... 2,000

FITZGERALD, Luke, and wife to John H. Rhoades and others, trustees; s s of 23d St, 100 ft w of 8th Av, 5 years..... 20,000

GERKES, Frederick, to Charlotte L. Robbins; Lot 487, map of Church Farm, 5 years..... 75,000

GORSCH, Arthur, and wife to Hugo Gorsch; s s of 74th St, 150 ft w of 1st Av, 1 year..... 2,000

GLEASON, Harriet A., to Julius Schlag and wife; e s of Anthony Av, 130.9 ft n of 175th St, 3 years..... 9,000

GIBLIN, Michael, and others, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 103d St, n w corner of West End Av, 1 year. 77,000

ILSEN, George, to Theodor Lohs; n s of 106th St, 125 ft e of 2d Av, 5 years..... 3,000

JACOB, Eleonora, and another to John McGoey; s s of 31st St, 325 ft e of 8th Av, 7 years..... 1,000

KONIG, Nikolaus, and wife to the New-York Savings Bank; n s of 30th St, 375 ft w of 9th Av, 3 years..... 10,000

KELLER, Peter, and another to Sarah Lewis; w s of St. John Av, 350 ft n of Bayard St, demand..... 250

LEVY, Lazarus, and wife to Emma Kohnert; e s of Sheriff St, 125 ft s of Houston St, 7 years..... 8,000

SAME to same; e s of Sheriff St, 100 ft s of Houston St, 7 years..... 8,000

MANNERS, Thomas R., and wife to F. G. Joseph; s s of 88th St, 171 ft e of West End Av, 2 years..... 15,500

MCKENSTRY, Kate, to H. J. Uhert; s s of 48th St, 262.6 ft e of 7th Av, 3 years... 2,000

MORAN, Edward J., to Malcom Brewing Company; Park Row, s w corner of James St, note..... 1,200

MAXWELL, Robert, and another to Catherine I. Maxwell; Water St, n w corner of Jefferson St, 1 year..... 10,775

PRENDERGAST, Patrick, and wife to D. W. James; n s of 84th St, 225 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 1 year..... 23,000

PINCHBECK, Joseph, and another to Charles S. Simpson; w s of Tinton Av, 194 ft n of Wall St, 1 year..... 4,500

RUDDELL, Annie E., to the Dry Dock Savings Institution; n s of 143d St, 100 ft e of Amsterdam Av, (two mortgages,) 3 year..... 21,500

SCHWARZ, Julie, and another to James R. Roosevelt; n s of 79th St, 45 ft e of Park Av, 5 years..... 12,000

SHEEHAN, William F., to H. H. Holder; e s of 56th St, 262.6 ft e of 5th Av, 2 years..... 20,000

SAME to the Greenwich Savings Bank; s s of 56th St, 262.6 ft e of 5th Av, 5 years. 32,500

SOUTHWELL, Frank J., to F. R. Coudert and another, trustees; s s of 30th St, 300.8 ft w of 7th Av, 3 years..... 50,000

SCHNEIDER, Abraham, and another to Margareth Ley; e s of Ridge St, 19 ft s of Stanton St, 5 years..... 15,000

SHERMAN, Eugene S., and another to A. H. Allen, as executor, &c.; w s of Bainbridge Av, 76.5 ft of Garfield St, 3 years. 3,500

TRITTLER, Herman, and another to James T. Barry; s s of 142d St, 250 ft e of Brook Av, 4 years..... 4,500

WESTHEIMER, Jacob H., and wife to Emma Archer; n s of 6th St, 218 ft e of Avenue B, 5 years..... 10,000

SAME to Lena Rossman, as executrix; n s of 125th St, 300 ft w of 1st Av, 3 years.. 7,000

WASSMAN, Louise H., to Sara D. Bonfils; n s of Gray St, 50 ft e of Topping St, installments..... 4,500

Assignments of Mortgages.

BAUERDORF, Annie R., to George Tiefel. $3,500

BOHNERT, David, to Daniel Friend..... 1,987

CHURCHILL, Lily W., and others, executors, to Lily W. Churchill and others, trustees..... 1

SAME, as trustees, to A. C. Monson, guardian..... 40,000

DAVISON, Charles A., to Charles A. Davison, trustee..... 5,000

DAVISON, Charles A., trustee, to Mary A. Dixon..... 5,021

DONOHUE, Lawrence F., to J. G. Gillig and others, executors..... 4,000

GAINES, Mary, and another to Julius Freuss..... 3,000

KIMBERLY, Louisa, executrix, to Louisa Kimberly..... 52,000

LEWIS, John A., and others, executors, to John A. Lewis and others, trustees... 1

LEAIRD, George T., administrator, to Emily C. Van Dyke..... 1

MIDDLEBROOK, Frederic J., to Sarah C. Douglass..... 9,541

O'ROURKE, Thomas, to Rose Flogans..... 2,500

O'BRIEN, James, to Louise Lange..... 8,500

O'CONOR, John C., to G. M. Speir..... 10,083

SMITH, George A., to William F. Lawrence and another..... 1

STANG, Joseph, to Banned Friend..... 1

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMpany to Amelia R. Vigouroux..... 8,000

SAME to Edward C. Tiedler..... 16,000

WOLF, Theresa, to Banned Friend..... 2,533

WEEKES, Henry de F., as trustee, to Laura A. Delano..... 1

WHARTON, Joseph, executor, to Joseph Wharton, as guardian..... 1

Lis Pendens.

47TH ST, s s, 350 ft w of 5th Av, 20 ft front; William J. Davidson against Thomas Canary (notice of attachment.)

SAME PROPERTY; Max Herman against same (notice of attachment.)

98TH ST, s s, 235 ft e of 3d Av, 25 ft front; Albert Stake against Rachel Berry and others (foreclosure of mortgage.)

134TH ST, 545 East; George Ringler & Co against Gustav Gunkel and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

AMSTERDAM AV and 157th St, s w corner, 25x100; Herman Wronkow against John Halligan and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

Mechanics' Liens.

(Filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office.)

CROSBY ST, 45 and 47; Alyea & Hughes against Edward Judson, owner and contractor..... $1,483

11TH ST, 133 and 135 West; same against same..... 264

VILLA AV, w s, 584.1 ft s of Southern Boulevard, 25x136.9; Church E. Gates & Co. against Thomas Thompson, owner; Freeland & Plenderleith, contractors..... 372

FULTON ST, w s, 100 ft n of Elizabeth St, Twenty-fourth Ward; John A. Ullrich against John McCool and Joseph Alexander, owners and contractors..... 185

FULTON ST, w s, 250 ft n of Elizabeth St, 50x100; same against same..... 185

181ST ST, 613 and 615 West; Lawrence E. Blake against Daniel B. Spence, owner and contractor..... 885

REAL ESTATE.

Real Estate at Auction.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,
WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON

MONDAY, October 14th, 1895,
AT 11 O'CLOCK A. M.,
IN THE TOWN HALL,
Corner Maine and Mechanic Sts., in the
VILLAGE OF NEW-ROCHELLE,
County of Westchester, State of New-York,
SUPREME COURT SALE, IN PARTITION,
To close the estate of George G. Sickles, deceased, under the direction of
Robert L. Wensley, Esq., Referee.

The Choice & Valuable Properties
CONSISTING OF
53 PLOTS
On North and Spring Streets, Lockwood and Sickles Avenues,
2 PLOTS ON
Corner North St. and Coligni Av.,
and plot containing 2 9-10 acres on
Peters Road, opposite Homestead.
ALSO
112 4-10 Acres
Comprising homestead of the late George G. Sickles, with building thereon, adjoining the well-known
Rochelle Park,
AT
New-Rochelle, New-York,
and about 9 3-10 acres of salt meadow in
The Town of East Chester, County of Westchester.

For book-maps, &c., apply to Hays & Greenbaum, Esqrs., Plaintiff's Attys., 170 Broadway; to Murphy, Lloyd & Boyd, Attys. for Roma M. Meade, 111 Broadway, and at the Auctioneer's office, 111 Broadway.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,
WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON

TUESDAY, October 8, 1895,
AT 12 O'CLOCK, AT THE NEW-YORK REAL ESTATE SALESROOM, 111 BROADWAY,
SUPREME COURT SALE—IN PARTITION
To close the Estate of George G. Sickles, deceased, under the direction of Robert L. Wensley, Esq., Referee,

The Choice & Valuable Properties
Nos. 79 & 111 Nassau Street, 151 Mercer Street, 34 Gansevoort Street, 9 Hubert St., s. e. cor. Collister St., 741 Greenwich Street, 228 West 13th Street, 181 West 4th Street, running through to 124 Washington Place. 34 & 404 6th Avenue, 105 Greenwich Avenue, 147 Waverley Place, and 6 Beekman Place. Also valuable lot on West 116th Street, and the leasehold premises, No. 55 King Street.

For Book-maps, &c., apply to Hays & Greenbaum, Esqrs., Plaintiff's Attys., 170 Broadway; to Murphy, Lloyd & Boyd, Attys. for Roma M. Meade, 111 Broadway, and at the auctioneer's office, 111 Broadway.

WILLIAM M. RYAN, AUCTIONEER,
will sell at auction, Thursday, Oct. 10, 1895, at 12 o'clock noon, at the NEW-YORK REAL ESTATE SALESROOM, 111 Broadway,
PARTITION SALE,
by order of Supreme Court, under the direction of JOHN DELAHUNTY, Esq., Referee,
484 SECOND AV.,
303 AND 305 EAST 27th ST.,
being NORTHEAST CORNER 2d AV. & 27th ST.; 2 substantial 5-story and cellar brick double tenements, with stores; size of lot, 24.9x100. JOHN T. CANAVAN, Esq., Pl

PRESERVE THE PALISADES

Congress Should Take Action and Create a National Park.

APPROVED BY CHANCELLOR M'GILL

He and Other Prominent Men in New-Jersey Believe that the Work of Destruction Should Be Made to Cease.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Oct. 7.—The articles published in THE NEW-YORK TIMES in reference to the preservation of the Palisades have elicited universal praise throughout Hudson County. There is but one opinion on the subject, and that is that the Palisades must be preserved, and that if New-York and New-Jersey are not able to devise ways and means to secure the desired object, then National aid should be invoked through Congress.

A majority of persons believe that the two States can do the work effectively, but there are some who believe that the project should be fostered by the Nation for other reasons. They say that there is territory enough along the Palisades to create a National park, while the fact that the Palisades form the connecting link between two of the oldest States in the Union, one of them being also among the largest, gives the question a National aspect, and, therefore, Congress should act in the matter.

Hudson County has a deep interest in the question, because, although the Palisades proper may be said to terminate at Fort Lee, in Bergen County, all of North Hudson and the more modern part of Jersey City are built upon a ridge which is a continuation of the Palisades, and which may be traced, geologically, down to Bergen Point. Even Snake Hill, which stands like a sentinel in the midst of the Hackensack swamps and meadows, is said to have once been a part of the Palisades, swept to its present location during the convulsions of the glacial period.

For these reasons Hudson County has a deep interest in the preservation of the Palisades, and wherever the reporter went he heard nothing but commendation for THE TIMES and its Sunday article, coupled with the hope that it would continue the agitation until success is assured.

Chancellor McGill, who is just now one of the busiest men in the State, busy as he always is, found time to say that he was heartily in sympathy with the object. He believed that it is the duty of New-York and New-Jersey to preserve the Palisades, and that the commission to whose hands the work has been intrusted will find a way to carry out the public desire. He heartily indorses all that Governor Werts has done and said on the subject, and, should he be elected Governor, will do all in his power to further any new legislation that may be necessary.

Edward F. C. Young, President of the First National Bank, is another who is in close sympathy with the subject and who believes that the object will be accomplished by the Inter-State Commission.

James G. Hasking, Cashier of the Second National Bank, thinks the State cannot spend too much money to possess the Palisades and put an end to the vandalism that is rapidly destroying the beauty of one of the most striking features of the Hudson River.

"If commerce must have trap rock for Belgian blocks," said Mr. Hasking, "there are plenty of places from which it will not be missed and where its removal would be an actual benefit. An almost inexhaustible supply could be had on the western slope of the ridge, but then it would have to be carted to the river, and the men who are engaged in the work naturally object to the increased cost."

Robert J. McMillan, one of the Free Library Trustees, is an earnest advocate of the Bill of Inalienability for the Palisades.

"My attention was first attracted to the subject," said he, "by what I have seen on Jersey City Heights. Near my home is an old landmark called 'Christ Farm.' Its eastern headland forms the northern boundary of the old trap ravine which has since been converted into the Ravine Road. A few years ago you could stand on its outer edge and get a fine view of New-York and the harbor and its islands. Not long ago a stone crusher was put to work on it, and, at the present rate, it will not be long before the promontory will be converted into a hole in the ground.

"That was what happened to First and Second Mountain, as they were called, just north of the Pennsylvania Railroad. They were as high as Snake Hill, and overlooked the whole city, the Heights as well as old Jersey City; to-day scarcely a vestige of either hill remains. Just what happened to them is what is going to happen to the Palisades, unless the work is checked in time. I read THE TIMES's article with pleasure, and I hope the paper will keep up the agitation. That is the only way in which anything can be accomplished. The commission is composed of good men."

"I think the Palisades should be preserved, no matter at what cost," said C. Van Reypen, one of the oldest residents of the Bergen section, whose ancestors were among the original settlers of Communipaw. "My interest is not so great in the Palisades, and, although Fort Lee is a good distance away, every Jerseyman has a personal interest in this matter. The State, with the aid of New-York, should be abundantly able to take care of them. If not, let Congress help. I can't afford as yet to go to Niagara Falls or the Yellowstone, but we can get to the Palisades without much trouble."

E. G. Wolbert, another old resident of the city, was equally earnest.

"Take away the Palisades," said he, "and the beauty of the lower end of the Hudson is gone. It is one of the most picturesque spots in this part of the country, but as matters are going it will not last long. Why, I can scarcely find the ruins of Fort Lee now; ten years hence it will require a close search to find the ruins of the Palisades, unless something is done."

"You can put me down as earnestly advocating the preservation of the Palisades," said John W. Harrison. "The work of demolition has been allowed to continue too long. It should be checked at once."

"If the Palisades are destroyed," said William W. Farrier, "I shall not care to sail up the Hudson again. I have been an admirer of the Palisades from my boyhood. I know of nothing grander this side of Niagara Falls."

Sheriff Toffey believes that the Palisades should be preserved and has confidence that the work will be accomplished.

Prosecutor Winfield, who is deeply interested in everything that possesses a historical interest in New-Jersey, also advocates the preservation of the Palisades. He thinks the work should have been entered upon sooner.

Hamilton V. Meek of Union Hill is earnestly in favor of the project, as is every one else in that section.

"I am one of more," said Mr. Meek, "who believe that the Palisades should be preserved, and that the work should be done by the Federal Government. The territory involved may not be so extensive, but I think the country has just as much interest in this matter as it has in Yellowstone Park, the Yosemite, or Niagara. To us here it comes more immediately than do the National parks established at more distant points, and I think the matter appeals to us in that way very forcibly. However, if National aid cannot be enlisted, then let the two States do it. That it should be done is beyond question."

Ex-Mayor John Conway of Union Hill showed a deep interest in the subject.

"Not only do I think that the Palisades should be preserved as a matter of sentiment," said Mr. Conway, "but I think that in a business way it will repay the cost tenfold. Perhaps most people look at the matter from its sentimental side. That's natural, at first. But I look at it both ways. Destroy the Palisades and you destroy one of the most beautiful sections of New-Jersey and New-York. Look at the Palisades from the river or from Upper New-York City, and you have a scene of ideal beauty. Now take a practical view. You have there a perfect location for a home. Close your eyes and you might be a thousand miles from the metropolis. And yet it is near enough to form a part of the Greater New-York that is soon to come. When the Hudson River bridge is built it will be nearer still. With a park on the Palisades the value of the surrounding property would be doubled. Let it degenerate into quarries, and the property about them could not be given away."

Tax Collector Wetterer of Union Hill favors the idea of converting the Palisades into a park. The Palisades are one of the striking features of the Hudson, in his opinion, and have not their equal in the country.

Louis Forman believes that the Palisades can be converted into a park at very small cost beyond whatever purchase price may be fixed upon and that it would be a great benefit to the surrounding property. At the same time he believes that they should be preserved in order not to mar the beauty of the Hudson River.

Carl Schindler of West Hoboken considers the destruction of the Palisades an act of vandalism. They should be preserved, not alone for their beauty, but as a matter of historic interest. They should be converted into a National or Inter-State park, and the Hudson County Boulevard should be carried to the southern entrance of the park.

Louis Menegauk of West Hoboken says: "The historic interest which centres in the Palisades, together with their picturesque grandeur, should cause every resident of the State to favor their preservation. They afford the most picturesque scenery to be found in the United States. Apart from this, a park in this locality would attract homeseekers and increase the value of the surrounding property beyond the cost of the park."

John Ross, an extensive real estate dealer of West Hoboken, said he not only favored the preservation of the Palisades himself, but in all his business he had not yet found a person who was not warmly in favor of the project. He did not think THE TIMES could say too much on the subject.

George Limouze of West Hoboken regards the Hudson as the Rhine of America. The Palisades he considers to be the most striking feature, giving it an advantage in that respect over the Rhine. He did not think too much could be said in favor of their preservation.

Wayne Smythe, one of the oldest residents of North Hudson, favors the preservation of the Palisades, but he does not think the cost of creating or maintaining a park should be put upon the taxpayers of New-Jersey. He favors instead a boulevard 100 feet wide along the Palisades from one end to the other. The park was, of course, a good idea, but it would be too expensive.

Oscar Frommel, a well-known resident of Hoboken, believes that the Palisades should be converted into a park, either State or National, and that the approach from the river should be preserved, even if nothing else could be done. There was plenty of rock to be had in other sections of the State, and also on the western side of the Palisades and Jersey City Heights, where its removal would do no injury to the scenery or the property.

Dr. C. Irving Simon of Hoboken believes that the Palisades should be preserved for their beauty, and because there is no need to destroy them. Trap rock is abundant everywhere in Hudson and Bergen Counties. Dr. Simon believes that the Palisades were intended by nature for a park, and he believes that New-York and New-Jersey should unite to secure the property for that purpose.

LEGISLATORS ARE MISLED.

Lobbyists Partly Blamed for Failure of Palisades Bills in Trenton.

TRENTON, Oct. 7.—It is generally conceded here by those who are familiar with legislation that no action will be taken by the legislators until the subject of the preservation of the Palisades is clearly understood by the members from South and West Jersey. During the last session it was almost impossible to get the members from the lower end of the State to read the bills that were pending. Lobbyists in the employ of quarrymen and some property owners slyly put out the information that the bills were intended to create a monopoly for the quarrymen who were already on the grounds. There were members of the House and Senate that never saw the Palisades, and some of these will be returned next January. They viewed the proposed legislation as some scheme to benefit a few. It is generally agreed by those who are interested that it was better to take a quarter of a hundred than none, and they took the best legislation they could get.

While it is admitted that there is need of more, nothing can be accomplished until the subject is very thoroughly agitated. Nothing short of a visit by the entire Legislature to the scene of devastation will have the effect of clearing the minds of the legislators. Much also will depend on the report that the joint committee makes to the Legislature next January.

Governor Werts was seen in the Executive Chamber by THE TIMES's correspondent, and his attention was called to the defectiveness of the law passed last Winter by the Legislature, which empowered the Riparian Commissioners to insert in all leases or sales of riparian rights on the Hudson a clause forbidding the defacement of the Palisades. He admitted that he was quite familiar with the terms of this bill and believed that it was the best that could be secured at this time and that considerable advice had been taken upon the subject before the bill was drafted. Two grants have been made since the passage of the act, and in these grants it is stated definitely that they are conditioned by a covenant that they are made with the understanding that these riparian lands shall not be used or devoted to any work or occupation of any kind that will result in the defacement of any part of the Palisades.

At the time that the bill was pending there were applications made in full faith under the then existing laws, and there was, of course, no reason why these applications should not be considered and granted, and there were two of them made, one affecting the Palisades proper and the other not. One was for the removal of boulders at the base. These titles do not extend to the perpendicular wall, for the grants are below the points proposed for the National park.

"What is your solution? Will the National Government have to save the Palisades?" was then asked of the Governor.

"I think so. I think that an appropriation will have to be made to secure these historic rocks, and that there will have to be made a National fortification, for, of course, it is well understood that the Government could not condemn them unless for some definite Government use. They would have to be condemned so as to come within the Constitutional requirements. I do not think that any scheme which contemplates great assistance from the State of New-Jersey is feasible, for I doubt whether it would be possible to secure enough general sentiment throughout the State to insure the passage of any one or a series of acts that would enable the commission to get absolute control of this valuable water front."

State Geologist Smock said that the Geological Survey had only procured a very accurate map of the Palisades and stopped there.

"It was the intention of the Geological Survey," he said, "to secure some information out of which would grow some suggestions bearing on the difficulties that but the Governor anticipated that action by causing to be prepared, after a number of conferences, the bill providing for the insertion of restrictions in all riparian grants for that part of the Hudson water front. The Geological Department did not move any further, waiting to see the result of the legislation that had been secured, and is now waiting on the conclusions of the joint commissions that are engaged in securing information on the subject. It is, however, probable that some suggestions will be made in connection with the subject in the forthcoming report of the State Geological Survey. It is possible that the bill enacted does not go far enough.

"A very prominent resident of the Palisades, and one who is enthusiastic in the matter of securing legal means to preserve them for posterity, has a scheme which would naturally attract attention and discussion as to its feasibility. He suggests that a boulevard be run along the top about 150 feet from the edge of the Palisades, that it go the entire length, starting, perhaps, at a point above Edgewater; that another drive be made at the base along the river's edge. This would give two of the most delightful drives in the country, and at intervals the two drives could be connected by zigzag drives or paths. This is a scheme worth considering. Both these drives could be secured through condemnation, either as State or county boulevards. It would cost something, but, no matter what is done, it is bound to cost the State of New-Jersey its just proportion.

"I think there is need of more legislation. We need a general law that will not only prevent quarrying, but will prevent the removal of brush, trees, and even loose boulders on the talus, for it is all these things that contribute to the grand effect that has given the Palisades a world-wide reputation as the choicest bit of American scenery. It is, of course, a great problem, and it will take considerable agitation and much discussion to reach a remedy. There is no doubt that something must be done, and while it is pretty well known what ought to be done, the great question is what to do economically, and how to provide the means for what is to be done. Very little will be accomplished until the people are very thoroughly acquainted with the state of affairs that exists and what threatens this magnificent wall of rocks."

Attorney General Stockton was asked yesterday whether he made the statement that the law controlling the riparian lands in the interest of the Palisades was valueless. He stated very briefly that he never made any public utterance on the question of the Palisades, because he has not yet been able to familiarize himself with the conditions that exist there.

A GOOD PLACE TO TRAIN TROOPS.

Opinion of Major Burbank, U. S. A., as to Uses of the Palisades.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 7.—Major James B. Burbank of the United States Army, detailed for duty with New-York's National Guard, said to THE NEW-YORK TIMES representative that he was glad that there was some agitation going on to preserve the picturesque Palisades. The plateau on the top of the natural wall of rocks made famous in history by the Revolutionary Army in 1776, Major Burbank says, could be used for military instruction.

"It is most advantageously situated, considering its close proximity to New-York City. There is no place about New-York to-day, he says, which can better be used for military instruction. There is none with better accommodations and containing so many advantages. Such an esplanade as the plateau on top of the Palisades would make, he believes, an excellent place for the training of troops.

For the purposes of defense, Major Burbank does not think the Palisades would be very useful, except to prevent invasion by river from the south, in the event of the enemy passing by all the fortifications in the Narrows and New-York Harbor. A force moving on New-York City, he says, would surely get to the city if it got as far south as the Palisades.

Major Burbank thinks that New-York City would be particularly fortunate if the territory were converted by the Federal Government to military purposes.

THE PALISADES IN HISTORY.

Scenes of Revolutionary Incidents and Praised by Early Writers.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 7.—During the Revolutionary War, Gen. Washington's headquarters was above these picturesque rocks part of the time. Because of the many historical facts clustering about the rocky formation, if for no other reason, the Federal Government should secure and preserve the place in as nearly its original condition as possible.

In Cole's history of Rockland County is found this reference to the Palisades:

"There are some objects of interest connected with Revolutionary history in the vicinity of the Palisades. The old military road from the ferry below the village, through the dells of the Palisades to Fort Lee, N. J., may still be traced in the old wood road, east of the point where the boulevard crosses the State line. Washington's spring, which lies to the left of the road to the landing, is of interest as being the one used by the little force stationed on the sightly knoll below, to watch the movements of the British fleet, when they were expected from New-York, on their way to West Point. In the old stone house now (1884) occupied by E. M. Taft, Esq., Washington and Lafayette are said to have dined together in Revolutionary times.

"The landmark was erected by William Corbett about the year 1720, and, though subsequently burned down, was rebuilt by his successor, one of the Lawrences. The original walls were used as they stood before the fire. It has always been called 'the big house,' because it was the largest house in this locality for the first hundred years of its existence."

***

W. Woodford Clayton, in his history of Bergen and Passaic Counties, has this to say:

"The scenery of this section is picturesque, in many places imposing. The Palisades, with the bold and rugged fronts, form its eastern wall along the Hudson, from a few miles above Hoboken to Tappan, a distance of nearly twenty miles. Remarkable for their picturesque and sublime appearance, they are justly regarded as among the most interesting objects of natural scenery in America. In some places they rise almost perpendicularly from the shore to the height of 500 or 600 feet, and form for miles a solid wall of dark, frowning rocks, impressing the wanderer, as he sails along their base or views them from speeding cars on the opposite shore, with their grand and imposing aspect.

"The summit is a slightly undulating tableland, averaging in width about two miles, largely covered with natural forest trees, interspersed with cleared farms, drives, and parks, from which the ground descends gradually to the beautiful Hackensack Valley on the West."

***

In the history of New-Jersey are found these historical facts:

"Nearly the whole territory of Englewood is concerned in the events of the Revolution. The raid on Fort Lee in November, 1776, brought terror and alarm to all the inhabitants in this section. Lord Cornwallis crossed the Hudson to Closter Landing on Nov. 18, 1776, and thence moved down the valley through the present territory of Englewood to Fort Lee. Battalion after battalion of a subjugating army left only destruction and disaster in its path.

"In 1776 it was a constant source of annoyance to the British that the rebels held Fort Lee, a commanding military post, which rendered the navigation of the Hudson almost impossible.

"Near the little village of Tappan is the scene of the execution of Major John André, Oct. 2, 1780.

"Ridgefield is the first township in Bergen County which the traveler enters in passing up the Palisades. His first impressions are much like those of Henry Hudson in speaking of a wider extent of country: 'A very good land to fall in with, and a pleasant land to see.'"

"Discoveries of America," 1526-1614, by Weise:

"When the first French explorers sailed along that massive bulwark of trap-rock, now called the Palisades, rising on the west side of the Grande River to varying altitudes from 200 to 500 feet above the level of the stream, and ranging northward and southward a distance of more than 10 miles, they were peculiarly impressed with its grandeur, and figuratively called it L'Anormée Berge, (the Grand Scarp.)

"The adjective anormée and the noun berge definitely describe the steep and extensive wall of stone which borders the noble river, now bearing the name of a later explorer. Anormée, in its primitive form of the adjective énorme, signifies that which is grand, vast, majestic. The noun berge, besides meaning an elevated border of a river, a scarp of a fortification, a steep side of a moat or of a road, is a designation for certain rocks elevated perpendicularly above the water."

***

"A more appropriate name could not have been selected to designate that part of New France than that of the Land of the Grand Scarp, (La Terre d'Anormée Berge,) or in more familiar phraseology, the Land of the Palisades. Even the scarp of the palisades are terms of fortification. The first designates deep slope, below the parapet of a fortification, next to the ditch; the second an upright row of strong stakes set firmly in the ground in front of the counter-scarp on the opposite side of the moat from the scarp.

"Gerard Mercator, on a terrestrial globe, made in 1541, represents the Grande River as if its channel were filled with anormée berges, which he designates with the misspelled name 'Anorumbeca.' On a map of the world, made about the year 1548 for King Henry II. of France, the appellation 'Anorobagra' designates the River of the Grand Scarp."

FROM A SCAFFOLD INTO THE RIVER

Two Workmen Thrown from Their Places on a Bridge and Hurt.

Charles E. E. Stane, thirty-one years old, of 2,150 Lexington Avenue, and Daniel Hill, thirty-four years old, of 172 East One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, were at work on a scaffold on the draw of the iron bridge in course of construction across the Harlem River yesterday morning, when the supports of the scaffold gave way and they were precipitated to the cribwork, twenty feet below, and from the cribwork into the river.

The men were so severely injured as to be unable to struggle when they fell into the river, and they would have been drowned but for the prompt assistance rendered by the men employed on the bridge.

The men were first drawn up on the cribwork and thence to the shore, where it was found that Stane's right shoulder was dislocated and his right arm was broken, and that Hill had several ribs broken and had sustained severe internal injuries.

The injured men were taken to the Harlem Hospital, where it was said that Hill's injuries were serious, and that Stane would be all right in a few days.

Rates for Sterling Exchange Decline.

Under influences recently prevailing in the financial district, rates for sterling exchange made a further decline yesterday to $4.87¼. Demands for money continued to improve, and the rate for call loans, which was 1 per cent. all Summer, advanced to 3 per cent. Cotton and grain bills were in better supply than of late, and bankers expressed freely the opinion that the calls from the interior for crop and trade purposes would soon exhaust the idle funds in the banks here and tempt foreign loans. Conditions such as now seem definitely in prospect would assure gold imports. The banks yesterday took $500,000 in small notes from the Sub-Treasury in exchange for large legal tenders, and sent $25,000 to New-Orleans through the same agency.

Mr. Byrnes Gets His Pension.

Ex-Chief of Police Byrnes went to Police Headquarters yesterday and drew his pension money, which has been standing since his retirement. There was $1,000 due him. Mr. Byrnes hurried out of the building as soon as he got his check. He did not call on any of the Commissioners or police officials.

Asked if he had anything to say about police affairs, he replied:

"No; not a word. I came here only to get my pension."

BARNARD COLLEGE BEGINS WORK

ARRANGEMENTS MADE FOR THE WORK OF THE COMING TERM.

New Courses in Political Science and Zoology Opened for Women Under Columbia Instructors.

The preliminary work at Barnard College began yesterday with the registration of students for the coming year.

The present building will be full to overflowing, and college girls and Faculty are looking forward to the time—1897—when the new building on Morningside Heights will be ready, and the college will at last have satisfactory accommodations. The chemical laboratory has been removed to 518 Fifth Avenue, where the botanical laboratories have been previously, leaving the main building freer for the accommodation of the regular classes.

An important departure in the college work this year will be the opening of a department of political science, with a very strong Faculty.

"This department will offer the best advantages to be found anywhere in the world for women to take up these studies," said Dean Emily J. Smith of the college yesterday.

"In the first place, Columbia makes a specialty of this line of study, and it has a magnificent Faculty and a splendid library of 75,000 books on the subject, of all of which the Barnard students have the benefit."

The students in this course will be graduates from different women's colleges, and there will be a long list of special students, most of them mature women who have had practical experience in philanthropic work, and feel the need now of techincal study. For these, the principal requirement is a reading knowledge of French and German.

The graduates come from the University of Wisconsin, and Bryn Mawr, Cornell, and Smith Colleges. They have taken the degree of Bachelor of Arts and are candidates for the degree of Master of Arts. In addition to the advantages to be obtained in the study of political science offered the Barnard students, there are greater practical advantages in the study of sociology in the metropolis than elsewhere.

The Faculty will include Profs. Mayo, Smith, Osgood, Giddings, Clark, and Robinson.

A new course in zoology will be taken up this year at the college, there having been none previously for undergraduates.

A meeting was held yesterday afternoon at the college at which resolutions were passed eulogizing the services of the late Dr. Arthur Brooks of the Church of the Incarnation, who died last Summer. Dr. Brooks was Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the college.

INSTRUCTION IN VARIOUS TRADES

Work of the Young Men's Christian Association at Teachers College.

The Harlem Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association will open classes for instruction in the various trades on Oct. 12.

The classes will be conducted at the Teachers College, Morningside Heights and West One Hundred and Twentieth Street. Instruction will be given on Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday evenings in carpentry, tinsmithing, and blacksmithing. The carpentry, or wood-working course, is designed to give students a general knowledge of the principles of woodworking as applied in carpentry, joinery, and other kindred trades, with some skill in the use of the tools employed. The shop is completely equipped with benches and all the necessary tools.

In the tinsmithing course may be gained a practical knowledge of the sheet metals used in construction, and of the use of tools employed by tinsmiths, coppersmiths, and cornicemakers. It is intended also to teach the solution of those problems in drawing and geometry which are of the most frequent application in sheet metal working.

The aim of the blacksmithing and forging course will be to give students a knowledge of the principles and processes of forging iron and steel through practical work in a well-equipped shop.

A public reception will be held at the Teachers College this evening, when an opportunity will be given for inspecting the excellent facilities which have been provided for instruction in the trades.

Application for admission to the classes should be made either at the Harlem Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, in West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, or at the Teachers College.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Oct. 12 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows.

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

TUESDAY.—At 4 PM for Europe, per steamship Lahn, via Southampton and Bremen, (letters for Ireland must be directed "per Lahn";) at 10 AM (supplementary 11:30 AM) for Ireland, per steamship Aurania, via Queenstown, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per Aurania.")

WEDNESDAY.—At 6 AM for Ireland, per steamship Britannic, via Queenstown, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per Britannic";) at 8 AM (supplementary 10 AM) for Europe, per steamship St. Paul, via Southampton; at 10 AM for Belgium direct, per steamship Kensington, via Antwerp, (letters must be directed "per Kensington.")

THURSDAY.—At 8 AM (supplementary 9:30 AM) for Europe, per steamship Normannia, via Cherbourg, Southampton, and Hamburg.

SATURDAY.—At 5 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Tourraine, via Havre; at 6 AM for Germany, per steamship Fulda, via Bremen, (letters for other parts of Europe, via Southampton and Bremen, must be directed "per Fulda";) at 8 AM (supplementary 9:30 AM) for Europe, per steamship Lucania, via Queenstown; at 9 AM for Scotland direct, per steamship City of Rome, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per City of Rome";) at 9 AM for Genoa, per steamship Werra, (letters must be directed "per Werra";) at 10 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Veendam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Veendam";) at 11 AM for Norway direct, per steamship Island, (letters must be directed "per Island.")

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

TUESDAY.—At 1 AM for Brazil, via Pernambuco, Victoria, and Santos, per steamship Mozart, from Baltimore, (letters for North Brazil and La Plata Countries must be directed "per Mozart";) at 12:30 PM (supplementary 1 PM) for Barbados direct, per steamship Fontabelle; at *3 PM for Costa Rica, via Limon, per steamer from New-Orleans.

WEDNESDAY.—At 9 PM for Costa Rica, per steamship Sama, via Limon; at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island and Haiti, per steamship Claribel; at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Nassau, N. P., per steamship Antilla, (letters must be directed "per Antilla";) at 1 PM for Cuba, per steamship Seguranca, via Havana; at *3 PM for Bocas del Toro, per steamer from New-Orleans.

THURSDAY.—At 10 AM (supplementary 11 AM) for Colon and Panama, per steamship Finance, (letters must be directed "per Finance";) at 10 AM (supplementary 11 AM) for Central America (except Costa Rica) and South Pacific Ports, per steamship Colombia, via Colon, (letters for Guatemala must be directed "per Colombia";) at 11 AM for Victoria and Santos, per steamship Ptolemy; at 12 M for Mexico, per steamship Panama, via Vera Cruz and Progreso, (letters must be directed "per Panama";) at 1 PM for Inagua, Cape Haiti, Gonaives, St. Marc, and Port de Paix, per steamship Delaware; at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Nassau, N. P., and Santiago, Cuba, per steamship Niagara.

SATURDAY.—At 7 AM for Brazil, per steamship Wordsworth, via Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio Janeiro, (letters for North Brazil and La Plata Countries must be directed "per Wordsworth";) at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, and Costa Rica, per steamship Atlas; at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chipas, Tabasco, Tuxpam, and Yucatan, per steamship Seneca, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Seneca,") at 12 M for Bocas del Toro, per steamer from New-Orleans.

SUNDAY.—At 4 AM for North Brazil, per steamship Amazonense, via Para, Maranham, and Ceara, (letters for other parts of Brazil must be directed "per Amazonense.")

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7 AM, for forwarding by steamers sailing from Key West (Mondays) and Tampa, Fla. (Mondays and Thursdays); at Tampa, Fla., for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7 AM.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Oct. 9 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Alameda, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Oct. *12 at 6:30 PM. (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Etruria with British mails.) Mails for China and Japan, per steamship China, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Oct. 16 at 6:30 PM. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship City of Papeiti, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Oct. 25 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Warrimoo, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Nov. 9 at 6:30 PM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

*Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.

Post Office, New-York, N. Y., Oct. 4, 1895.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—Shipping.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD,
NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN,
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.
I. cabin, $80 and upward, according to location. II. cabin, $45 and $50; round trip, $80 and $100.
Fulda, Sat., Oct. 12, 9 AM | Aller, Tu., Oct. 29, 8 AM
Spree, Tu., Oct. 15, 5 AM | Trave, Sat., Nov. 2, 9 AM
Ems, Sat., Oct. 19, 9 AM | Lahn, Tu., Nov. 5, 8 AM
Havel, Tu., Oct. 22, 9 AM | Spree, Tu., Nov. 12, 8 AM
Passengers booked through to all important points of GERMANY and AUSTRIA.

MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
TO GIBRALTAR. GENOA, NAPLES.
WERRA.....Saturday, Oct. 12, 11 A. M.
Return tickets available from Mediterranean or from Bremen, London, or Havre.
OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.
LOUIS H. MEYER, 45 S. 3d St., Phila., Penn.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE,
*HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE. | †NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO.
Express Steamers from New-York to Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, and Genoa.
*F. Bismarck....Oct. 16, 1 PM | †Fulda.....Nov. 16.
†Saale.....Nov. 2. | *Columbia.....Nov. 23.
*A. Victoria.....Nov. 6. | †Ems.....Nov. 30.
All steamers sail at 11 A. M.
Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, and Southampton.
Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y. | North German Lloyd, Oelrichs & Co., General Agts. 2 Bowling Green, N. Y.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,
Twin-screw Express Line from New-York to Cherbourg, (Paris,) Southampton, (London) & Hamburg. Holding the record for fastest time on this route. Normannia, Oct. 10, 11 AM | A. Victoria, Dec. 12, 9 AM
F. Bismarck, Nov. 21, 11 AM
I. Cabin, $60 and upward; II. Cabin, $45 & $50.
DIRECT ROUTE TO Paris WITHOUT CHANNEL CROSSING.
Passengers conveyed from Cherbourg to Paris by special train (6½ hours) FREE OF CHARGE.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,
37 Broadway, New-York.

Winter CRUISES TO THE ORIENT
Mediterranean and the Black Sea.
The Hamburg-American Line's twin screw Express S. S. FUERST BISMARCK, will leave New-York, January 28th, 1896, for Madeira, Gibraltar, Algiers, Genoa, Nice, Tunis, Alexandria, (for Cairo and the Pyramids,) Jaffa, (for Jerusalem,) Smyrna, Constantinople, Athens, Malta, Messina, Palermo, Naples, Genoa, New-York. Duration about 10 weeks.
Also Winter cruise to the WEST INDIES and the Spanish Main. The Hamburg-American Line's twin-screw express S. S. COLUMBIA will leave New-York January 25, 1896, for Port au Prince, (Hayti,) Mayaguez, (Porto Rico,) St. Thomas, St. Kitts, Antigua, Guadeloupe, Martinique, St. Lucia, Barbados, Trinidad, La Guayra, (for Caracas, Venezuela,) and Puerto Cabello, Kingston, (Jamaica,) Havana, New-York. Duration about 4½ weeks. This is the first time a transatlantic liner (about 4 times as large as an ordinary W. I. Liner) with all its comforts is offered on this route. For further particulars apply to the Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y.

AMERICAN LINE,
NEW-YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London—Paris.)
TWIN-SCREW U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
Sailing every Wednesday at 11 A. M.
ST. PAUL.....Oct. 9 | PARIS.....Oct. 30
ST. LOUIS.....Oct. 16 | ST. LOUIS.....Nov. 6
NEW-YORK.....Oct. 23 | NEW-YORK...Nov. 13

RED STAR LINE,
NEW-YORK TO ANTWERP.
Sailing every Wednesday at noon.
KENSINGTON...Oct. 9 | SOUTHWARK..Oct. 23
FRIESLAND....Oct. 16 | WESTERLAND.Oct. 30
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Pier 14 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green, N.Y.

SAVANNAH LINE, OCEAN S. S. CO.
Tri-weekly from Pier 34 N. R., foot of Spring St., Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 3 P. M. For freight and passage apply to J. D. Hashhagen, E. A. W. H. Rhett, Gen. Agt. S.F.&W.R'y, 261 B'way. Cent. R.R., 317 B'way. R. L. Walker, Agt. J. L. Adams, G. E. A. C.S.S.Co., Pier 35 N.R. F.C.&P.R.R. 353 B'way. G. M. Sorrel, Mgr. J. P. Beckwith, G. F. & P. A.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
Steamers for NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, OLD POINT COMFORT, and NEWPORT NEWS, connecting for VIRGINIA BEACH, PETERSBURG, and RICHMOND, Va., and WASHINGTON, D. C. Mon., Tues., Wed., Thurs., & Sat. FOR RICHMOND, (via JAMES RIVER,) Mon., Wed. & Sat. For WEST POINT, Va., Tues., Thurs., and Sat. From Pier 26 N. R., foot Beach St., 3 P. M. Saturdays 4 P. M. Through tickets and freight rates to all points South and West.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Traffic Manager.

CUNARD LINE.
TO LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.
Lucania, Oct. 9, 8 A.M. | Umbria, Nov. 2, 8 P. M.
Etruria, Oct. 19, 8 P.M. | Lucania, Nov. 9, 10 A.M.
Campania, Oc. 26, 10½ AM | Etruria, Nov. 16, 3 P.M.
EXTRA SAILING.
AURANIA.....Thursday, Oct. 8, 9 A. M.
From Pier 40 North River, foot of Clarkson St.
Cabin passage, $60 and upward; second cabin, $35, $40, $45, according to steamer and accommodations. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. For freight and passage apply at company's offices, 4 Bowling Green.
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

WEST INDIA TOURS.
The steamship MADIANA, 3,100 tons, is scheduled to sail from New-York for WINDWARD ISLANDS, returning via JAMAICA, Jan. 22, Feb. 26. The established reputation of this steamer is unsurpassed. Future steamers Feb. 5, 15. For illustrated pamphlets giving itinerary and rates of passage apply to
A. E. OUTERBRIDGE & CO., 39 B'way.
THOS. COOK & SON, 261 and 1,225 B'way.

A CRUISE to the MEDITERRANEAN
By specially chartered steamer, "Friesland," (7,116 tons,) Jan. 29, 1896, visiting Bermuda, Gibraltar, Malaga, Granada, Alhambra, Algiers, Cairo by day, Palestine, Beyrout, Ephesus, Constantinople, Athens, Rome, Nice; only $550 and up, excursions, fees, etc., included. Send for programme.
F. C. CLARK, 111 Broadway, New-York.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
FRENCH LINES TO HAVRE, FRANCE.
LA TOURAINE, Santelli.....Sat., Oct. 12, 8 A. M.
LA GASCOGNE, Bandelon...Sat., Oct. 19, 5 A. M.
Parlor-seat and buffet smoking car attached to Special Train Havre-Paris, (or vice versa;) 4 hours, $1.00 extra.
A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

WHITE STAR LINE.
Britannic, Oct. 9, 9 AM | Britannic, Nov. 6, 8:30 AM
Majestic, Oct. 16, 3 PM | Majestic, Nov. 13, 2 PM
Germanic, Oct. 23, 9 AM | Adriatic, Nov. 20, 8:30 AM
Teutonic, Oct. 30, 3 PM | Germanic,